THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,048. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1869.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PERSONAL.

ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING HENRY AND Jacob Sigle, who left Grossheppach, Germany, for New York, in 1865 or 1866, will be thankfully received by their brother John, at Hackensack, New Jersey. Address box 18 Post office.

CARL SIEMENS, OF MAGDEBURG, RE DING IN 1856 at Wellsborough, Tioga county, will hear important news by forwarding his address to C. Kneiff, Nordhausen, Thuringia, Germany.

DELIA Z. S.—YOUR LETTERS ARE AT AMITY STREET Post office.

DEAR VAN., SEND ME MONEY TO COME TO YOU. Everything right; direct to Josie B., Brandreth house; have three letters for you. JOSIE.

E. D.—FROM ECCLES, NEAR MANCHESTER; IF THIS should meet his eye he is requested to write to W. T. B., Royal Mail steamship Java.

ECHO.—MANY THANKS FOR LETTER. HOME TO-night. Write me there and say how I can answer. X. Y. Z.

FOR ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHY MALE infant. Address box 51 station D.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8½.—WOULD THE LADY WHO bought two stamps at the drug store, corner Thirty-second and Broadway, correspond with gentleman who helped her mailing? If agreeable address, with particulars, Vinant Paul, General Post office.

H. E.—ONLY ONE LETTER RECEIVED FROM HIS dear S. S. P. Two letters have been written by her, S. S. P. Package sent you by express. Lovingly and ever faithful, E. G.

IF MRS. WAYNE WOULD LIKE TO SEE HER SISTER she can by calling at 126 West Twenty-seventh street. SUSIE WRIGHT.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Tommy and Lizzie Cooney, aged respectively 9 and 11 years, who left their parent's house four weeks ago, since which no tidings of them have been received. The boy is remarkable, having very weak eyes. $5 Reward will be given for information concerning them. JAMES and CATHARINE COONEY.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARY, MARGARETTE and Julia Fox, that emigrated to this country from the county of Leitrim, Ballynamore, Ireland, about 1830, by their sister; maiden name, Bridget Fox; married name, Canterberry. Any information concerning their whereabouts will be thankfully received by their sister, Bridget Fox, now at 41 East Thirty-third street, New York.

METHLICK.—JULY 12, 1869.—I HAVE BEEN SERIOUSLY ill; getting better, but very weak; come if you possibly can immediately, for you are more needed than you can think. M.

MISS MARY P. JAMES—YOUR DEAR LETTER WAS received, but you did not send your address. Write again at once and send it, so that I may write you. YOUR OWN DARLING.

WANTED—BY A WEALTHY FAMILY (AS HEIR TO their property), to adopt a male child; must have black eyes and hair; age from ten to twenty months. Address M. S., Herald office.

YES.

5TH AVENUE STAGE, FRIDAY, 6 P. M., GOING UP—Will the lady (in black gloves) deem it improper to answer the solicitations of her obedient servant and admirer, Clarence de Vere, box 103 Herald office?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—THE COLLINS METAL WATCH and JEWELRY factory. These superior hunting Lever Watches only $15 and $20 each. Equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150 and $200. Jewelry and Chains of the same metal. Every watch warranted. C. E. COLLINS & CO., 335 Broadway, corner of Worth, up stairs.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

Missouri and Kentucky State Lotteries.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS 507, AUGUST 14, 1869.

58, 25, 68, 32, 38, 2, 78, 49, 13, 76, 65, 52, 36.

MISSOURI—CLASS 508, AUGUST 14, 1869.

25, 61, 75, 67, 19, 71, 43, 73, 49, 56, 8, 74, 28.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS 483, AUGUST 14, 1869.

11, 67, 75, 20, 42, 58, 12, 18, 51, 44, 60, 71, 9.

KENTUCKY—CLASS 484, AUGUST 14, 1869.

56, 31, 23, 45, 77, 8, 50, 59, 36, 5, 24, 14, 47.

Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 206 Broadway and 153 Fulton street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 350 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW, ROBERT IRWIN.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 7th day of September, 1869, for a license to sell wines, liquors, &c., at southeast corner of Sheriff and Delancey streets. CONWAY & MADDEN.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Metropolitan Board of Excise on the 26th day of August, 1869, for a license to sell wines, liquors and beer at 77 Cortlandt street. L. F. KUENZELL.

EXCISE NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the Metropolitan Board of Excise, on the 29th day of August, 1869, for a license to sell ale and beer only, at 259½ William street, New York. JOSEPH BOURENGER.

H. FRANKO, Residence 280 East Broadway.

MADAME JUMEL, THANKFUL FOR PAST FAVORS, begs to inform the public that at the earnest solicitation of her patrons she has added to her business a large and varied assortment of Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Toilet Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., which are selling at low prices.

SCHULTZ & WARKER'S Vichy, Kissingen, Seltzer, Carbonic Acid Water, &c., In Syphons and Ten Gallon Glass Fountains. The only artificial Mineral Waters proved to be free from poisonous metallic contaminations. Examined by the first chemical authorities of the United States, and endorsed by them, as well as by the medical profession of New York. No. 112 East Fourteenth street, New York.

$50.000.—FLUID METRE CHALLENGE TO THE world and particularly bogus metre patentees. Cochrane's patent is the best and cheapest. Man and money, 64 West Tenth street, New York.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &c.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED SCHOONER YACHT Henrietta, 210 tons brden, old measurement, winner of the great ocean yacht race to Cowes, England, in 1866, (in which she made the extraordinary run of 280 miles in 24 hours), and several other ocean races. The Henrietta has been on a cruise to the West Indies, but has returned to New York. While on her voyage from Key West to Charleston she made a run of 250 miles during rough weather, showing that she has lost none of her speed. The Henrietta has a commodious saloon, handsomely fitted up, with a large stateroom on the starboard side, three other sta erooms and two staterooms forward for officers. The cabin furniture, kitchen utensils, &c., are in complete order, and the vessel will be put in readiness to go to sea immediately. The Henrietta will compare favorably, for speed and seagoing qualities, with any yacht in this country or England. For particulars address J. ANDERSON Herald office, New York.

FOR SALE—A STEAM PLEASURE YACHT. INQUIRE of JACOB DUNN, Third avenue, corner Eighty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A STERN WHEEL STEAM YACHT, DOUBLE cylinder engines; price $350. Inquire of J. E. LEQUIN, Novelty Works office.

FOR SALE—THE YACHT EDITH R. GAGE, ONLY two months old; 28 feet long, breadth of beam 11 feet 3 inches; winner of the first prize in June last in the Regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club. Can be seen at the Club House, foot of Fifty-seventh street, North river. For further particulars apply at 794 Washington street.

SMALL OYSTER SLOOP FOR SALE—FOOT OF TENTH street, East river. For particulars inquire on board steam yacht Firefly.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—A FINE MODELLED steam yacht, 55 feet long, 11½ feet beam, 10 inch square cylinder, well found and in complete running order, for sale cheap. She is very economical in the item of fuel. Address Dolphin, New York Herald office.

YACHT FOR SALE—TWENTY-ONE FEET LONG, very fast, one year old. Apply before 10 o'clock to FRANK WEAVER, foot of Fifty-seventh street, North river.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A LIGHT DRAUGHT Yacht, 50 to 75 feet long. Address WM. SECOR, 717 East Ninth street.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SCOWS OR A TUG IN exchange for a Farm. Apply to HENNESSY & MAHONEY, 38 Pine street.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, SIXTH UNIversalist, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Rev. Dr. Richmond Fisk. Morning service at 10½. Strangers invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST STREET, near Sixth avenue.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and a quarter before 8 P. M. by Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D.

SPIRITUALISTS' CONFERENCE, EVERETT ROOMS, corner Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, 3½ o'clock. Subject—"Do Modern Spirit Facts Duplicate the Ancient or Bible Miracles, and do they Teach Concurrent Truths?" Public invited.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris) makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 651 Broadway, New York. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES—L. T. DAVIS, THE only maker of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 127 East Fifteenth street between Third avenue and Irving place, New York.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869, match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to harness. J. Cudney enters b. m. Minney; J. Murphy enters b. g. George. J. A. CHAMBERS, Proprietor.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS ALD BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 3 Greene street, corner of Canal.

N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S CITY AUCTION MART, MAJOR C. W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street, REGULAR AUCTION SALES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. Gentlemen's private Establishments disposed of at public and private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Horse Clothing, Halters, Whips, &c., to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand. Orders promptly executed. Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee. Good stabling for horses at public or private sale. The only mart in the city having a driving ring for showing horses on sale. Carriages, Buggies, &c., taken on storage. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER, HORSE AUCTION MART, 112 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. REGULAR SALES EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY. Gentlemen having private establishments which they wish to dispose of, or those wishing to purchase anything in the horse line, will find it to their advantage to call on us. Our dealings are almost exclusively with merchants and business men, and our establishment is conducted on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable people in other branches of trade. Good stabling for horses at private sale. We give the purchaser of every horse that is warranted sound twenty-four hours for trial. OUR DOWN TOWN OFFICE IS AT NO. 39 NASSAU STREET, opposite the Post office, where a register is kept of horses, carriages, &c., at private and public sales. Liberal advances made on everything in the horse line.

A.—ONE HUNDRED SECOND HAND CARRIAGES, comprising four and six seat Phaetons, Victorias, Depot Wagons, Buggies, Dog Carts; selling about half price to make room. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

A NUMBER OF SLIGHTLY SOILED AND SECOND hand Carriages for sale low, comprising top and open Buggies, Depot Wagons, Phaetons, Victorias (two six seat), all styles new Carriages. CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A BREWSTER, OF BROOME STREET, TOP WAGON, a Corbett & Scharch Road Wagon, a Dusenbury, do., 1 Coupe, pony, Park and open top Phaetons, 1 Wood Brothers Dog Cart, Rockaways, Cabriolets; 1 Coupe, Rockaway, side springs and Express Wagons; also 100 Carriages of all descriptions, new and second hand, at low prices, at WM. H. GRAY'S Empire Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

AT 865 BROADWAY—AN ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second hand Carriages, such as six seated Phaetons, Calashes, Hack Coaches, Park Phaetons, Dog Carts, Top Wagons, Road Wagons, Rockaways, &c., at greatly reduced prices, to close the stock. Store to let. Beautiful Basket Pony Wagons $175.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND WORK, very cheap, at the carriage factory of T. F. DEMAREST & CO., corner Greene and Houston streets. Also, a fine assortment of Carriages, Buggies, &c., of our own make, at 30 per cent below usual prices.

AN EXTRA FINE BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old; sound and kind; good style and action; suitable and safe for family or other use. SEAMAN, 836 Washington street, corner of Gansevoort.

ANY STYLE OF CARRIAGES TO LET—BY THE SEASON; old carriages taken in exchange; fifty Poles and Shafts for sale; 1,000 sets of Harness; all styles of new Carriages; great bargains. WITTY'S warerooms, Broadway.

A FINE BAY MARE FOR SALE—SIX YEARS OLD. 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; price $350 Apply at private stable 127 West Fiftieth street.

A BARGAIN.—$325 WILL BUY A HANDSOME BAY Horse; free, stylish driver; Wagon and Harness, comprising a very noble turnout; cost, five months ago, $600. Apply at 238 West Forty-second street, from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

A SIX SEAT BRITZKA PHAETON, LATEST STYLE and warranted; also variety of Carriages and Harness. For quality and prices call and examine. HICKS', 32 Barclay street.

A.—OUR NEXT REGULAR SALE, TUESDAY, 18TH, at 12 M., will comprise some of the best trotting and road stock of the season. Our sale prompt at 12 M. JOHN L. VANDEWATER, 24 Duane street.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PHAETON; HAS BEEN run but a few times; was made to order for owner. Apply to BROWN & GODWIN, 1,404 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SIX SEAT PHAETON, SUITABLE for country hacking. Price $300. Apply at stable No. 320 West Forty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SPAN OF COACH HORSES, a dapple brown and beautiful iron gray, rising 16 hands, of fine action and very stylish; will be sold separate or together. Apply immediately at MORRISON'S stables, Forty-second street and Seventh avenue.

FOUR HANDSOME, LARGE BLACK TEAMS, SIX YEARS old, and one bay Team, arrived from the country this day. To be seen at 128 West Thirty-second street, near Broadway. Also four speedy Horses.

FIVE COWS, GOOD MILKERS, TO SELL OR EXchange for work horses. Inquire for Doctor, in Eighty-third street, fifth house, north side, going to Fourth avenue, for three days.

FOR SALE—A LIVERY STABLE DOING A GOOD trade; stock, in best condition; lease long and valuable. Address J., box 121 Herald office.

FOR SALE—ONE BREWSTER & CO. TOP WAGON, pole and shafts, in good order, $200; one skeleton Wagon, $55. Apply to KENDALL & BELLINGER, Seventh avenue and Thirty eighth street.

FOR SALE—A CHESTNUT HORSE, 15 HANDS 1 INCH high, five years old; can trot in three minutes; very stylish and a good pole horse; warranted sound and kind; will be sold cheap. Apply at 114 West Forty-sixth street, San Francisco Stables.

FOR SALE—THE STABLE NO. 8 SECOND STREET, consisting of Hearses, Coaches, Horses, Stable Utensils, &c.; will be sold low for cash. Apply to SAMUEL R. KIRKHAM, 194 Bowery, between 9 and 10 A. M.

FOR SALE—A ROAN HORSE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 6 years old. Sold for the want of use. Apply at 424 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID, STYLISH YOUNG SORREL Horse, 16 hands high, warranted kind and sound in saddle or harness. Inquire at 209 West street, or at the stable 435 Greenwich street.

FOR SALE—A THREE-QUARTER LIGHT DUSENBURY and Van Duser Wagon, square box, almost new and in good order. Can be seen at private stable 107 East Sixteenth street.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A BROWN MARE, 7 YEARS old, 15½ hands high, sound and kind; suitable for any light business. Apply at Fifth avenue, near Twenty-second street, in liquor store, south Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BLACK STUDIAN PONY, 12½ hands; first class saddle and road horse; warranted sound and kind. To be seen at 365 Third avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. WM. RATHJEN.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.—SINGLE AND double of all kinds, from $12 up; Blankets, Sheets, Leather Nets, Whips, Ear Tips, Halters, Saddles and Bridles, to suit the times, at GRAY'S Empire Carriage Repository, 20, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster street.

LIGHT TWO SEAT WAGON—TOP CAN BE TAKEN off, and light Harness for sale at a bargain. Inquire of JAMES RILEY, corner of Hoyt and Union streets, South Brooklyn.

STABLES TO LET.—INQUIRE AT NO. 3 MARION street.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED—MUST BE TRAINED FOR the saddle; sound, kind and warranted. Address, stating age, height, weight and qualities, HENRY LIVINGSTON, Campville, Tioga county, N. Y.

STABLE FIXTURES OF IRON—OF WROUGHT, CAST and of wire; ventilating Stall Partitions, Posts, Hay Boxes, Hay Racks, Mangers, Brackets, &c.; also copper Weather Vanes, perfect models of the horses Dexter, Mountain Boy, Ethan Allen, Kentucky, &c., manufactured by J. W. FISKE, 120 Nassau street, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

AT $2 50—WRITING 24 LESSONS, BOOKKEEPING, Arithmetic, Spelling, German, French, $5 each. PAINE'S Business College (established 1849), 62 Bowery, always in session, day and evening, through the year.

A RELIABLE TEACHER OF CONT. LATIN DESIRES employment for a few hours in a week in the city of New York or its vicinity. Inquiries written in Latin will be promptly replied to in the same language. Address F. M., box 35 Orange, N. J.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS ONLY AT Orange, N. J.—Will commence its twenty-third school year September 11, true home comforts, with constant attention of principal; grounds spacious and high, terms moderate; two vacancies only. Address Principal, box 15, Orange, N. J.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, &C.—MESSRS. DOLBEAR, 699 Broadway, teach Bookkeeping practically, as used in the best New York houses. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling and make elegant business penmen. Applicants this week secure private desks. Two $5 seats vacant.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLlege offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies; graduates receive the Baccalaureate degree, a three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the course $300 a year. Reopened September 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

LADIES WHO HAVE NOT HAD THE ADVANTAGE of early education can procure private instruction in all English branches by addressing Mrs. Leon, Herald office.

MRS LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, GERMAN, French and Hebrew Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 265 and 267 West Thirty-ninth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York. Will reopen on September 8.

1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND English School, for pupils of both sexes, will reopen on Monday, September 20. The pupils are daily exercised in a spacious gymnasium. Send for circulars.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL.—BEST RED ASH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN screened and delivered at $9 per ton, and large nut at $7 50 per ton, from yards corner King and Greenwich and 50 Roosevelt streets. MAT. CLINTON.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE DOWN TOWN Retail Dry Goods Store, No. 12 Vesey street, Summer Goods at nominal prices.

Just received from auction, a full stock of Household Linens, Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Huckabucks, Diapers, Table Cloths, &c., &c. Also Hosiery of every Description. Also staple styles of Dress Goods, suitable for fall wear, black and colored Paramettas, Alpacas, Empress Cloths, Tamise Cloths, Delaines and black Silks. Also a large lot of Fancy Cassimeres, suitable for the fall. All the above at prices much below what they will be a month hence. Dealers, as well as others, would do well to give us a call. Co-operative Retail Dry Goods Store.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open on Monday, August 16, A choice assortment of novelties in Silks at $1 per yard and upwards. Dress Goods 25c. per yard and upwards. Ladies' and Children's Undergarments, Embroideries, Laces, real India Camel's Hair Shawls from $50 each upwards, elegant striped and plaid Bournous at $7 50 each; richly trimmed Silk and Poplin Suits, &c. Imported expressly for early fall trade. And will offer the balance of the following articles:— Paris printed Jaconet Robes $2 each. Handsomely trimmed plaid Poplin Suits at $6 each, recently sold at $8. Printed and striped Alpaca Lustres at 15c. per yard. Broche Bareges, 20c. per yard. Together with a fresh supply of Standard American Prints, fast colors, 12½c. per yard. Wamsutta Prints, colors not warranted, 8c. per yard. Lowell Prints, 9c. per yard. Amoskeag and Garner's Prints, 10c. per yard. Hoyle's yard wide English Prints, 25c. per yard. The attention of visitors to the city is particularly requested to the above. Broadway, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

A. T. STEWART & CO. Will open on Monday, August 16, Full lines of Black and Colored Ribbons in Taffeta, Gros Grain and Satin. Elegant Novelties in Sash Ribbons, comprising Plain Colors of the newest Paris Shades, Blacks, of extra quality and all widths, from five to ten inches. Fancies in Ecossais, Raye, Algerienne and Broche. Roman Scarfs in great variety. Broadway, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

A.—JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and Eleventh street. Great reduction of prices in our Ladies' and Children's Department.

Ladies' Ruffled Linen Walking Suits, $5 50, Reduced from $8.

Ladies Linen, Walking Suits, handsomely embroidered, $7, Reduced from $14.

Ladies' Ruffled and Tucked Linen Walking Suits, in entirely new designs, $8; reduced from $12.

Ladies' white Ruffled Walking Suits, $10; reduced from $12 50.

Ladies' colored Ruffled Walking Suits, $12; reduced from $15.

Ladies' colored Lawn Wrappers, $1; reduced from $8.

Ladies' Tucked Skirts, $1 50.

Ladies' Tucked and Ruffled Skirts, $3.

Ladies' French Woven Corsets, 85 cents, worth $1.

Ladies' hand-made Corsets, $4, worth $6.

A LIVELY TRADE ALL SUMMER. Those prices do the business. Just bought, big lots, nearly half price. We sell to-morrow, for cash only, 10,000 yards heavy Muslins, 10c.; sold elsewhere, 15c. 10,000 yards fine unbleached, 10c.; sold elsewhere, 15c. 15,000 yards extra yard wide unbleached, 12½c.; worth 18c. 10,000 yards extra 4-4 Sheeting, 12½c.; regular price, 18c. 10,000 yards fine yard wide white Muslin, 12½c.; worth 18c. 10,000 yards heavy yard wide white, 12½c.; regular price, 18c. 20 bales heavy white Sheeting, 4-4, 12½c.; worth 18c. Lower priced Muslins, 8c., 9c. and 10c. These 12½c. Muslins are all a yard wide, excellent quality and were retailed last week for 18c. They were bought of a speculator for cash, and are 6c. a yard under regular rates. To avoid their falling into the hands of merchants, we have decided not to sell to any one person more than 30 yards—as much less as they wish. Also, from auction, Dress Goods, Alpacas, Flannels, Cassimeres, Table Linens, Towels, Black Silks, Shawls, &c., at almost any price you wish. For instance, splendid Table Linen, 50c.; fast colored Ginghams, 10c.; best Delaines, 12½c.; French Dress Goods, 12½c. and 18c. Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City and Hoboken people can save nearly one-half by buying of us. FOSTER BROTHERS, Eighth avenue, near Eighteenth street, and FOSTER BROTHERS, 272 Bleecker street.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S, 739 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE Astor place, at very low prices:— Children's Cloaks, Coats and Capes, Blouses, Suits, Sacks, Dresses, &c.; Infants' Wardrobes, Slips, merino Sacks, Waists, Bibs, Baskets, Caps and Bonnets, &c., &c. Varieties of Sun Hats and Nurses' Caps. Ladies' Spencers, Corset-covers, Skirts, Night Gowns, Drawers. Full line of embroidered Bands for Chemises, &c. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order. Stamping and stamped goods.

AT MME. VIGOUROUX'S, 122 FOURTH AVENUE, ONE door from Twelfth street.—Stamping, imported Embroidery and Lingerie, ladies' and babies' Trousseaux; specialty for Initials, Monograms for handkerchiefs, table and bed clothes embroidered to order.

AT MADAME COLLINS' (ELEVE DE MME. FLORINE Leferre) Dressmaking establishment, 26 West Eleventh street, ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting Dresses, made and trimmed in latest Parisian style. Ladies visiting the city solicited to call.

BARGAINS IN Ladies' Underclothing and Infant's Apparel of every description. Ladies' tucked Underskirts, $1 and upwards. Ladies' ruffled Chemises, $1 and upwards. Ladies' tucked Drawers, $1 and upwards. Also a very handsome assortment of Undergarments elaborately trimmed with embroidery and real lace, suitable for bridal outfits, at popular prices. Infant's and Children Apparel in choice variety and at equally attractive prices. Printed Percale, white Cambric, puffed and ruffled plaid poplin and linen Travelling Suits at reduced rates. A large line of Ladies' French and domestic Corsets of the most approved and best fitting shapes, 75 cents per pair and upwards. Bargains in Children's and Ladies' cloth and silk Sacques and Cloaks. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

CARPETS, &C. A. T. STEWART & CO are now offering English Brussels Carpets, best quality, $2 25 per yard. Royal Wiltons, $3 per yard and upwards. Paris Moquettes, $4, $4 50 and upwards. Real Aubusson and Axminster Carpets, in one piece, at very attractive prices. John Crossley & Son's Tapestry Brussels, Royal Velvet Carpets, all widths. Rugs, Mats, English and American Oilcloths, in new designs and extra quality. Also, A splendid assortment of Curtain Materials, Furniture Coverings and Housekeeping Goods, offering extraordinary inducements to strangers to purchase. Broadway, Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS, in great variety of pattern and style of workmanship, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-ply, Super and Power loom. Ingrain and Hemp Carpet Rugs, Mats, Matting Curtains, Cornices, Window Shades, for sale at lower prices than can be sold by any other house in the city. Furniture, Furniture, Furniture. The largest stock in New York of Parlor, Chamber, Office and Kitchen Furniture, in rich medium and plain make, to be sold regardless of cost for a few days. Goods warranted as represented and delivered free, at the large wholesale and retail warerooms 484, 485 Eighth avenue, 267, 269, 271 Thirty-fifth street, adjoining. D. KELLY, successor to H. O'Farrell.

FRANK'S, 1,192 BROADWAY, CORNER TWENTY-ninth street.—Ladies out of town wanting Zephyr Worsteds, Worsted Materials, Fancy Goods, Small Wares, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, &c., should send their orders to FRANK'S, 1,192 Broadway. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FURNITURE.

A.—TWO NEW MAGNIFICENT SATIN BROCATEL Parlor Suits; also two walnut rep Suits, and a lot of Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Furniture, at a sacrifice for cash. 56 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

A PARTY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING WOULD sell out to some person about commencing rooms, if wanted, Furniture and all other articles, nearly new. Inquire at 660 Sixth avenue, store.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND OILCLOTH.—O'FARRELL & GREENE, 198 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street, are selling at reduced prices. Weekly or monthly payments taken.

CARPETS, FURNITURE AND BEDDING.—HOUSEkeepers supplied with the above on easy terms. Payments weekly or monthly KELLEY & CO., corner Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue. No connection with any other store.

CLARKE'S FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING warehouse, 747 Broadway, extending through to Mercer street. An entire house or single room furnished to order for cash or on liberal terms of payment.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF HOUSE 98 ST. Mark's place, Eighth street, one year's Lease from May 1; suitable for boarders.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A COMPLETELY furnished house, or House to rent moderately, in the Seventeenth ward, with all the modern improvements, will be sold cheap; occupied at present with first class boarders Apply immediately to P. GAFFNEY, auctioneer, 225 Bowery.

TO LET—A HANDSOME PLIMPTON BEDSTEAD, TO good parties, for six months or longer; terms $10 per month. Apply at 68 East Forty-ninth street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

A LADY'S SET OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, COMprising Brooch and Earrings, cost 2,000 francs; will sell them for $300 H. J. BLANCHARD, 446 West Thirty-sixth street, between Ninth and Tenth avs.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. issue letters of credit for travellers' use on Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe. Also make telegraphic transfers on California and Europe.

ASSESSMENT KENTUCK MINING COMPANY, $10 coin per share; delinquent September 6; sale 25th idem, 1869. Payments may be made through LEES & WALLER, 33 Pine street.

A.—FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT. $50,000 to loan on improved and first class tenement Property. W. R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 13.

A.—PARTIES HOLDING FIRST OR SECOND MORTgages can have them cashed without delay at the usual rates. HENNESSY & MAHONEY, 38 Pine street.

EIGHT PER CENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF MONTgomery, capital of Alabama. HOWES & MACY, 30 Wall street, New York, offer for sale, at 90 per cent and accrued interest, 20 year Bonds of the city of Montgomery, capital of Alabama, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, coupons payable in New York on the 1st day of January and July. The debt of the city of Montgomery being so very small these bonds are regarded as first class for investment. Further information furnished on application to HOWES & MACY, 30 Wall street, New York.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS (THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK), 30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. FOUR PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Persons desirous of receiving interest for their money and having it at all times subject to check on demand, can do so by depositing WITH THIS BANK, which allows interest on the entire daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum. Collections made on any part of the world, with immediate returns, at the lowest current rates. Orders for purchase or sale of stocks, bonds or gold promptly executed.

I WANT $5,000 IMMEDIATELY—WILL PAY AT THE rate of 20 per cent for six months and give good security. Address J. M., box 5,804 Post office.

MORTON BLISS & CO., 30 Broad street, issue Circular Notes and Circular Letters of Credit for travellers; also Commercial Credits, available in all parts of Europe.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY AND HUDSON COUNTY property. Mortgages bought. J. S. TAYLOR, 61 Montgomery street, Jersey City; 197 Broadway, New York, room No. 4, from 1 to 2 P. M.

MORTGAGES—FIRST AND SECOND, ON NEW YORK property, wanted immediately for cash. BELLAMY & STRATTON, 5½ Pine street.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Colorado Gold and Silver Ore Separating Company for the election of a board of thirteen trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on the 8th day of September next, at 12 M., and the poll will be held open until 3 P. M. Transfer book will be closed on the 4th September. NEW YORK, August 14, 1869. JOSEPH HAGAN, Sec.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY Company. OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS, NEW YORK, August 6, 1869. The books for the transfer of the stock of this Company will close on Tuesday, the 10th of August, 1869, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of enabling the persons holding stock at that time to convert the same into the guaranteed stock to be issued in exchange therefor. The stock to be issued in exchange will be entitled to dividends at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable quarterly on the Tuesday following the first Monday of January, April, July and October, in each year, out of the rental reserved under the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and such dividends will be payable free of the income tax of the United States government, and of all taxes which may be collected in any manner through or by means of the corporation owning the road, or the corporation leasing the same—the payment of all such taxes being assumed by the lessees. One hundred and seventy-one shares will be issued in exchange for each one hundred shares of the present stock. Persons entitled to receive the fractional part of a share will receive scrip not entitled to dividends until aggregated. The fractional part of a share due in exchange being three-sevenths of a share on every one hundred shares, will be converted, and the avails included in the cash dividend to be hereafter made out of the surplus assets of the company when outstanding accounts shall be settled. The books will be opened for the exchange of stocks on Tuesday, the 24th day of August, 1869. By order of the Executive Committee. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, No. 27 Pine street.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., CITY SEVEN PER CENT BONDS, due 1889; interest August and February, payable at Bank of Commerce, New York. Population of St Joseph, about 35,000. Assessed valuation of property, $12,000,000. Rate of taxation 1½ per cent. Revenue from other sources than taxes, say licenses, &c., $35,000. Amount of city indebtedness is $490,000. The city owns in railroad and other bonds $600,000. St. Joseph is the second city in size, wealth and population in the State of Missouri, and is the centre of six railroads, running in different directions. We offer a limited amount of these bonds at 75 flat. UTLEY & DOUGHERTY, 11 Wall street.

WM. B. PUTNAM, 66 WALL STREET.—BONDS AND Stocks bought and sold. Loans negotiated on securities, bond and mortgage, &c. First Mortgages wanted.

$5.000 WANTED—FOR NINE MONTHS OR A year. Undoubted collateral or security on real estate in Westchester county worth double. Premium of 15 per cent. Address A., box 153 Herald office.

$10.000.—WE HAVE THIS AMOUNT TO LOAN on second mortgage on improved Property, in New York or Brooklyn. BUTLER, DURFEE & CO., 69 Liberty street.

$30.000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $5,000, $10,000 and $15,000, on first class city property. Mortgages purchased. Principals only may apply to LEVERETT C. STOWELL, 42 Pine street.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in New York. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray street, room No. 1.

$80.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on first class city Real Estate, in sums from $5,000 to $30,000. First and Second Mortgages wanted. HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$90.000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON UNIMproved City Property; also $2,500, $3,000, $18,000 and $10,000. First and Second Mortgages cashed without delay. SHEPHERD & PARKER, 162 Broadway.

$150.000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn property. $87,000, with which we wish to purchase second mortgages. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 50 Pine street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 697 BROADWAY, Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, &c. The same bought and sold. JAMES P. MATTHEWS. Removed May 1 to room No. 7, same floor.

AT THE JEWELRY STORE 723 BROADWAY THE highest prices paid for Diamonds, Emeralds, Watches, Old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

ADVANCES MADE ON HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C., AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S City Auction Mart, corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street. Superior stabling and storage.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, UP STAIRS, NEAR BROADway, money liberally advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and personal property of every description. Same bought and sold.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of Merchandise, or the same bought. Business strictly private. Room No. 1.

195 BROADWAY, CORNER DEY STREET.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD, having facilities, advances at low rates on Diamonds, Watches, Merchandise, Life Policies, Pianos or other securities. Formerly at 58 Nassau street.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each endorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, August 25, from persons legally authorized to lay the "Brown & Miller" pavement and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement in the city of New York, for the laying of the "Brown & Miller" pavement in North Moore street, from West Broadway to West street, and in White street, from Centre street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in 129th street, from Third to Sixth avenue. The plans for these works can be seen and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office. THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board. NEW YORK, August 13, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A LARGE STOCK MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, with Grates complete, Mantels shipped, no risk to purchasers; Monuments, Headstones, &c., executed to order. Prices low. WATHAN & CO., 339 West Eighteenth st., between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE AND Marble Mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., of superior designs and workmanship, will be sold at S. KLABER'S manufactory, 52 First avenue, near Third street, at cost prices, to reduce stock before removal.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MONUments, Headstones, &c.—The largest, finest and cheapest Stock in the city, Mantels, also Catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th st., near 3d av.

BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE.—A SPLENDID MARble bed Billiard Table, Balls, Cues, Markers, &c., complete, cheap for cash; must be sold immediately. Apply at 20 East Broadway.

PETER TOTANS, TURNER AND DEALER IN IVORY and manufacturer of Billiard Balls, Cues, and importer of Billiard Cloth, Cues, Letter Chalk and Billiard merchandise in general, 89 Fulton street.

WANTED—A ¾ BILLIARD TABLE; MUST BE IN perfect order and complete. Address, with particulars and lowest cash price, C. A. D., box 1,294 New York Post office.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. From New York only $30, steerage.

COLORADO.........Williams..........Wednesday, Aug. 18
NEBRASKA.........Guard..........Wednesday, Aug. 25

From pier 46 North river.

Cabin passage $80, gold. Passage from and to New York, Paris, Hamburg, Rotterdam, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP COLORADO, Captain J. A. Williams, will sail from pier 46 North river for Queenstown and Liverpool direct, on Wednesday, August 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage $80 gold; steerage $30 currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river as follows:—

LAFAYETTE, Roussan..........Saturday, August 21
PEREIRE, Duchesne..........Saturday, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, Oct. 2

Rates of passage, payable in gold (including wine):— To Brest and Havre—First Cabin, $140, Second Cabin, $75. To Paris (including railway ticket)—$145 and $78. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE—FOR Copenhagen and Stettin direct, Gothenburg and Berlin. First class sidewheel passenger steamers, comprising the OCEAN QUEEN, ARIEL, GUIDING STAR, NORTHERN LIGHT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, FULTON. The favorite steamship FULTON will leave pier 46 North river, Saturday, August 21. Rates of passage to all above places:—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $25, gold. Apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents. For freight, at 103 Pearl street; for passage, 42 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES. London and New York Steamship Line. Steamers fortnightly to London direct from pier No. 3 North river. Passage at $90, $70 and $30, currency.

ATALANTA..........Aug. 28 CORDOVA..........Sept. 25
CELLA..........Sept. 11 BELLONA..........Oct. 9

For passage to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at cheapest currency rates apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, 55 Broadway. For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, 54 South st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP, calling at Southampton. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN..........September 1

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship WESTPHALIA, Captain H. F. Schwenzen, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, August 17, 1869, at 2 P. M., for HAMBURG, taking passengers for Hamburg, Plymouth and Cherbourg. First cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold. Payable in United States gold. The HAMMONIA to sail August 24. KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE. THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

Java Wednesday, Aug. 18. Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2.
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19. China, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25. Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9.
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26. Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15.
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1. Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the Wednesday Steamers, not carrying Steerage. First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold. By the Thursday Steamers. First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For Freight and Cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For Steerage passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S Steamship BREMEN, Captain C. Leist, will sail, carrying the United States mail, from the Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, On SATURDAY, August 14, 1869, for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold:—

First cabin..........$120
Second cabin..........72 Gold.
Third cabin..........25
Steerage from Bremen..........$40, gold.

To be followed by the steamship UNION, Captain T. Dreyer, on Thursday, August 19. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 68 Broad street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN LINE of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BOSTON..........Saturday, August 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, August 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, August 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, September 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE. By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.

First Cabin. Payable in Gold.		Steerage. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	45	St. Johns, N. F., by branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE. STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From pier No. 47 North river. PENNSYLVANIA, Hall, Saturday, August 21, at 2 P. M. THE QUEEN, Grogan, Saturday, August 28, at 9 A. M. Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $100 and $75; steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency. Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA. Through rates, New York to San Francisco:— First Class. $150 to $200, Steerage. $75. according to location of berth. These rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip. Steamers of the above line leave pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous. One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free. AUGUST 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain Connor, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain Hudson. Steamer leaving August 11 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco September 4 for China and Japan. NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on Friday, August 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c. For freight or passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR BERMUDA.—THE A1 STAMSHIP FAHKEE, CAPtain Joseph D. Steele, carrying the United States mails, will sail for the above port on Thursday, August 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., and every third Thursday succeeding until further notice, from pier 13 North river. Has superior passenger and freight accommodations. First Cabin..........$30 | Second Cabin..........$20 Freight, 60c. per dry barrel, payable in United States gold. For freight or passage apply to J. NORMAN HARVEY, Agent, 34 New street.

FIRST STEAMER. Texas line of Galveston steamers, touching at Key West. The A1 steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, Captain Gilderdale, is now receiving freight at pier 21, East river, and will sail Saturday, August 21, at 3 P. M., or sooner if full. No charge for forwarding in New York or Galveston. Through bills of lading given to Houston on all goods consigned to the Houston Direct Navigation Company. Apply to H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT. The Cromwell Line. Steamships of this line will leave pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—

GULF STREAM, McCreery..........Saturday, August 21
MARIPOSA, Kemble..........Saturday, August 28

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA PORTS. New York and Charleston Steamship Company's first class side wheel steamship MANHATTAN, Captain M. S. Woodhull, on Saturday, August 21, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier. Insurance by this line one-half per cent. The CHAMPION will follow, and sail on Saturday, August 28. HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents, 26 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE. The first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, leaves on Wednesday, August 18 from pier 29 North river, at 3 P. M. Has superior passenger accommodations. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed to Mobile at 1½ per cent. Through rates to all points in the interior. For freight or passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent 177 West street.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ. New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days from pier 17 East river, at 12 M. The splendid new steamers CLEOPATRA, Captain Phillips, Tuesday, August 17. CITY OF MEXICO, Captain Deaken, Monday, September 6, at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, ——— ———, Commander, will sail Wednesday, August 18, at 3 P. M., from pier No. 8 North river, foot of Rector street. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, 73 William street. The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail August 25.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.—OLD LINE—LOW freight. The well known first class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO will leave pier 36 North river, on Saturday, August 21, at three P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT, MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE, comprising the first class steamships

GENERAL GRANT..........Captain H. S. Quick
CRESCENT CITY..........Captain J. B. Hildreth
SHERMAN..........Captain W. P. Henry
GENERAL MEADE..........Captain A. W. Sampson
UNITED STATES..........Captain G. L. Norton

The steamship GENERAL MEADE, Captain A. W. Sampson, will be despatched on Saturday, August 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 12 North river. Freight received at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. The CRESCENT CITY will succeed Saturday, August 28. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 40 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP Company. The elegant sidewheel steamship SOUTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail for St Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro on Monday, August 23, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier 43 North river. For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. Sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.

COLUMBIA..........Captain Evan Sice..........August 19
EAGLE..........M. R. Greene..........August 26
MORRO CASTLE.....R. Adams..........September 2

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER DIRECT. The world renowned steamers BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS will leave (alternate days) DAILY from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street AT FIVE P. M. DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING. This is the only line running a SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT. PROVIDENCE passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., arriving at 6:30 A. M. RETURNING will leave PROVIDENCE at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public the splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander MILLER, will leave (alternate days) DAILY (Sundays excepted), from pier 28 North river (foot of Murray street), AT 6:30 P. M. FOR BOSTON VIA NEWPORT. FREIGHT received at pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening. JAMES FISK, Jr., President. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director, CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent, H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent, Narragansett Steamship Company.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE—MICHIGAN CENTRAL Railroad Line. New York to Chicago without change of cars. The celebrated Pullman Palace Cars will leave New York daily at 6:30 P. M. on and after Sunday, the 15th of August, without change, from Harlem Railroad depot, Thirtieth street. For tickets, berths, staterooms, &c., apply at No. 8 Astor House. CHAS. E. NOBLE, General Agent Michigan Central Railroad.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL COMMENCE RUNning Saturday June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier, foot of Desbrosses street, every afternoon at 3:30.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—THE FASTest, elegant evening river Steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves pier 44 North river, foot of Spring street, every evening (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock, and foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo. Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state rooms secured at DODD'S Express Offices, 429 and 944 Broadway, New York, and No. 1 Court street, Brooklyn. Also at 308 West street, above Spring. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STOLEN OR TAKEN IN CHARGE OF BY SOME friend—A Gold Watch, double case, No. 71,540. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at 536 Eighth avenue, in jewelry store.

LOST—A BANK BOOK ON THE MANHATTAN SAVings Institution (No. 34,207). The finder will please leave it at the bank, 644 Broadway.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, A BLACK AND TAN Dog, hound shape, name "Louis." Whoever returns the same to 442 West Twenty-third street will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, ON BOARD THE NEW Jersey Central ferry, an Opera Glass. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving same at 27 Park place, New York, the same being prized as a gift.

LOST—ON 13TH, A GOLD BRACELET, GOING FROM St. Mark's place, Eighth street, to Third avenue and Tenth street. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 44 (new No. 44) Third avenue. Mrs. SMITH.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, A SMALL, white Hound with brown spot on back and on one ear. A liberal reward will be paid to the parties returning him to 148 Third avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

LOST—ERIE COMMUTATION TICKET, NO. 1,639. ANY one returning same to No. 188 Pearl street will be rewarded.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, going from Chambers street ferry to Wall street, a find Amethyst Ring, gold setting, engraved inside Z. H. B. L. W. H. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving the same at 620 and 622 Grand street, New York.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED OR STOLEN, NEAR Serery's Hotel, Myrtle avenue, August 11, a dark brown Horse, blind of left eye, white fetlocks. The above reward will be paid at the hotel on return of the horse or $5 for any information of his whereabouts.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, IN AN OMNIBUS ON BROADway, a Pocketbook, containing about $50. The above reward will be paid. S. F. NEWELL, Continental Hotel, 442 Broadway.

$20 REWARD.—STOLEN, ON THE NIGHT OF August 13, a light sorrel Stallion, about 14½ hands high and about 25 years old, from the stable of J. Cadmus, Bayonne. The above reward will be paid for the return of the stallion to J. A. Cadmus, Bayonne.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ONE OPEN FACE GOLD Watch, with Gold Chain, Didisheim & Co., makers, Geneva; No. on works, 30,686; No. on case, 27,279. Pawnbrokers take notice. Address F. STAUF, 17 Ann street.

$1,000 REWARD FOR THE ARREST AND CONviction of the person or persons who committed the burglary or instigated the perpetration of the same on the premises No. 259 West Eleventh street on the 12th August inst., or for information that will procure the arrest of the instigator of the offence. WALTER W. PRICE.

A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR the return of Watches and Jewelry taken on the night of the 13th inst. from the house of E. T. Bragaw, Woodside, L. I. No questions asked.

DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, 72 BROADWAY (LATE 68).—WARRIN, WHIPPLE, TURNER & CO. refer to the mercantile community as to successful cases, facilities, standing and experience. Caution.—We have no branches in New York.

STOP THIEF—$250 REWARD.—ON JULY 30 A HORSE and Buggy were hired from my place by a man about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair, eyes and whiskers; black frock coat, single breasted dark vest, light pants, boots; was a little inclined to stoop; since which time he has not returned. The horse is six years old, 15½ hands high, light bay, white hind feet (on off foot the white is the highest), small star in forehead, splint on near fore leg; round barrel and very heavy sheath buggy, black body, bright red running gear, striped black leather top and cushions; also leather bag for curtains; Hatfield & Jackson makers; harness silver mounted, stamped on trace tug with T. Worth. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of thief and recovery of property. JOHN W. LAING, Plainfield, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

A DWELLING HOUSE, IN GOOD LOCATION BELOW the Park, wanted for a Cuban family; will pay all cash; price must not exceed $25,000 Send full particulars to OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth street, or ROBERT SOMERVILLE, 37 Nassau street.

A HANDSOME MODERN BUILT HOUSE WANTED—For a Cuban family, below Central Park and in a good location; cost not over $25,000. All cash will be paid. Send full particulars to OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, 37 Nassau st.

HOUSE WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, in good location. Address, with particulars, Merchant, box 2,550 Post office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, OF moderate size and price, and cheap. PAYNE & CO., 206 Broadway, room 11.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, A BROWN STONE House, twenty to twenty-five feet front, between Lexington and Seventh avenues, Thirtieth and Sixteenth streets. Address box 2,314 Post office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—THE LEASE AND STOCK of a house furnishing store in a good location. Sixth avenue preferred, north of Twelfth street; must have immediate possession. Address Hardware, Herald office.

WANTED TO BUY—A FOUR STORY HOUSE IN good order, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, with full particulars, Merchant, box 1,753 Post office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c., at BATTERSON'S Storage Warehouses, 681 and 690 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; best references; twenty years' experience.

AN OFFICE TO LET—ON FULTON STREET. Inquire of C. SEARS, 66 Fulton street.

A BROADWAY FIRST LOFT, WITH SOLE CONTROL of a wide entrance, on the best part of the street for any business; size 26x55 feet. Apply at bookstore 647 Broadway.

AT AND IN THE BUILDING, 225 BROADWAY, FINEST business location up town. Floors, Rooms, Offices, suitable for any light or professional business. STANLEY DAY.

A GOOD SIZED STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT FRONT Cellar and back Basement, to let, at 231 West Twenty-sixth street. Rent reasonable.

A NEW STORE TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT Basement and Vault; gas and water, in 20 Monroe, near Catharine street.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT OR SALOON TO LEASE—Northeasterly corner of Eighth avenue and Fifty-seventh street; twelve spacious airy rooms for private parties; alterations to suit made; terms favorable. Apply to BAKER, Broadway, corner of Forty-fifth street.

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT SALOON TO LET—In new building, 34 Madison street.

LOFT TO LET—50X100, WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, in new five story building, 35 and 37 Wooster street. Apply to J. & W. LYALL.

STEAM POWER LOFTS AND ROOMS TO LET—AT 20 and 22 Pell street, near Chatham square.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WELL LIGHTED ROOMS, with Power. 418 and 420 West Twenty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, THREE Floors, 150x45, with from 1 to 75 horse power; also smaller rooms. Apply to H. W. GREENE, 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH FLOOR, 54X22 FEET. Apply at the office, 621 Eleventh avenue, corner Forty-sixth street.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—LARGE AND SMALL Rooms, Floors, &c., well lighted; low insurance. 811 and 813 avenue A, near Nineteenth street, rear building.

TO LET—A FINE JEWELRY STORE OF TWENTY years' standing, in business part of the city; also first floor above the store, together or separately. Apply to P. LANGEVIN, 268 Broadway, room 21.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, STORE 278 HUDSON street, with basement and first floor. $80 per month. Apply at 287 Hudson street.

TO LET—A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Grand street, Williamsburg, located in the best business thoroughfare; size of store 22x75, and is suitable for any kind of business. For particulars inquire at 246 Grand street (clothing store), Williamsburg.

TO LET—TWO STORES, FITTED UP IN SPLENDID style; one a butcher shop and the other an eating house; everything complete. Apply at 618 Grand street, near ferry.

TO LET—STORES, WITH BACK ROOMS, IN EAST Thirty-fourth street, and on First avenue, near Thirty-fourth street; water and gas. Rents low. R. H. HINE, 574 Second avenue.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BUILDING 285 EIGHTH avenue, west side, near the Grand Opera House, with new large front plate glass windows, with or without the Fixtures. The store is 20 feet front by 80 feet deep, and is well suited for a fancy, millinery or dry goods store. Can be leased for three or five years. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TWO STORES TO RENT—ON EIGHTH AVENUE; CAN give leases for three or five years. JAMES R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

8 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, OPPOSITE JAMES McCreery & Co.'s.—Parlor Floor to let, for business or private family. Also furnished Rooms.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNISHED HOUSES. Call and examine list. S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FOUR STORY HOUSE TO LET—FULLY FURnished, on Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway; contains all improvements; also one partly furnished, on Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth avenue and Broadway. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses to let; one furnished in Lexington avenue, near Twenty-fifth street. A number for sale. N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway, opposite Park.

AMERICANS, CUBANS OR ANY RESPECTABLE FAMIly should see the beautifully furnished gem of House No. 155 East Thirty-ninth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, with everything complete, for $150. Open only between 12 and 2 Monday. ROBERT G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway, up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN COMPLETE ORder, in Thirty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue; three stories, and first class location; to a small, responsible private family only. Address W. R., 52 Walker street.

A MEDIUM SIZED FURNISHED HOUSE, IN GOOD locality, for small family of adults; about $200 per month. Address, with full particulars, ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway, up stairs.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone, all improvements; good location; cheap, to responsible party only with small family. Address F. D. W., Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—IN RESPECTABLE localities, from $150 to $1,000 per month, adapted for boarding or private occupancy; immediate possession. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON FIFTH AVENUE TO LET—21 rooms, desirably located, and adapted for genteel boarding purposes; immediate possession. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOUR STORY, HANDsomely and thoroughly furnished, Thirty-third street, near Madison avenue; $300 per month. W. S. HUMPHRYS, 13 Astor place.

FOUR STORY HOUSE—ALL IMPROVEMENTS; NEAR Broadway; splendid location for boarders; immediate possession; also Store and Basement. Sixth avenue. Apply at 38 West Fourth street; owner. Perfect order.

I HAVE A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE FURnished Houses up town, for from $200 to $125 per month. A gem in Harlem for $125. Call and get permits. ROBT. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN BROOKLYN, CONVEnient to Wall or South ferry, a good House, with all the modern improvements; location the best in the city. Address JOHNSON, box 3,803 Post office, New York.

TO LET—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, FULLY furnished, in Fourteenth street, for first class boarding house. Also furnished Houses in 17th, 41st, 47th and 52d sts. ELLIOTT, ALDEN & CO., 1,491 Broadway and 34½ Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TO A private family only, the first class high stoop four story brown stone front House 149 West Twenty-third street. For full particulars inquire at 128 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED, ON WEST Twenty-first street, four story brown stone House, containing all improvements; private family only. C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOUR STORY HOUSE, BREvoort place, $5,000; West Forty-first street, $200; unfurnished, West Twenty-third street, $200; West Forty-second street, $150. CHURCH & CO., 907 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A HOUSE TO LET AND THE FURNITURE FOR sale—At a moderate price; location, Twentieth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue; no agents need apply. Apply at SYPHER & CO.'S, 557 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 18 rooms, all modern improvements, near Fourteenth street and Union square, to let, at $3,000 per year, with immediate possession. OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner of Fourteenth st., or ROBERT SOMERVILLE, 37 Nassau street.

A LARGE UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON Fifth avenue, above Twenty-third street; also several others, unfurnished, in good locations. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO., 947 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House on Fifty-ninth street, looking out upon Central Park; possession immediately; only $3,000 per year. OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth st., or ROBERT SOMERVILLE, 37 Nassau street.

RENT CHEAP—NEW FIRST CLASS HOUSE IN HARlem; location unsurpassed; near steam cars and boat; furnished first class. Address box 3,910 New York Post office.

TO LET—A WHOLE OR PART OF A DESIRABLE Cottage in 109th street, between Third and Fourth avenues; ten light and airy rooms at a remarkably moderate figure; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A THREE STORY PHILADELPHIA BRICK House, all improvements, in West Thirty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Price $1,400. HATCH & VAN DOREN, 1,272 Broadway.

TO LET—A HANDSOME COTTAGE, IN 123D STREET, between avenue A and First avenue, with all the modern improvements. Rent $50 a month. Apply to the owner, 316 West Thirty-first street.

TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY—SMALL BROWN stone, choice location, on Murray Hill; has all modern improvements; in beautiful order; rent $2,500. CHARLES W. WARD, 79 Cedar street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST CLASS HIGH STOOP House, with 20 rooms, 25x55, lot 100; suitable for private family, boarding house or business purposes. Apply on the premises 17 East Twelfth street, between Fifth avenue and University place, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES, IN TWENTY-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Inquire of the owner, J. B. BULLOCK, No. 39 Nassau street, room 20.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE THREE STORY AND basement, high stoop, brown stone house, No. 135 Clinton street, near Amity, Brooklyn, containing 17 rooms. For particulars apply to owner on the premises for one week, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF 80 Ann street. Apply to BARKER & COSLER, Herald Building.

A FIRST FLOOR—THREE PARLORS DEEP, AND Basement, or the second Floor, four rooms, with or without Basement, all in good order, with modern improvements. 345 East Seventeenth street.

A PART OF PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET—AT 225 WEST Forty-third street; water and gas.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY (3 ADULTS) OFFER to three gentlemen elegantly furnished Apartments (3 bedrooms, bath, parlor and library), with or without Breakfast served privately. The apartments are unexceptionable in every particular; only parties of position will pay liberally need address Richmond, Herald office.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A NICELY FURNISHED FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS complete for housekeeping, with modern improvements, house heated with a heater, for $40 per month, at 82 East Eighty-third street, near Fourth avenue.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO SINgle gentlemen; situated on Fourteenth street, a few doors from Fifth avenue. Winter arrangements can now be made for two floors; first floor, consisting of elegant parlor, bedroom, dressing room and bath room; second floor, two large rooms communicating, bath and large closets. Only first class parties willing to make liberal arrangements will be treated with. Best reference given and required. Address S. E. D., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS, LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—to one or two single gentlemen, without Board. Bath-room on the same floor. 66 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FIRST CLASS FURNISHED SECOND STORY FRONT Parlor and Bedroom to let reasonably to repectable parties, at 51 Lexington avenue.

FURNISHED PARLORS TO LET—TWO ON SECOND floor and two on third floor; use of kitchen; no objection to children. 62 Amity street.

FOR RENT—THREE ROOMS UNFURNISHED, IN A private family, suitable for housekeeping; rent reasonable. Apply at (new number) 23 Second avenue, between First and Second streets.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—LARGE closets, hot and cold water, bath and gas; conveniences for light housekeeping if required. 256 West Twenty-sixth street. Call all the week.

SEVENTH WARD.—SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house to let, 68 Monroe street, between Market and Pike streets; hot and cold water, bath, water closet, gas, &c. Owner occupies the lower part.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF NO. 6 Duffield terrace; eight rooms and cellar; marble mantels, fireplace heater, warms both floors; gas fixtures, elevated oven range, stationary washtubs; bathroom, with water-closet, &c.; ten minutes' walk from ferries; rent $50 a month. Also Floor of four rooms, with three closets and cellar; bath, water and gas; rent $18 a month; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to the janitor of Duffield Terrace, on Duffield street, between Johnson and Tillary streets, Brooklyn.

TO LET—A TWO STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK House, in good order, with gas and water, near Grand street, Williamsburg; convenient to ferries. Apply to KELSEY & CORNWELL, 27 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D. Rent $350 per year.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A PARLOR FLOOR AND TWO Rooms on third floor, nicely furnished, on Twenty-third street, near Fifth avenue, suitable for a physician, millinery, &c. Apply to S. B. GOODALE, Nos. 7 and 9 Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 237 WEST Thirty-third street, furnished with or without Board. Other Rooms for housekeeping. Rent from $5 to $7. Every convenience in the house.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TWO LARGE ROOMS, with closets, bathroom, gas, &c., on second floor, furnished new last spring; pleasant neighborhood, convenient to good restaurants; will rent them reasonable if permanent; will accommodate four gentlemen. Inquire of P. A. BRITTON, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, or at house, 114 West Twelfth street. Only gentlemen need apply.

TO LET—BY A WIDOW LADY, THREE VERY NEATly furnished Rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping; gas, hot and cold water; all modern improvements; terms $10 a week. 217 East Thirty-seventh street (old No. 125).

TO LET—IN COTTAGE HOUSE, FLOOR OF FOUR good sized rooms, with closets, wide piazza and good front yard; rent to small family $22. Apply at 537 West Forty-seventh street.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF 107 WEST SIXTEENTH street.

TO LET—NICE FLOORS, FOUR ROOMS, FIRST TO fourth stories, in Eleventh and Twelfth streets, near Second avenue; $18 to $22. Apply at 309 East Eleventh street.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; good closets, gas and water; also a hall Bedroom for a gentleman. Apply at 539 Hudson street, near Charles street.

TO LET—A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR, UNFURnished, at 10 Macdougal street, near Spring.

TO LET—IN EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Second avenue, Floors of four and six rooms; also Apartments of three and four rooms; water, &c. Rents low. R. H. HINE, 574 Second avenue.

TO LET—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BEDROOM, suitable for a respectable family; also a Parlor, at 103 Macdougal street. References required.

TO LET—IN A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE, containing all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., two Floors; family strictly private; to a desirable tenant. Will be let reasonable. Apply at 87 East Eighty-fourth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

TO LET—SUIT OF SEVEN ROOMS, SPACIOUS, PLEASant and convenient for housekeeping, containing all modern improvements, in a brown stone front house; rent reasonable. Inquire upper floor 765 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—A LARGE WELL FURNISHED FRONT PARlor, with Bedroom; all modern improvements; rent $8 a week. Inquire at 220 West Thirty-fifth street.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, THREE ROOMS FOR housekeeping; gas and water; only one family in the house. Call at 239 Spring street.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, A BASEMENT, THREE ATtic Rooms, at 72 Charlton street. Inquire at 167 West Houston street.

1,239 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE THE GRAND Hotel.—Large airy Rooms for gentlemen or light housekeeping in suits or singly; also a Hall Room; location pleasant and convenient; meals if required.

COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS, &C., TO RENT.

A ROOM OR TWO, UNFURNISHED, TO LET—IN A small brick house. 215 West Thirtieth street.

AT FORDHAM.—TO LET, NEAR DEPOT, A HANDsome French roof Cottage; has all improvements; gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., with one acre of ground nicely laid out; outbuildings, &c. Apply to STANLEY DAY, 925 Broadway, or J. J. PHELAN, Fordham.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT or for sale, two delightfully located brick Villas, with gas and all improvements; convenient to ferry; 35 minutes of Wall street. Apply at Mr. HAMILTON'S office, No. 26½ Broadway.

NOTICE.—TO LET, ON REASONABLE TERMS, AN elegant Country Seat. House contains eight rooms and basement, hot and cold water; also barn and carriage house, &c. A chance seldom offered. Address box 63 Post office, Morrisania, N. Y.

TO LET—$300 A YEAR, 1 HOUR IN NEW JERSEY, House and 2½ acres. H. H. JONES, 73 Barclay street.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, ON THE east bank of the Hudson, a short distance south of Tarrytown, the former residence of A. D. Archer, and joining the elegant residence of Robert Hoe. This is a desirable place and will be rented until next May for $600; can be had longer if desired. Keys with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A FIRST CLASS, WELL FURNISHED, FRESCOED, 21 foot, four story brown stone House for sale, in Forty-second street, very near Fifth avenue; leasehold 52 years. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE FIVE SMALL NEW brown stone Houses on East Thirty-eighth street, between Lexington and Park avenues; buildings nearly finished; location first class. Inquire of D. & J. JARDINE, Architects, 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME MODERN BUILT BROWN stone front House, in Seventy-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, the middle house in a row of 11 houses, south side of the street; has all the modern improvements; will be sold at a bargain. Call at or address brown stone yard, southwest corner Fifty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue.

FOR THE CHEAPEST HOUSES IN THE MARKET, either for cash, occupancy, investment or upon easy terms, call for Stanley Day's Real Estate Circular, 925 Broadway. Mailed free.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM, NEAR CENTRAL PARK gate, a magnificent three story Philadelphia brick, brown stone stoop and trimmings; ranges, boiler, bath, gas and everything complete; built by days' work under superintendence of the owner; price $10,000; terms easy. Address G. E. F., box 222 Herald office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN EAST FIFTY-SECOND street, a two story high stoop House, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern improvements and in an excellent condition, in a respectable locality. Also a three story high stoop House in 108th street. Apply at 212 East Fifty-second street.

LOTS.—CHOICE CORNER AND INSIDE PLOTS OF Lots, ready for immediate improvement, on and near Fifth and Madison avenues and cross streets, below Central Park. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

5TH AVENUE, CORNER NINETY-THIRD STREET.—Six Lots for sale low; also Plots and single Lots on and below Central Park on Fifth avenue. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

42 AND 44 FORTY-NINTH STREET, NEAR MADISON avenue—21.6x55x100.5; houses strictly first class; location and neighborhood unsurpassed; price moderate; terms easy. Apply on premises.

54TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A DESIRAble brown stone House; extra lot and stable; Furniture if desired; also same street, neat Cottage; $18,000. Others, all sizes and prices, on and near Fifth and Madison avenues, from Fourteenth street to the Park. Send or call for list. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$15,500 FOR A CONVENIENT THREE STORY and basement House in Fifteenth street, near Third avenue, ground rent $140. Apply to HAVILAND, No. 2 Bowery.

West Side.

A FIRST CLASS FULL SIZE HOUSE—COMPLETELY and elegantly furnished, extra large billiard room, &c., at a sacrifice to an immediate purchaser. Address box 5,804 New York Post office.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—SINGLY; VERY NEAR Fifth avenue, in 44th, 49th, 53d, 57th, 59th and 62d streets; also on Fifth avenue, below Central Park. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

CHEAP DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—FOUR story basement brick, West Twenty-eighth street, $11,500; neat two story attic and basement, Tenth street, $15,000; desirable three story brick, West Twentieth street, $12,500; three story brick, West Fortieth street, $13,500; also a very desirable Cottage and full sized Lot, Fifty-fourth street, Fifth and Sixth avenues, and others, Yorkville and Harlem, $7,000 to $15,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House, 44 West Twenty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Also No. 6 Lexington avenue. Apply to E. EDGERTON, No. 9 West Twenty-first street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House 247 West Forty-second street, lot 25x100. Price $26,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, LOT 25x100 feet; House brown stone, high stoop; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine street.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Miscellaneous.

A FIFTH AVENUE HOUSE FOR SALE—ON WEST Fifty-second street, second door from Fifth avenue. Restricted neighborhood; street sewered and paved; lot full size; house four stories, brown stone, 25x62, hard wood doors, marble hall, &c., with every modern improvement. Can be inspected every day from 9 o'clock till 4. JOHN C. GRAFF, 229 Broadway, room 18.

A LARGE NUMBER OF BRICK AND BROWN STONE Houses, ranging in prices, from $14,000 to $75,000, for sale, with possession. Apply to JOSEPH McGUIRE, 87 Cedar street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, and House to rent in a splendid location, well adapted for a boarding house; rent reasonable. Apply to P. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, 225 Bowery.

PURCHASE YOUR HOMES NOW.—WE OFFER brown stone Houses from $10,000 to $100,000, on easy terms; respectably situated; reduced valuations. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

VALUABLE WATER FRONT FOR SALE—CITY RIGHT acquired; improvements now on it pay about six per cent on price asked. HOWELL & STEVENS, 833 Third avenue.

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR BUILDING OR FINishing stores or dwellings; also Lots in or near the city, with builder's loan. Address B. O., Herald office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS NEW FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP brown stone House; hot and cold water in rooms; bathroom and all modern improvements, gas fixtures included; near Lexington avenue, in the handsomest street below the Park; rented at $2,500; for sale at $23,000; worth $25,000; terms easy. OSCAR SMITH, 82 Fifth avenue, corner Fourteenth st. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, 37 Nassau street.

A.—FOR SALE, A NEAT HOUSE, WITH SEVEN corner Lots, well located, in Brooklyn. Apply to W. BERRIAN, 1,530 Broadway, near Forty-eighth street.

A BARGAIN.—SUBSTANTIAL BRICK HOUSE, GOOD location, near ferries; nine rooms; all improvements; $5,800, cash $1,300; well rented; possession if required. Apply at 416 West Thirty-third street, New York.

BARGAIN—TWO STORY HIGH STOOP MODERN brick House, within ten minutes' walk of ferry; price, $5,500; terms to suit. BUCKLE & DAVY, 162 Broadway, room 13.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS THREE STORY HIGH stoop House, replete with all improvements; location splendid; price, $8,000; terms easy. BUCKLE & DAVY, 162 Broadway, room 13.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO THREE STORY brick Houses, five minutes from ferries; one has 12 rooms and all modern improvements, $9,500; the other is an English basement, 11 rooms, gas and water to top, lot 120 feet deep, $8,500. BOOKHOUT & SON, No. 3 Broadway, Williamsburg.

NEW COTTAGE—8 ROOMS, BALTIMORE HEATER, large cellar, roomy stable; rent $800; lot 100x100. Apply to Capt. EDGAR PARKVILLE, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, or THOMAS BELL, 412 West Twenty-fourth street, N.Y.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE FOUR STORY AND basement brick Building (two stores with dwellings), No. 34 Court street, next block to City Hall, will be sold low. Apply to ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, 116 Dunne street, New York.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

$3,000 CASH.—AT $550 PER LOT, 200X200 FEET, only ten minutes' walk from Hoboken ferry. J. WINKLER, owner, 26 Newark street, Hoboken.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—AT $55 A MONTH, NICE FRENCH ROOF House; gas and water. A. McLEAN, Prospect avenue, west of Bergenwood avenue, near Court House, Hudson City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID DAIRY AND STOCK FARM FOR sale, containing over 500 acres of good land, in Dutchess county, a short distance from South Dover, 70 miles from this city; has two good dwelling houses, barns, stables, &c.; will be sold with or without the stock, crops, &c.; this farm is rented for about $3,000 per year to a good tenant for three years; price $35,000, or with stock, &c., $42,500. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, who is well acquainted with the property. Terms, one-third or one-half cash will do.

A COTTAGE HOUSE OF FIVE ROOMS, FULL LOT, at Elizabethport, N. J., only 35 minutes from New York; five years to pay in; only a small amount of cash required. Also Houses, with 6, 7, 8 and 9 rooms, with extra ground if wanted, on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York, or Second street, near Broadway, Elizabethport, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL 3½ ACRE PLACE; TWO STORY AND extension house, 10 rooms; carriage house, stable and hennery; in fine order; fruit and shade; one mile from depot; Northern Railroad of New Jersey: with or without Furniture; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—1,100 ACRES FARM AND TIMber Land, good buildings, horses, cows, crops, wagons, implements, &c.; fine water power; title perfect; price $5,500, six hours from New York city. WALTER MITCHELL, 220 Chrystie street.

AT KEYPORT, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A VERY pretty Cottage, three minutes from landing, containing eight rooms, two acres of ground well cultivated; possession immediate; terms accommodating. Apply to JOSEPH A. LEVY, No. 7 Pine street.

A NICE 16 ACRE FARM; HAS A VARIETY OF fruit trees and shade; good house and outbuildings; one mile from depot; $4,800. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A NEAT NEW STORE, WITH FOUR EXTRA ROOMS and full lot for sale on very easy terms; only 34 minutes from New York; 50 trains daily. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New York.

A CHOICE PLOT OF GROUND AT RED BANK, N. J., on the Shrewsbury river, 100x152. Call on or address DIBLIN, 421 West Forty-seventh street.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT.—A NEW AND BEAUTIful Country Seat, with fine grounds, about one hour from New York, for sale cheap; family going to Europe. Address JAMES E. THORNTON, Herald office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, at almost every station on the line of the Hudson River Railroad. Parties desiring to purchase will find it to their interest to visit and examine them with S. EMBERSON, 421 Eighth avenue, who is well acquainted with the location and value of most all the property on the river bank and interior of the country.

FOR SALE—$1,200, GOOD CHANCE FOR A POOR MAN; two story House and Lot, near ferry, Vanderbilt landing. DARRIN, 50 Broad street, room No. 6.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE STATEN ISLAND, DEsirable Residence for gentleman of moderate means; neat house, eight rooms, acre land, fruit, flowers and shrubbery; price $6,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, ¼ ACRE, 5 minutes from ferry West New Brighton; very desirable residence for small family; $3,600; terms easy. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR TO exchange for city property by JOSEPH McGUIRE, 87 Cedar street,

Bergen county, N. J., 82 Acres first class in every respect suitable for villa sites	$50,000
Manhasset Bay, 45 Acres, elegant improvements	40,000
Westchester county, 230 Acres, well improved, house, 55x60	25,080
Monmouth county, N. J., 85 Acres, good improvements	16,000
Westchester county, 110 Acres, very fine improvements	12,000
Cheshire county, N.H., 350 Acres, 250 under cultivation, the cheapest and best farm in the State, only	10,500
Sullivan county, 200 Acres, a fine dairy farm	8,000
Bergen county, N.J., 15 acres fruit farm	5,500
Easton, Conn., 18 acres, good improvements	2,500

And about 50 others in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Delaware, at all prices.

FOR SALE CHEAP—120 ACRES OF GOOD LAND within a few miles of the city of Carrollton, Iowa. Address A. B., box 119 Herald office.

SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATION.—FOR SALE, A very superior Sea Island Cotton Plantation, in complete working order; 4,000 acres of land; 500 under cultivation; location perfectly healthful, and very desirable for residence. Price $30,000 cash. For full particulars address S. C. Planter, box 429 Post office, New Orleans, La.

SPLENDID DAIRY FARM—250 ACRES; 150 CULTIvated, 100 timber; good buildings, near Port Jervis; price $10,000; terms half cash. D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

TREMONT.—THIRTY MINUTES FROM FORTY-SECond street by Harlem Railroad, new House, seven rooms; lot 37x100; price $2,500; half cash. Inquire on the premises, of HENRY F. NICHOLS, one block north of the depot and one west of the track.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM, 130 ACRES, DIrectly on the Hudson river, with Furniture, Stock, &c., for sale; 35 miles from New York. Apply to S. COCKCROFT, 171 Broadway, room No. 2.

WALTER MITCHELL OFFERS A FARM OF 100 acres for $900, with a House and Barn; 12 acres cultivated; good spring of water; six hours' ride from New York; title perfect. Apply at 220 Chrystie street.

$500 DOWN AND $50 PER MONTH UNTIL PAID.—For sale, modern French roof House, marble mantels, dumb waiter; one hour in New Jersey; a perfect gem. Price, if sold immediately, $4,600. Fare 12 cents. B. WALLACE, 73 Barclay street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES WILL BE taken in exchange for a first class House in Brooklyn and one in this city. W. R. NICHOLS, Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, a first class corner Bakery, up town; long lease, horses, wagons, &c.; also a Drug Store. Bargains. SNELLING & ADAMS, 468 Seventh avenue.

FOR EXCHANGE—VALUABLE SHORE FARM, VERY desirable, 100 acres, 37 miles, $25,000; 34 acre Farm, with Hotel and Dwelling, 16 miles, $13,000. PAYNE & CO., 206 Broadway, room 11.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL PLACES on the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, within one hour of New York; all sizes and prices. W. H. MELICK, 421 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN AND EAST NEW York to Exchange for City Property; value $50,000. RUSSELL, CLARK & CO., No. 5 Pine st., room No. 2.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS MORTgage and some money for a Dwelling House, furnished preferred, in New York or Brooklyn. Address CHARLES NELSON, 71 Broadway, room 59.

RESTAURANTS.

THOMAS' RESTAURANT, 28 WEST FOURTH street.—First class Restaurant, on the European plan, at moderate prices. Elegant dining rooms for private parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—MUSEE FRANCAIS. A FINE COPY OF this superb work is offered for sale very low, by a gentleman about leaving the city. Address A. C., Brooklyn Post office.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William. 250 rooms; accommodate gentlemen only; 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—WITH BOARD, in a private family, occupying their own house. 364 West Twenty-third street; first class in all respects. Highest reference given and required.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—LARGE AND handsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; house and table first class. 101 Waverley place, corner of Macdougal street.

1ST BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE.—ROOMS 25c. and 50c. per day, $2 and $2 50 per week, at the Grant House, 48 New Bowery.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, NO. 349 EAST 12TH ST., between 1st and 2d avs.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; suits from $5 and upwards; patterns and fashion plates; cutting and basting.

3 HORATIO STREET.—ELEGANT QUARTERS FOR two gentlemen, chums, at $3 50 each, gas included. Also Room for a single gentleman. No meals. House private. Restaurant convenient.

5TH AVENUE, 309, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND Thirty-second streets.—A private family, having rented a spacious and elegantly furnished House, are prepared to dispose of a Second Floor, consisting of five communicating rooms, with dressing and bathrooms, with unexceptionable Board, to a family; also three Front Rooms on third floor. House, location and all appointments undoubted. Best references given and required. Private stable to rent.

5TH AVENUE—FINEST LOCATION.—A PRIVATE FAMily will rent an elegantly furnished Floor, or two Suits of Rooms, with first class Board and attendance. Address Home, Herald office.

5TH AVENUE.—PERSONS DESIRING TO MAKE winter arrangements can secure desirable Apartments at 79 Fifth avenue, near Sixteenth street. Also one single Room.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH (13th) street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for families or gentlemen. Transient parties accommodated.

$7 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT, COOL ROOMS and excellent Board, at 174 and 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway, between Sullivan and Macdougal.

$8 AND $12 PER WEEK.—COOL, PLEASANT Rooms and excellent Board at Rochester Hotel, Broadway and Eighth street.

8 AND 10 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Rooms with or without Board; terms moderate.

10 HARRISON STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed Rooms for gentlemen and their wives; also single Rooms.

11 UNIVERSITY PLACE, CORNER OF EIGHTH street.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen, on reasonable terms.

13 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished suits of Rooms, with or without private table; house and location first class in every particular; reference given and required.

18 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—THE MOST desirable Rooms in the city can now be had, with Board, a few doors from Madison square.

18 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET, FIRST HOUSE east of Broadway.—A choice of a few pleasant Rooms, with Board, is now offered to families and gentlemen, permanent or transient.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—To let, with Board, elegantly furnished Rooms, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

19 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Parlor Floor and other Rooms, in suit and single, for families and single gentlemen; first class Board. Private table if desired.

20 AND 23 WEST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—The above houses have been thoroughly renovated and are now ready for the reception of guests for autumn; arrangements on reasonable terms. N. B.—Table strictly first class.

20 RIDGE STREET.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and pleasant Rooms, with privilege of parlor and piano; terms moderate.

21 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—WALKING suits, dinner dresses and evening dresses made at the shortest notice; also the latest fashions from Paris.

22 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—ROOMS EN SUITE and singly, with first class Board, in an excellent neighborhood, near Fifth avenue; references exchanged.

24TH STREET, 257, WEST.—ROOMS ON SECOND AND third floors, handsomely furnished, to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; unexceptionable location, convenient to cars and Twenty-third street stages. Reference

25 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—A lady, having rented the splendidly located house and thoroughly repaired and newly furnished it, will rent Rooms at a very reasonable price, with or without Breakfast.

26 CLINTON PLACE.—SUITS OF NEATLY FURnished front Rooms on second and third floors, with first class Board, for families or party of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

27 (NEW NO.) EAST NINTH STREET, CORNER OF University place.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References required.

29 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDSOME Suits of Rooms to let, with or without private Table; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

29 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—AN ENTIRE Second Floor to let, with Board, consisting of three large rooms, with every convenience, handsomely furnished; bathroom adjoining; with or without private table. Also Rooms on third floor, en suite or singly. References exchanged.

31 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire Second Floor, handsomely furnished, with private table, to a party of adults; references required.

33D STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—A SMALL Eastern family can give first class accommodations to two gentlemen and their wives on either the second or third floor; prices reasonable; everything for comfort. Address G. HART, box 176 Herald office.

34 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR MADISON square.—A very desirable Suit of Front Rooms, furnished, for gentlemen, without board, in a first class house.

35 MORTON STREET.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find a nice Room, with good Board; few boarders; also several table boarders taken.

37 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—A gentleman and wife or a lady can have a neatly furnished Room, with Board for the lady. Terms moderate.

37 WEST THIRTIETH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—A fine suite and single Rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with first class Board; location delightful. References exchanged.

38 CHARLTON STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS ON second floor, with Board, for gentlemen or families.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, in a pleasant locality; references given and required.

39 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH Avenue Hotel.—To let, on third floor, a neatly furnished Room, to a single gentleman, without Board. References exchanged.

42 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—A VERY HANDsome Second Floor to let, elegantly furnished, for the summer months, with or without Board; also other Rooms, permanently.

46 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—PARTIES DESIRing all the comforts of a luxurious home at reasonable prices, and who can furnish unquestionable references, will find accommodations in one of the finest streets in New York. House changed hands.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—PLEASANT family Rooms, either two or three, connecting; also single Rooms, with first class Board. A few table boarders taken at $1 per day.

60 PERRY STREET.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, Parlor and Bedroom on second floor, front; hot and cold water, gas, &c. Reference.

66 AMITY STREET, NEAR THOMPSON.—NICELY furnished Rooms on second floor, to let to gentlemen, with or without Board.

68 AMITY STREET.—TO LET.—ANY PARTY DESIRing a newly furnished front Parlor on first floor, with every modern improvement, will find such in a genteel house where there are no boarders; all the freedom of home.

71 MADISON AVENUE, WITH BOARD.—A CHOICE of finely furnished Rooms for families and single gentlemen, at moderate rates.

73 EAST SEVENTH STREET.—FINE ROOM AND Board for lady and gentleman; also for single gentlemen.

74 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FOURTEENTH street.—A pleasant home and good home-made fare; large and small Room, adjoining, on second floor, with ample closets.

76 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms, single and en suite, to gentlemen, without board; terms moderate; private family.

85 CLINTON PLACE, FIVE DOORS FROM THE Brevoort House.—The whole of the Second Floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board; also other Rooms for gentlemen. Immediate possession.

86 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and Fourth avenue.—Nicely furnished Sitting and Bed Rooms, for gentlemen; superior accommodations; no board.

88 CLINTON PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Terms reasonable.

89 CLINTON PLACE, CLOSE TO FIFTH AVENUE.—To let, with Board, a front Room on second floor and two Suits of Rooms; married or single.

101 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, A few nicely furnished Rooms, convenient to three lines of cars. Rent low. Reference required. Gentlemen preferred.

106 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, for families, gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

115 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with gas, water and bath, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms from $25 to $30 per month.

116 TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A PARLOR Floor to let, furnished or unfurnished; also other Rooms.

119 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET (MURRAY Hill).—Nicely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, in a most desirable house and location; home comforts; in a small family.

122 SIXTEENTH STREET, CORNER IRVING place, opposite Westminster Hotel.—A third story corner Room, newly furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen; one gentleman, $8; two, $12.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

127 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Sixth avenue and Broadway.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board; pleasant location; terms moderate.

127 MACDOUGAL STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Washington square.—Furnished Rooms for gentlemen, without board; bath, gas, &c. References given and required.

129 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife can have a handsomely furnished Parlor on the first floor, with a widow. Board for the lady only.

130 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ELEgantly furnished Second Floor, with Board; private table if desired. Location unsurpassed. None but those wanting first class accommodations need apply. References given and required.

132 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—An elegant Office, front, for a physician. Also elegantly furnished Rooms for gentlemen; in a private family.

132 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR UNION square.—Furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with Board.

139 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady, living alone, has a nicely furnished front Room to let, to a single gentleman or a young lady, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Call for two days.

139 EIGHTH AVENUE.—A LADY, HAVING MORE room than she requires, would let to one or two gentlemen, furnished, a large front Parlor, on first floor; also a Hall Bedroom.

140 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms on Fourteenth street, near the Academy of Music, to let, to gentlemen only.

140 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—A FRENCH lady having a handsomely furnished house near Sixth avenue will let choice of Rooms, en suite or singly; terms moderate.

145 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET (GRAMERCY Park).—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board; suitable for families or gentlemen. House and location desirable. Terms reasonable. Private table if preferred.

148 WEST TENTH STREET.—SECOND FLOOR front Room and closets, hot and cold water, with Board, $18 to $20.

167 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—SPLENDID Apartments, suitable for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen, with first class table and all the comforts of a home; but few boarders taken, all adults. Call and see the situation.

173 SIXTH AVENUE.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN find first class Board and comfortable furnished Rooms, with use of bath; terms from $6 to $7 a week.

201 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for families or single gentlemen; superior accommodation, at moderate prices. References required.

203 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR SEVENTH avenue.—A front Room, with alcove, second floor, furnished, to gentlemen; price moderate; private family.

210 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—BOARD—A handsome Front and Back Room, on second floor, communicating, if desired, in a small family; pleasant location; terms moderate.

215 (OLD NO. 135) WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—First class table and Rooms; references; English, French and Spanish spoken.

222 BROOME STREET.—BOARD MAY BE HAD BY a gentleman in a private family, where he can enjoy the comforts of a home. Apply for one week. Terms moderate.

224 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, with Board a large, well furnished Room on second floor. Those in pursuit of a home call; no children taken.

225 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, can now be secured for the ensuing season on the most favorable terms. References.

225 LEXINGTON AVENUE, ABOVE THIRTY-THIRD street.—A back Parlor to rent, with Board, to two gentlemen, where there are but few boarders.

232 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms, handsomely furnished, to let, en suite or singly; families and single gentlemen can here find excellent Board and a pleasant home. WM. EVANS.

242 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN SEcond and Third avenues.—Large and small Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with or without Board; modern improvements; excellent neighborhood. Terms moderate. References.

255 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—PLEASANT front Room, on third floor; also hall Room, on second floor, with Board, to gentleman and gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

257 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—A NICELY furnished Room for one or two gentlemen, or a Room and Bedroom for a gentleman and wife.

263 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family has pleasant Rooms; will let singly or in suits, with Board; house and location first class; good accommodations. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

299 HUDSON ST.—A WIDOW LADY WILL ACCOMmodate two single gentlemen with a pleasant Room and Board at $5 50 each per week.

301 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A GENTLEman and wife or two gentlemen can be accommodated with a large front Room, with Board. Terms very moderate. Apply for three days.

305 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; house first class, newly painted and furnished.

323 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, with first class Board, for familes or gentlemen; price moderate.

348 WEST TWENTIETH STREET, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues.—A few single gentlemen can obtain pleasant Rooms, with good Board, at very moderate prices; house first class.

453 HUDSON STREET.—LARGE FURNISHED Room, double bed, stove, gas and water; light housekeeping if desired. Terms $5 per week; one for $3, same privileges.

473 FOURTH AVENUE.—TWO NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, cheap, in a cottage, with or without Board; family small and private.

637 SIXTH AVENUE.—TO LET, A LARGE FURnished Room.

737 SIXTH AVENUE, CORNER FORTY-SECOND street.—Furnished Rooms to let; delightful location, opposite Reservoir Park. Terms reasonable.

A LADY WILL LET A FURNISHED ROOM, WITHout board, to a first class gentleman. Address M. A., Herald office.

A LADY UP TOWN WILL LET A NICELY FURnished Parlor to a gentleman and wife; Board for the lady only; none but those wishing a quiet and retired home need apply; meals served in room if required. Address Home, Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT TWO ROOMS, with Board, in a private Jewish family, in a good location up town; terms about $100 per month; will be permanent if suited. Address, with full particulars, B. F., Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET AN ELEGANTLY Furnished Second Floor, also a large front and back Room on third floor, with or without Board; house new; location central and unexceptionable. References exchanged. Accommodations superior. Address D., box 221 Herald office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THE vicinity of the Park, convenient to Broadway cars, would rent third Floor, consisting of two rooms, full size of house), with Board, to a desirable party, upon liberal terms; house has every convenience. Address M. O., Herald office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT 325 EAST FOURteenth street, would rent a suit of handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, GOING to Paris for 8 months, would like to take 6 young boys; voyage, board and instruction all included, $600. For references address A. DUMONT, 850 Broadway.

A SUIT OF PARLORS—CONSISTING OF FOUR rooms, elegantly furnished, mirrors, paintings, hot and cold water, closets, with or without Board; terms, with private table, $150 per week; without board, $75; also an entire Second Floor and other Rooms, at the first class house 13 Washington place, five doors from New York Hotel.

BOARD—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY; house and location first class, on Lexington avenue, near Fifty-seventh street; references. Address R. W., box 115 Herald office.

FOR RENT—WITH BOARD, A LARGE PARLOR AND extension Room, handsomely furnished; also Rooms for gentlemen, at 219 East Tenth street, near Second avenue.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE FINE ROOMS—WITH FIRST class table, in a private family, one block from Academy of Music. Address F., box 2,753 Post office, stating references.

GOOD BOARD—WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEments; pleasant rooms, on very moderate terms, at 58 King street.

PRIVATE BOARDING ON MURRAY HILL.—ELEGANT Rooms, two doors from Fifth avenue, in a pleasant family; permanent arrangements upon liberal terms, with unexceptionable reference. Address D. W. J., box 407 Post office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, FURNISHED or unfurnished, singly or together, three very pleasant Rooms in Harlem; very accessible by boats and cars. Address N. E., station L.

TO LET—IN A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY, A handsomely furnished Room, with first class Board, at 238 (old No. 146) East Thirteenth street. References. Call before 9 or after 11 A. M.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A.—PERMANENT BOARD WANTED BY A YOUNG man in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating terms, &c., T., box 4,459 Post office.

A WORKING GIRL WISHES BOARD IN A RESPECTable up town house, at moderate charges. Address Miss WEY, box 121 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, INFANT, ONE YEAR OLD, and nurse, want Board in a strictly private family, where they can equally share the comforts of home; location above Fourteenth street and between Fourth and Seventh avenues; sociability and good table prime essentials. Address, giving full particulars, Friendship, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO COMMUNICATING ROOMS; gentleman, wife and child; neighborhood Gramercy Park, with private table; board not to exceed $40. Address, with full particulars, box 3,550 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, within 10 miles of City Hall; references given and required. Address, stating location and terms, W. D., box 2,146 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from about September 1, in a quiet neighborhood, nice family, convenient to cars; price from $25 to $30 per week; will be permanent boarders if suited. Address, with full particulars, J. F. C., box 221 Herald office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON second or third floor, with Board, for a gentleman and wife, between Lexington and Ninth avenues; German house preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, J. M. R., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A respectable private boarding house, in this city, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Address, stating terms, M. R., Herald office.

FURNISHED LODGING ROOM WANTED—IN THE immediate vicinity of the Union League Club House, Madison square, by a young gentleman of quiet habits. First class references. Address H., box 5,522 Post office.

LODGINGS WANTED—UNFURNISHED, BY A SINGLE gentleman, a Parlor and small Room adjoining, with gas and water, in a quiet house and good location, between Twentieth and Fifty-ninth streets. State terms, which must be moderate. Address E. Y., box 130 Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR A YOUNG gentleman and his mother. Location near Thirtieth street desired. Address S., box 706 New York Post office.

WANTED.—A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS (TWO daughters) would like to find a small family in the city that would take them to Board, where there are no other boarders and the comforts of a home could be had; boarding house keepers need not apply; references exchanged. Address W. D., box 1,110 Post office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, from September 1, in a private family; accommodations must be first class, location central and north of Thirty-fourth street. References exchanged. Address H. M. D., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

27 POPLAR STREET, BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with a front Room on second floor, with Board; a few minutes' walk from the ferry.

70 WILLOW STREET, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Board; large and small Rooms, with or without Board; midway between Fulton and Wall street ferries; house with modern improvements; references.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—IN WILLIAMSburg or Hoboken, by a lady, servant and child (three years), in a private family. Address W. F. W., Herald office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO let, with Board, in a quiet private family of good standing; modern improvements. 24 Joralemon street, Brooklyn, near Wall and South ferries. References required.

HOTELS.

COMSTOCK HOUSE (EUROPEAN PLAN), NOS. 8 AND 10 Clinton place, near Broadway.—Rooms, in suit and single, $5 to $25 per week; everything newly furnished.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND Bayard.—On the European plan; 200 light rooms; lodgings 50c. a 60c. nightly, $3 to $4 weekly; for gentlemen only.

ROCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND EIGHTH street.—Newly furnished and refitted; $3 per day; $8 and $12 per week.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), BROADway and Bleecker street.—Good single Rooms at $1 per day. Meals at all hours. GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENtlemen may obtain first class Board at the Geffcken Cottage, New Brighton, Staten Island, on the shore ten minutes from landing.

A FARMER, LIVING AT KATONAH, WESTCHESTER county, will accommodate a gentleman and wife or two ladies with Board for the summer or permanently; terms moderate. Address box 77 Post office, Katonah.

BOARD AT MILTON.—PLEASANT ROOMS, AT MODerate prices. Address box 110 Post office, Milton, Ulster county, N. Y.

BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FOUR ELEGANT Rooms can be had, with first class Board, at Stamford, by applying at 19 West Twenty-first street. Strict references required.

BOARDING AT ORANGE, N. J., FOUR BLOCKS from depot.—A gentleman and his lady, with two servants, would take five or six boarders a few weeks; terms reasonable; grounds spacious and high, with cool shades. Address box 188 Post office, Orange, N. J.

BERGEN POINT.—BOARD.—FRONTING THE WATER. One large Room for gentleman and wife, one Room for single gentleman, with first class Board. Inquire at second house east of the hotel.

CLIFF HOUSE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—TO LET, A FEW desirable Rooms, to transient or permanent boarders; location unsurpassed. Apply to or address M. V. PACKARD, Cliff House, Tarrytown, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be accommodated with good Board and pleasant Rooms; location healthy and pleasant; fishing and bathing; terms reasonable. For particulars address W. SCOTT, Golden's Bridge, Westchester county, N. Y.

GOOD BOARD AT A PLEASANT FARM HOUSE NEAR Long Island Sound; good bathing; fishing; plenty of fruit. For terms apply to MITCHELL TERRY, Upper Aquebogue, L. I.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with Board at Passaic, N. J., on the Erie Railway, 45 minutes from New York. Address Lewis, Herald office.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE BOARD—AT PASSAIC BRIDGE, green painted house, next to depot; finest situation on the Erie Railroad; boating, bathing and fishing. Apply as above, or at 271 Hudson street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BATH HOTEL, BATH, L. I.—THE MOST DELIGHTFUL summer resort on the continent; first class family hotel. Desirable parties wishing Rooms for the season will be taken at reduced prices. Forty-five minutes from Wall street ferry; half hourly communication by railroad. A. C. LEWIS.

BOARD AMONG MOUNTAINS AND PINE GROVES for overworked clergymen, literary gentlemen and families.—Perfect quiet and freedom from the restraints of fashionable places; plenty of fresh vegetables, milk and berries; no mosquitoes. Rev. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music. Inducements offered to families. CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—A SUIT OF LARGE double Rooms, second floor, to let, with Board, at Linden Park House after Thursday, August 18. C. H. RING.

FAIRHAVEN, N. J.—THE FIRST GRAND HOP of the season in this place came off at Scott's private Hotel last week and was a very brilliant affair. The Committee of Arrangements, Messrs. V. M. Connors, of New York; E. H. Moler, New Orleans; T. G. McCahill, Albany, and E. A. De Lisle, of Montreal, Canada, having engaged one of the best bands in the State, everything passed off to the entire satisfaction of the beautiful ladies present. At ten o'clock precisely the ball opened with a Grand March, followed by the Lancers, Polka and Redowa Perichole, &c. Ferrero would have been charmed at the grace and facility displayed by some of his pupils present, the costumes of some of the ladies being of such unusual elegance as to be beyond description. Among the most noted for the beauty and richness of dress were Mrs. Palmer, of Brooklyn, who wore a black silk dress, cherry trimmings, ornaments, diamonds and coral; Mrs. Boton, of Philadelphia, wearing black corded silk, with diamonds and pearls—very beautiful; Mrs. Arthur J. Scanlon, a beautiful blonde, wore a white satin dress with fringe and an elegant diamond set—something very rich indeed; Mrs. M. Carroll, a gay and fascinating young widow, who opened the ball with Colonel E. Murphy, wore a white corded silk, with black satin trimmings, hair a la Pompadour, ornaments jet and diamonds—very becoming to her style of beauty; Mrs. J. Eustace, an elegant purple silk, with diamonds; Miss F. Clute, black satin, white lace pannier and diamonds; Miss J. Lynch wore an amber satin, blue silk pannier and diamond ornaments; Miss A. Morrissy, green silk, with trail, white lace trimmings and pearl ornaments; Miss E. Duffy had on light blue satin dress, lace berthe and pannier, diamond ornaments—very rich and elegant; Miss M. E. Nolan, white silk, with black trimming, hair curled—looking youthful and pretty. The Misses Scanlon were also present, and a host of other young ladies, who looked bewitchingly beautiful. The writer understood from one of the young ladies present that the ball was given in honor of the arrival at Fairhaven, after a long absence, of the Count de Eustace, a gentleman whose happy and jovial countenance went to show that he fully appreciated the kindness of his friends.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—SIXTY MINUTES FROM BARclay street, six from station; twelve daily trains; twenty acres in lawn and groves; pure spring water; baths, &c., on each floor; coal gas; furniture, carpets and management new; scenery and drives unequalled; good stabling. HETZELBERGER & PALMER, South Orange.

MANOR HOUSE, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—FIRST CLASS Boarding House, Broadway, few minutes' walk from Congress Spring; large, airy Rooms; fine grounds; table unsurpassed; desirable for families. Terms moderate.

MOUNTAIN RETREAT HOUSE, Catskill Mountains. E. C. DICKINSON, Proprietor. Half way between Catskill and the Mountain House. For information inquire of W. M. GILES, 189 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, or address the proprietor, at Catskill, N. Y.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON—ONLY THIRTY minutes by boat, nearly every hour from foot Dey street; large and airy rooms; delightful location, pleasant drives, salt water bathing and everything to make it a most desirable resort for the summer months.

PALISADE HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., 40 MINUTES from Chambers street, via Northern Railroad—Large and well-ventilated rooms; wholesome and abundant table; fine drives and walks; terms liberal. G. W. MOORE, Proprietor.

SARATOGA, SARATOGA, SARATOGA, SARATOGA.—New Columbian, New Columbian Hotel. Terms $3 50 per day. Families taken at reduced rates. JEROME LELAND, Proprietor.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—NOW OPEN. Rooms secured at the Astor House or by telegraph; families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

STAMFORD HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—LOCATED in one of the most beautiful villages in the vicinity of the city, having changed owners and newly furnished, is open for permanent and transient boarders; boating, fishing, bathing and drives unsurpassed; steamer from Fulton Market slip at 3 P. M., and 14 trains daily. G. SPENCER, Manager.

WASHINGTON ROCK HOUSE, DUNELLEN, N. J.—High, healthy location; mountain air, splendid views, shade, drives, &c. Refer to M. RYDER, No. 6 Barclay street, New York.

CLOTHING.

A1.—M. MARKS, 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street.—Ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast Off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the number as above. Ladies waited upon by Mrs. Marks. True you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNRIVALLED Business and Medical Clairvoyant, No. 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

MADAME LE COMTE, SPIRITUALIST, MEDICAL and Business Trance Medium.—Her information is positive. French and English spoken. 32 Amity street.

EUROPE.

The Coming General Catholic Council at Rome.

TEXT OF THE SENATUS CONSULTUM.

The Relations Between Austria and Prussia.

The Recent Convent Disclosures in Cracow.

The North German Lloyd steamship Main, Captain Oterendorp, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived here yesterday. She brings foreign mails up to the 3d inst.

The Carlist party has sustained a loss in the unexpected death at Paris of the Conte de Fuentes, one of the most devoted adherents of Don Carlos.

The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet will assemble for a few days at the beginning of September, in order that the government may submit to it the budget estimates for 1870.

Mr. John Bright has withdrawn from all participation in the London *Morning Star*, such being incompatible with his ministerial duties.

M. Demeter Ghika, President of the Council of Ministers at Bucharest, has received from the Sultan the Medgidie of the first class.

According to the *New Free Press* of Vienna, Count Beust is about to publish some despatches confirmatory of his recent statement that Austria had endeavored, but without success, to establish better relations with Prussia.

The action claiming damages for the alleged abduction of a Jewess terminated on Saturday, 31st ult., in Cardiff, Wales, with a verdict for the plaintiff, to whom the jury awarded £50.

It is announced that, with the exception of two or three days at the camp of Chalons, the Emperor Napoleon will not leave Paris this season. The Empress' voyage, if it take place, will be under the care of General Fleury.

A communication from Yenisseisk, Siberia, in the *Bankers' Gazette* of St. Petersburg, states that a new auriferous strata has been discovered in the country traversed by the affluents of the Angara, at a distance of about 300 versts (five-eighths of a mile each) from the first named place.

A fearful accident, caused by stormy weather, occurred on the 2d inst. in the Burg colliery, in the valley called the Plauenscher Grund, near Dresden. Upwards of 200 colliers lost their lives.

A journal of Tours states that an inventor of that town has constructed an instrument of locomotion resembling a velocipede, but of which the motive power is the wind. A triangular sail fixed above the front wheel is managed by the driver with one hand while he steers with the other.

The young Prince Milano, of Servia, has terminated his excursion in the provinces under the direction of one of the three regents. His Highness and suite were received with great rejoicings on their return to Belgrade.

It is stated in the Italian papers that great progress is making with the Mont Cenis tunnel, the work being actively carried on night and day, and that there is every probability the line will be opened in the course of next year. To celebrate this event it has now been definitely decided that a Universal Exhibition shall be held in Turin in the spring of 1872.

The summer drawing of the Russian Government lottery took place at St. Petersburg on the 13th ult. The fortunate winner of the £28,000 prize on this occasion is a subordinate clerk in one of the banking establishments of the capital, who became possessed almost accidentally of the successful ticket.

An international congress, with the following programme, is to open at Brest on September 20:—"To maintain and encourage the study of the language, literature, customs and history of the Celtic races, and create a bond of union between the men who take an interest in those questions in France, Great Britain and elsewhere."

The preparatory observations with respect to a canal through Schleswig-Holstein, which is to unite the North Sea with the Baltic, are now completed. The proposal to leave the construction to private enterprise has been abandoned, and it will be undertaken by the government. Naval and military considerations have led to this decision. The expenses are estimated at 30,000,000 thalers.

The partisans of Don Carlos VII. at Madrid have taken as their emblem the daisy (Margarita) in allusion to the name of the Princess, wife of the Pretender. In all the public walks, theatres and places of amusement numbers of ladies may be seen wearing those flowers in their hair.

The betting agency prosecutions in London were again before the notice of Sir Thomas Henry on the 2d inst. Counsel on both sides having agreed upon the details of a "case" for the decision of a superior court, the magistrate imposed the penalty named in the act of Parliament, viz., £100. It is probable that the points at issue will be argued before the Court of Exchequer in the course of the Michaelmas term.

The Common Council of Vienna in its last sitting decided unanimously to address a petition to the government and the two Chambers to obtain the suppression of all the convents and religious communities whose statutes are contrary to the organic laws of the empire. A knowledge of the number of convents now existing in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is therefore of some importance. Austria possesses 676, with a population of 6,140 monks and 4,914 nuns. In Hungary there are 295, inhabited by 2,630 of the former and 770 of the latter.

The *Correspondance Slave*, a paper which has just made its appearance as a representative of the Slavonic interests, says that the insurrection of the Khirghiz tribes, on the southeastern frontier of Asia, is assuming very alarming proportions. An army of 40,000 Russians is assembled in the neighborhood, and even this force has been found insufficient to quell the rebellious tribes. The same journal says that the ruthless stamping out of the Polish nationality has led to the mutilation of the Warsaw University. The two faculties of law and medicine have been removed and established in two separate provincial towns.

ROME.

The Ecumenical Council—The Pope's Policy in Respect to the Council—His Preliminary Acts—The Syllabus of 1867—The Secrecy of the Present Operations.

ROME, July 28, 1869.

In treating of this subject, so fraught with interest for the whole Christian as well as Catholic world, I must solicit the attention of your readers while I retrace *ab ovo* the course of events connected with the approaching Council, and place before them the situation of affairs at the present moment.

The Pope's intention of convoking a General Council of the Church, hinted at in the summer of 1865, was not seriously credited even in clerical circles at that time. The Supreme Pontiff was admitted to be personally infallible when speaking *ex cathedra*, and he had shown, by the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, that he did not require the concurrence of a Council for the accomplishment of one of the greatest acts of the Papal authority. The Catholic bishops were simply consulted on that occasion by a circular letter, and invited to the Vatican to witness the splendid ceremony of the dogmatical definition. The ultramontane party in the Church, therefore, favorable to the absolute supremacy of Rome, saw no necessity for the convocation of a Council. The non-ultramontanes could not comprehend why the Pope, whose absolute power of late years in Church matters had increased as much as that of temporal sovereigns in State affairs had diminished, should wish to summon a kind of Catholic parliament, possibly to circumscribe his attributions. Both parties admitted that the only necessity for such a step would have arisen from the development of some new schism or dangerous heresy, to judge and condemn which would require the authority of the Supreme Head, surrounded by all the bishops of the Church. But no such cause was verified.

A lapse of two years confirmed the doubtful rumor. On the 6th of June, 1867, about half the bishops of Christendom, being congregated in Rome for the centenary of St. Peter, received a syllabus of seventeen questions, chiefly disciplinarian, with a letter from Cardinal Caterini, requesting them to meditate thereon and give their opinions in writing on the subject in three or four months. Similar letters and copies of the syllabus were forwarded to the absent bishops, but no allusion was made to the Council, although clerical journals hinted that the syllabus was, as it were, a sketch of the matters to be treated of in that assembly. But on the 29th of the same month the Pope, replying to the address of the bishops, declared his intention of summoning a council in Rome on the 8th of December, the festival of the Immaculate Conception, but without specifying in what year. On the 29th of June, 1868, Pius IX. published his bull *Æterni Patris* convoking the Vatican Council for the 8th of December, 1869, and touched on the programme, prudently putting forward "the integrity of the faith, the dignity of divine worship, the salvation of souls, the discipline of the secular and regular clergy, the instruction of the clergy, the observation of ecclesiastical laws, the correction of manners, the Christian education of youth," &c. The ultramontanes of course acquiesced immediately in whatever emanated from the wise and provident decisions of the Supreme Pontiff, and proclaimed the Council as a measure of the utmost importance for the faithful.

The non-ultramontanes and secular governments, however, suspected that the court of Rome, in summoning a Council, had some other object in view than the mere confirmation of the questions proposed in the syllabus and the bull *Æterni Patris*, the Pope having previously taken upon himself the much graver responsibility of defining a dogma of the Church without any such aid. The non-ultramontanes suspected the pontiff of aiming at obtaining from the Council a decree establishing his personal infallibility—a privilege which in practice already belongs to him, but which would only be incontestable after the solemn confirmation of an Ecumenical Council. It is useless to demonstrate what a revolution such an innovation would produce in Church government and how superfluous Councils would become forever after.

Secular governments were more suspicious that the Court of Rome was about to extort from the assembled bishops a new affirmation of the necessity of the Pope's temporal power, and a full approbation of the condemnation of all the modern principles of social relations contained in the famous syllabus accompanying the encyclica, "*Quanta cura*" of the 8th of December, 1864. This condemnation, as yet emanating from the Pope only, would acquire more authority if sanctioned by the Church universal. Hence the coldness with which the non-ultramontanes and secular governments received the official announcement of the approaching Council. Meanwhile the subjects to be treated of are being worked out in Rome without the concurrence of the bishops of the Catholic world, who will only be informed of the programme when they arrive in Rome. The Pope reserves to himself the initiative of the questions, and forms them in concert with the congregation of cardinals directing the Council, who then submit them to the examination of the various preparatory committees, who give their votes, or rather opinions, as to the opportunity of treating such questions and the solutions to give them. Such discussions are to be held secret under pain of excommunication, and the printers employed at the Quirinal Typography are bound to silence under the heaviest penalties.

Perhaps the governments most interested might obtain from the Court of Rome more precise information as to the proposed operations of the Council, before taking part decidedly for or against it. But hitherto the replies of Cardinal Antonelli to Foreign Ministers have been too cautious to lead to inopportune revelations. His Eminence justly attributes all future decisions of the Ecumenical Council to the direct inspiration of the Holy Ghost, of whose intentions he equally reasonably professes himself to have no previous knowledge. Generally speaking such inspirations have been held to be coincident with the wishes of the Court of Rome, and in the approaching Council they will be doubtless equally so. Your readers will thus realize the uncertainty which hangs over the programme and the decisions of the Vatican Council, and the difficulties which diplomatists and special correspondents have to encounter. Above all, give no credit to current reports that the Council will not be held at all, or at least that it will be adjourned.

It is not probable that the Court of Rome will renounce a project on which it has evidently founded great hopes, nor is it likely that secular governments in the present day will consider it necessary to hinder an ecclesiastical assembly from meeting, discussing and possibly condemning the most liberal principles of modern society.

M. de Beust himself, in replying to Prince Hohenlohe, has declared that Austria is strong enough not to require coercive measures against the Council, and will make use of the power conferred by the new laws of the empire if the rights of the State are infringed upon by it. Similar moderation may be expected from other governments.

As to an adjournment, I can think of only three contingencies which would render such a step necessary or even probable—a European war, a pestilence in Rome or a fresh Garibaldian invasion, none of which, it is to be devoutly hoped, will take place.

It is to be recollected that Pio Nono clings to the realization of his plan with as much *amour propre* as is admissible in a character so sincerely and undoubtedly pious as his. He wishes to hold forth with *éclat* the moral power of the Church in this positive age of material interests, and to add the glory of such an important and unusual event as the convocation of a general council to his Pontificate, already rife with such materials for the historian, beginning with the granting of a general amnesty and a free constitution in 1847, and passing through the various phases of revolution, flight and restoration, to the Piedmontese and Garibaldian invasions in political events, the introduction of railways and telegraphs, with many other social improvements in the interior of his States, and the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception, the re-establishment of Catholic hierarchies in England and Holland, and the numerous other important achievements in ecclesiastical affairs.

FRANCE.

The Proposed Reforms—Speech of M. Rouher in the Senate.

The Senate assembled on the 2d inst., and M. Rouher, the president, delivered a speech in which he said that the Senate had been convoked to examine important modifications of the constitution of the empire, which had been brought about by a fortunate understanding between the government and the Legislative Body. No sovereign had followed the movement of public opinion more faithfully than the Emperor, who had always considered power as being the property of the nation. M. Rouher dwelt upon the continual movement which had been going on transforming an authoritative empire into a liberal empire by the initiative of the Emperor himself—pointing, in support of this view, to the amnesty and the reforms of 1860, 1863 and 1867, the whole terminating to-day in a perfected equilibrium between the powers of the State and a better distribution of their rights and privileges. Alluding to the impatience and regrets recently manifested, the President said:—'They are both equally unjust. To wish that France should remain at a standstill while liberal doctrines take possession of the whole of Europe would be to disregard the necessary law of our influence throughout the world and to weaken the sacred ties which unite the Napoleonic dynasty to the French nation; but to let oneself glide with indifference down a decline which leads to an abyss would be to forget that France has a right to require from the government absolute security against violent passions, mad wishes, and implacable hatred, for, in the words of Augustus, 'The Empire is sufficiently popular to go hand and hand with liberty, and strong enough to preserve it from anarchy.' (Applause.) The Senate will, therefore, approach the discussion of these constitutional reforms without experiencing a misplaced timidity, and, at the same time, without yielding to thoughtless impulse; but with the firm intention of interpreting and consecrating the will of the country. The combined efforts of the government and of the Senate will establish a more genuine harmony and a more fruitful solidarity between the powers of the State and the institutions of the Empire, and will give them renewed strength, lustre and popularity." M. Rouher afterwards expressed regret at the death of M. Troplong, late President of the Senate, and of several other members of the Upper Chamber, and the *Senatus Consultum* was then read.

The Basis of the Senatus Consultum.

The *Opinion Nationale*, of Paris, under date of August 3d, publishes the following plan of the *Senatus Consultum*:—

ARTICLE 1. The Emperor and the Corps Législatif have the initiative in the formation of all laws.

ART. 2. The Ministers depend only from the Emperor. They deliberate in council under his presidency. They are responsible. They can only be subjected to an accusation emanating from the Senate.

ART. 3. The Ministers can be members of the Senate or of the Corps Législatif. They have entrance to both assemblies and must be granted a hearing when demanded.

ART. 4. The sittings of the Senate are public. A request made by five members suffices to establish a secret committee. The Senate arranges its internal operations.

ART. 5. The Senate can suggest any suitable modifications to be applied to a project of law, and can decide that the same be returned to the Corps Législatif and submitted to a fresh course of deliberation. It can in all cases, by a reported resolution, oppose the promulgation of a law.

ART. 6. The Corps Législatif arranges its own internal operations. At the opening of each session it shall appoint its own president, vice president and secretaries. It appoints its own questors.

ART. 7. Every member of the Senate or of the Corps Législatif has the right of addressing an interpellation to the government. All reported orders of the day can be adopted. The government reserves the right of returning the reported order of the day to the office when it may be deemed advisable.

ART. 8. No amendment can be deliberated if it has not previously been submitted to the commission charged with the examination of proposed laws and communicated to the government. When the amendment is not accepted by the government it is notified by the Council of State; the Corps Législatif then pronounces definitely.

ART. 9. The budget of costs is presented to the Corps Législatif in chapters and articles. The budget of each Ministry is noted by chapter conforming to the nomenclature affixed to the present *Senatus Consultum*.

ART. 10. Future modifications in reference to customs duties or postal tariffs, by reason of international treaties, can only be obligatory by virtue of a law passed to that effect.

ART. 11. The relations of the Senate, the Corps Législatif and of the Council of State with the Emperor and with each other respectively are defined by an imperial decree.

ART. 12. All dispositions contrary to the present *Senatus Consultum* are hereby repealed, and especially those of articles six (second paragraph), eight, thirteen, twenty-four (second paragraph), twenty-six, forty, forty-three and forty-four of the constitution and the first of the *Senatus Consultum* of December 31, 1861.

AUSTRIA.

The Foreign Policy of the Empire.

[Vienna (July 28) correspondence London Times.]

In the Reichsrath Committee the foreign policy of the empire has been subjected to a searching criticism, and this criticism was followed by a long *exposé* by Count Buest, of both of which only fragmentary intelligence has oozed out. The relations of Austria to the North German Confederation formed the chief subject of the discussion. Dr. Demel, belonging to the so-called German left, wanted to know why relations with Prussia were not so friendly as they might and ought to be. According to his views there ought to be the most friendly relations with Prussia, instead of the approach to France which he seemed to discern in the Red Book; above all, in the advice given by Count Beust to Belgium in the matter of the railway business. Austria, according to his opinion, had no points of contact with France. It was this last country which had always fostered the so-called nationalities, and this was certainly not in the interest of Austria.

The Poles in the committee stood up in defence of France and the principle of nationalities. According to them neither was France to be condemned for having taken up the principle, nor was there any danger to Austria in its application.

Other delegates asked questions about the relations with Rome, and in general about the programme which the Minister followed in his foreign policy.

Count Beust answered in a long speech all these different questions, insisting, above all, that it was not his fault if the relations with Prussia were not as they might be. Not only has Austria shown at every opportunity that she accepted frankly and without afterthought the consequences of the treaty of Prague; not only has Austria conscientiously abstained from exerting any influence in the internal organization of North Germany, but she has even, in the North Schleswig question, confined herself to some well meant advice, although Count Bismarck himself has declared in full Parliament that Austria was the only Power which could demand that the provisions of the treaty of Prague relating to North Schleswig should be carried into effect. Besides, although the treaty of Prague considers the future organization of a South German Confederation, Austria has looked on without saying a word, while Prussia, by her military treaties with the Southern German States, has rendered the establishment of such a South German federation meaningless. It could scarcely be expected that the Austrian Foreign Minister should ask Prussia to cross the line of the Main, and he could scarcely be blamed if he appealed to the treaty of Prague as setting limits to the extension of Prussia. That, on the other hand, Austria should entertain friendly relations with France and Italy could surely be no reproach; for if the treaty of Prague obliges Austria to be neutral with regard to the North German Confederation, it cannot condemn her to impotence and complete isolation. That some of the despatches should be rather pointed was natural enough, considering the boundless attacks of the Prussian semi-official press. As for a general programme, Count Beust thinks this with regard to foreign policy is impossible. The policy to be followed consists, first, in adapting oneself to the existing circumstances. In general Count Beust described the situation as decidedly peaceful, and assured the committee that he always endeavored to keep Austria's freedom of action for any eventuality unimpaired.

The Convent Disclosure—More About the Cracow Nun.

The *Kraj* again, a paper which appears in Cracow, publishes in a special edition a story which may well be in connection with the whole mystery. It is as follows:—In the month of April, 1848, a patrol of the National Guard remarked, about one o'clock in the morning, a travelling carriage before the entrance door of the Carmelite nunnery. Curiosity and suspicion induced the young men on guard to stop the carriage, which was just starting. Two of them went to the carriage door, and saw in the carriage two men, one of whom held on his knees a woman in a nun's dress, and having a nightcap on her head. While the National Guards asked questions of the men in the carriage, the woman jumped out and ran into the courtyard of the convent. One of the guardsmen ran after her, and, in spite of her entreaties, would not let her go. The noise in the midst of the night awoke the nuns and servants of the convent. When the nun remarked this she cried out "I am lost," and fainted. What happened to her afterwards is unknown. The patrol arrested the two men and led them towards the town, but moved by their entreaties and seeing in the whole matter but a love adventure, the patrol, consisting of students of the University, let them go. The Cracow paper now thinks that there may be some connection between this adventure, which happened in the year 1848, and the mystery lately discovered, and that by looking over the lists of the National Guard then existing and tracing those who were on duty the connection between the two might be established.

The *Czas* of Cracow announces the sudden death of the confessor of the Carmelite nunnery, the principal witness in the affair of Barbara Ubryk, by whom indirectly the barbarous imprisonment of the nun was revealed. This man, who is called Father Lewkowicz, lately visited the parish priest of Trzebinia in a state of intoxication and betrayed the secret. The priest, who is a very worthy man, made it immediately known to a cousin of his own in Cracow, and the latter wrote the anonymous letter to the Minister of Justice. The excitement of the people is still so great that the authorities have found it necessary to protect all the convents of the town by giving each of them a military guard. The lady superior has been arrested, as well as her predecessor, who was living in another convent.

SPAIN.

Bold Manifesto of the Captain General of Madrid—The Carlists—Diplomatic Representatives Abroad.

General Izquierdo, Captain General of Madrid, has addressed a long communication to the Regent and General Prim, in which he says:—

I took part in the revolution of September in the hope of seeing morality, law and justice succeed to the former abuses. The revolution has now been accomplished ten months, but my hopes have been deceived, and greater abuses, extensive immorality and deplorable anarchy prevail—disorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The constitution having proclaimed the monarchy, it is indispensably requisite that a sovereign should be chosen without loss of time. If the government does not shortly consider this question I shall abandon all illusion as to the consolidation of the revolution, and shall definitively retire into private life.

This communication was read to-day at the Council of Ministers and created a deep impression. The Carlist bands are increasing in number. Carlist accounts represent the movement to be of a serious character. Several journals of moderate politics, including the *Siglo*, have ceased to appear.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a circular of Señor Silvela to the diplomatic representatives abroad, in which the Minister says that the moment has now arrived for completely renewing diplomatic relations with foreign Powers. The Carlists in the province of Leon are increasing.

Important Republican Declaration.

The *Igualdad*, of Madrid, publishes the following manifesto:—

The republican party is preparing at this moment throughout Spain to face and overcome all the perils which menace liberty, from whatever side they may come. Union, identity of view and simultaneous action must prevail in all our arrangements, in all our resolutions, in order that their results may not be sterile. We again recommend to all who may share our opinions the greatest harmony, the most fraternal union, and especially the necessity of maintaining an understanding with the central committees. These latter, thoroughly convinced of the gravity of the circumstances and the dangers through which the nation is passing, and having the firm determination to conquer them, will know how to decide opportunely as to what is to be done in any event that may arise. To the free judgment of those bodies must be left the selection of the moment and the occasion favorable for a final effort in support of our principles and propitious for their definitive triumph.

DENMARK.

The Relations Between the Prussian and Danish Governments—Schleswig-Holstein.

In *Dagbladet* of 26th ult.—the third anniversary of the signing at Nicolsburg of the preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussia—there is given an excellent summary of the relations that have since subsisted between the Prussian and Danish governments, in which it is clearly shown that although it was then stipulated and subsequently confirmed by Article V. of the Treaty of Prague "That the northern districts of Schleswig should be restored to Denmark if a vote freely given by the inhabitants should intimate their desire to that effect," not only has no step been taken by Prussia to fulfil her obligation, but every evasion has been practised to render it nugatory, though she has meanwhile availed herself of every other condition in the treaty to reap the immense advantages which she has gained by it. It is also shown that Denmark has never ceased to urge the claims of the people of the North Schleswig to obtain their rights, though Prussia has uniformly set all such endeavors at defiance, whereupon *Dagbladet* significantly asks, "If such conduct of Prussia affords any evidence of the true sentiment of the principles of nationality which she is always invoking for her own aggrandizement, or of that respect for treaties which King William and his statesmen have always on their lips, can it be said that the Power which thus refuses to fulfil her solemn and formal obligations does nothing to imperil the peace of Europe?"—the article referred to closing with the remark that "it is indeed high time that an answer should be given to such questions, and that the iniquitous treatment of Schleswig, which has become a scandal for Europe, should meet with a just and adequate reparation."

It might have been supposed that at this time of day nothing more was to have been heard of the relations between the King of Prussia and Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein with regard to these Duchies, but our attention has nevertheless been drawn to an article on this subject which has recently appeared in the *Kieler-Zeitung*, which is as follows:—

There are many ways of telling a story, but the falsehood which only tells half the truth is always the blackest. We have now to do with a story of this kind, in consequence of what has appeared in the *Hamburger-Correspondenten* as "Letters from Berlin," referring, among other things, to the position assumed by Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein in 1864, and boldly stating that the Duke had objected to the admission of Prussia into all conferences relating to the Duchies. The writer omits to say what every one in Schleswig-Holstein knows, and what every correspondent should have been acquainted with, viz.:—that there was a formal agreement between the King of Prussia and the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein which directly recognized the admission of Prussia into all such conferences. All the circumstances are fully narrated in the *Itzehoe Nachrichten*, from which we extract the following:—"On the 19th February, 1864, the Duke wrote to the Crown Prince of Prussia, drawing the attention of his Royal Highness and that of his father, the King, to the probable annexation of the Duchies through a conference on the subject. To this the King sent no reply at first, and it was thought the suggestion did not meet with his Majesty's approval; but at last, on the 16th April, the King answered, through the Crown Prince, "that he would be glad to hear from the hereditary duke if he would write to him direct, but that there must be no go-between, and any communication made must be as between prince and prince." As the indispensable conditions for Prussia the King mentioned the following:—

1. The establishment of a naval station, and of a safe place for the evolutions of the Prussian navy.
2. That Rendsburg should be declared a confederate fortress and should be garrisoned by Prussian troops.
3. That Prussia should have the privilege of making use of the Grand Canal for Prussian communication with her fleet.
4. That a military convention should be organized similar to that which had been concluded with Coburg.
5. The entrance of the Duchies into the Zollverein, as the boundaries would undoubtedly in future be conterminous.

These were the conditions for which the King then stipulated, and as soon as the Duke had taken advice on the subject he wrote to the King on the 29th of April, 1864, expressing his conviction that such an arrangement could not be regarded as a sacrifice, as it would be the interest of the Duchies to unite themselves as closely as possible with Prussia, for the benefit of their commercial intercourse, and on that account the Duke declared he was ready to agree to all the conditions of the King, and stated that he was of opinion the representatives of the country would agree with him, remarking only as to the admission to the Zollverein that in the reconstruction of that union it would be desirable if the tariff should be formed on the model of that of France; and therefore, when in the course of the summer when that plan was adopted, the only apparent objection was done away with, and so complete an understanding was established that a policy was immediately developed which showed how thoroughly the King and the Duke were agreed, Prussia released herself from her obligations under the London protocol of 1852, and on the 28th May there followed the simultaneous declaration of Prussia, Austria and the German Confederation, announcing the separation of the Duchies from Denmark, and their union as one State under the sovereignty of Duke Frederick as lawful heir. On this the Duke went to Berlin, where on the 1st June he had an audience of the King, when the above arrangement was confirmed, and the King declared himself quite satisfied.

The Kiel paper adds:—

What the Itzehoe journal tells is no news here, and it would be strange if these facts were not known also to the *Hamburger Correspondenten*, as they were fully explained in a pamphlet published at Friburg, entitled "Schleswig-Holstein and the Annexation," though it has been thought well to repeat the whole here for the benefit of all who may take an interest in the question.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

George Willig & Co., Baltimore, publish the following:—

Suppe's overture to "Pique Dame," for two and four hands. The "Poet and Peasant" overture, by this composer, has long been a favorite here since its introduction by the popular *maestro*, Theodore Thomas. This overture will be found to possess the same freshness, vivacity, melody and charm, and if heard as frequently as the "Poet and Peasant," would be perhaps as great a favorite. The arrangement for four hands is excellent, and fills out the various parts more fully than in the solo. Both editions are highly creditable to the Baltimore publishers.

"L'Etincelle." *Morceau de salon.* Réné Favager. A very pretty waltz movement, abounding in attractive themes, colored by an artistic accompaniment of a quaint and peculiar kind.

"Le Carillon." *Impromptu.* C. A. Scheidler. Very graceful and neatly worked up. It is true to its name—*impromptu*—for the composer's thoughts wander at will without any fixed purpose through the piece.

"The Canary and the Nightingale." *Morceau de salon.* Rodolfo Sipp. This piece as an attempt to imitate the feathered songsters mentioned above is a failure, as all such attempts generally turn out to be. There are a few pretty passages in it, but it is entirely devoid of musical interest.

"Occabol Mazurka." Henry Schuring. A brilliant, dashing little work, which can never fail to please on the piano.

"Woodland Voices" and "Queen of Skates." Mazurkas. Julius E. Muller. Both somewhat of the same character as the preceding. The "Queen of Skates," however, is a dancing mazurka, while the other two are more of the *étude* kind. They are excellent in their line.

"Marie, Polka Mazurka." Joseph Gung'l. Should be rather called *Les Cloches*, from the bells which are introduced in it from first to last. It is capital for the ballroom and orchestra, but not effective on the piano.

"Le Sourire, Mazurka." H. Roulier. Nothing in it of the slightest interest.

"Blush Rose Waltz." C. Godfrey. All Godfrey's waltzes seem to have a common root, but as that is good we shall not complain of the number of branches that are constantly growing from the main trunk, the "Mabel Waltz."

"Mazurka di Bravura." A. F. Toulmin. Mazurkas.—The cry is still they come. This is showy and brilliant enough to satisfy any one.

"Carillons." Caprice mazurka. E. Richard.—A very capricious one it is, too, and we would prefer hearing it on the chimes than on the piano. Some valuable time has been misspent in its composition.

Ditson & Co. publish the following:—

"The Picnic." J. R. Thomas.—This is a little cantata designed for the use of schools, singing classes and social gatherings. It is within the reach of all who have any idea of music and contains some very pretty and taking choruses, trios, duets and solos. Mr. Thomas has in it made a very valuable contribution to the extremely limited repertoire of our public schools.

"Frage Nicht." Proch. This is a most beautiful German song, of the Abt and Kucken order, with a flute obligato which sets it off to advantage.

"Passing Away Into Sunlight." Ballad. W. C. Ellis. Simple and pretty.

"Of Thee I Think." Song. A. Reichardt. Uninteresting, with some pretty passages, however.

"I'll Follow Thee." Polonaise. Arranged by Charles E. Pratt. Brilliant and varied, without being difficult.

"The Faithful Echo." Song. W. Ganz. Pretty and simple.

William Hall & Son publish the following:—

"The Shepherd's Roundelay." A pastoral sketch. William Vincent Wallace. Full of freshness and that buoyant spirit which might be expected from such a composer in handling such a subject. There is not the slightest effort at effect in it but a spontaneity and gayety which constitutes its principal charm. It is dedicated to Charles C. B. Seymour, one of the composer's fastest friends. Both are gone now.

"Come to My Heart, Ye Faded Flowers." Elegy. M. Keller. A touching, plaintive melody with appropriate words.

O. H. Dodworth, Astor place, publishes a very brilliant and stirring march, called the "Enterprise," written in Harvey Dodworth's best vein. On the title page is a capital likeness of James Fisk, Jr. It is one of the best compositions published for a long time by this house.

Seven more numbers of the dime series and four of the half-dime series of music for the million have been issued by B. W. Hitchcock. The selections are good, and got up in handsome style. This cheap music bids fair to become a power yet.

"The Mysteries of Music." Such is the title of an original work just completed by Mr. A. J. Goodrich. The book is a complete, theoretical, practical and æsthetical treatise on musical composition, and the secret of its superiority is that the author has considered music as an innate art, not a mathematical science, and by deep and original thoughts has unveiled many hitherto intricate mysteries.

DROUGHT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The central and southeastern sections of New Hampshire are suffering from a severe drought, which is drying up the pastures, scorching the growing crops and exposing woods and fields to ready conflagration. The Lawrence *American* says the streams are very low, and the factories suffer much inconvenience. The Arlington has been compelled to shut down for a portion of the time and wait for its pond to fill up with a sufficient supply of water from the Spicket river. Trout have been left high and dry in the brooks, there not being water enough to float them.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

How It Works and Who Works It.

The Journals That Are Benefited by the Partnership.

The General Agent and His Power.

[From the Spirit of the Times, August 14.]

INTRODUCTION.

The Queen of England, in closing the present sitting of Parliament, enumerates the reforms which it has consummated, and especially commends the action of Parliament in providing for a cheap telegraph and free trade in news. "Her Majesty trusts" (we quote from her speech) "the measures for the purchase and management of the telegraphs by the State may be found to facilitate the great commercial and social object of rapid, easy and certain communication, and prove no unworthy sequel to the system of cheap postage which has passed with such advantage into so many countries of the civilized world." The advance on the part of Great Britain is a proud step in the interest of a free press. What England has done America is hastening to do. American public opinion is rapidly crystallizing in favor of "rapid, easy and certain communication" over telegraph wires. We have followed England in cheap postage; now we must follow her in the blessing no less precious of cheap and unrestricted telegraphing.

In the interest of the same great reform the discussion opened by the *Spirit* a few weeks since in reference to the great monopoly which now paralyzes the great dailies of New York has produced good results. In every part of the country we find the considerations which we have ventured to present to the Associated Press attracting observation. From this discussion good must come. The anomalies and blunders in the Associated Press economy are so great that the able men comprising it have only to open their eyes and see. The trouble with these men is, that they know little of their own partnership. They have other concerns. Business, politics, investments in railroads and real estate are of more interest than the gathering of their news. In the few years past they have made a good deal of money. There is scarcely a newspaper in New York to-day—we mean of the great dailies—that is not spending its income and its principal. The days of enterprise have become days of luxury. The real business of journalism has quietly drifted into the hands of a news reporter who is called a "general agent," and this general agent, by some mysterious alliance, or obedience or contract, has reduced his office into a bureau of the Western Union Telegraph Company. The news columns of the great dailies are very frequently the expressions of the hopes, the hatreds, the ambitions of this news reporter and of the business necessities of Mr. Orton. The owners pay large dividends. They turn everything into money. They charge war prices in times of peace. The great monopoly has soothed them into a condition of profitable acquiescence. Samson rests in the lap of Delilah, and sweet are the hours of his dalliance. His strength is leaving him!

How long will this last? So long as one newspaper was content to spend large sums of money to procure news for its partners, the Associated Press maintained a kind of ascendancy. We should have thought that the policy of this partnership would be the encouragement of the newspaper's enterprise. It plainly became a duty for this other members to compete with this journalist or yield to his dominion.

THE POSITION OF THE HERALD IN THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

If the NEW YORK HERALD was permitted to gather news from all the world, and print it, or even divide it with its partners, then in time the other journals would become the dependents of the HERALD, and the HERALD would usurp the functions of the General Agent. This might have suited the partnership, but it did not suit the agent, and so we had what was called the "enforcement of the rules." The partnership would not advance, nor would it permit the HERALD to advance? What did the *Express*, or the *Journal of Commerce*, or the *Sun* want with special despatches?

THE EVENING EXPRESS.

The *Express* lives by grubbing. It fills the same position in the New York press of a noted character in Paris whose death was last year's gossip. It is the king of the *Chiffoniers*. It lives along in its free, careless, gypsy way, finding a ribbon here and an old hat there, and remnants of silk and lace shreds and rags and patches. Any effort to spend money was competition, and it regarded the HERALD with as much chagrin as the king of the *Chiffoniers* would have looked upon any rival who proposed to give money for what cost him nothing.

THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE DERIVES FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The *Journal of Commerce* has no ambition in news gathering. Its owners report the markets and the arrival of ships, and there stop. The interest of Mr. Stone is to make his partnership collect the market reports and ship news and economize all other classes of news. This is done by the great dailies. They do Mr. Stone's work better than he could afford to do it himself, and as none of them venture to compete with him in printing this news he has great cause for gratitude and comfort.

THE SUN DAMAGES ITS PARTNERS BY PEDDLING THE NEWS AT HALF PRICE.

The *Sun* merely wants the news despatch. The briefer it is the better. The space is limited. It cannot afford to take a page or two of despatches. So long as the great dailies collect news enough to make Mr. Dana's paper interesting he is content. He has no room for "enterprise," and any rule which prevents competition puts the great dailies at his mercy. So long as they collect the news and permit him to sell it at one-half the price, he will not complain.

HOW THE TIMES STANDS IN THE ASSOCIATION.

The *Times* has so much control over the machinery of the partnership that it can well afford to submit to the numbler needs of the weaker members. We fancy that Mr. Bigelow would unite with the *Sun* in having even a more condensed despatch. He seems to be ambitious to rival the *Evening Post*—to make up for news by what we presume he calls "dignity" and large type. We have seen a process like this applied to Shakespeare and Byron, the classics, and even the Bible. The news is the news—and each day tells its story. The newspaper only fulfils its function when it prints it. Sometimes it is a story of shame, and crime, and terror, and brings tears and blushes. Still it must be told, and any "expurgated" edition is an abandonment of the duty which the editor assumes. A Bible edited upon Mr. Bigelow's theory would make sad havoc with the Pentateuch and the gospels, for there are many things there written that would not be suitable for the columns of the *Times*.

SUMMARY.

So the necessities of this grotesque partnership are briefly these:—The *Journal* wants no news, the *Express* last week's news, the *Sun* half the news and the *Times* what might be called æsthetic news, something which clergymen like to know is in the papers, but which nobody especially cares to read.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS PARTNERSHIP.

Of this partnership the *Herald*, *Tribune* and *World* come within the range of newspapers who want all the news. Do they get it? Do these journals give their readers what they have a right to demand? Do they, for instance, print a news despatch twice as good as that of the *Sun*? They give the same despatch. If a man simply wants the news he can buy it for two cents. That answers his necessities. If he has time and money to indulge his tastes he may gratify them at twice the cost. The democrat buys the *World* to see what the gifted men who make it one of the most brilliant and scholarly newspapers in the country have to say on politics and social progress. The republican buys the *Tribune* to study the teachings of its great editor, to see what Mr. Smalley writes from London, or to learn its opinion of the last history, or the ripening harvests of the world. The *World* and the *Tribune* both answer important but not necessary functions. Omit the news despatch and the reader will see as much in the semi-weekly and weekly editions of these newspapers as in the daily. The reader of the HERALD will find the news despatch and as much other news as "the rules" will permit it to gather. He sees a great newspaper curbed, bridled and strapped by its rivals.

HOW THE LARGE DAILIES ARE FOSTERING A CANKER WORM.

Of course the future of the *Sun* is growth. This growth we see. The managers of the great dailies may close their eyes and talk about dull business, and summer weather, and no excitement, and "wait until the Presidential year;" but they are ignorant of what everybody else knows if they do not see that the journal which prints the news despatch for one-half their price is rapidly gaining on them in circulation. They stand still while it gallops. In fostering a monopoly they stunt their own growth, and have no future. Mr. Greeley is a great man, and so long as he lives men will greedily buy his paper to see what he has to say to his fellow men. But Messrs. Gales & Seaton were great men, and in their day exercised as great an influence upon the old whig party as Mr. Greeley does upon the republican party. Politicians and statesmen sat at their feet and listened. In time they were gathered to their rest, and when they ceased to speak their journal ceased to live. The opinions of no man, however wise or illustrious, are anything more than luxuries in a daily newspaper. News is its life—its blood—its breath—and only by competition in news can it expect a dominant influence in journalism. That competition is impossible with this narrowing monopoly, which commands that the strong shall be crushed and robbed for the benefit of the weak. The great dailies must either destroy the exclusive feature of their partnership, or reduce their price or consent to abandon their supremacy. It is a question of mathematics and time. No man will give four cents for what he can buy for two, and in time every man will know where the article that costs him four cents may be bought for two.

THE POWER OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

We have spoken of the influence which the hired news reporter, who has the resonant dignity of "General Agent," may exercise over the news which he is pleased to give to the great dailies. We showed how his office was once made to serve the ambition of our lamented friend Mr. Raymond, and the "policy" of Mr. Johnson by what were called "despatches" from the South. We cited an instance in which his office suppressed a despatch from California because it reflected upon the Western Union Telegraph Company, although the despatch was the solemn record of a great State Convention.

HOW THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IS PROSTITUTED TO POLITICS AND PAY.

Look at recent events. Last week a riot took place in Mobile. Like most "riots" in the South, none but negroes were killed. Yet we had telegraphed all over the North one of the old time "negro outrage" despatches, emphasized by an extract from the Mobile *Register*—a newspaper which threatens another war and represents the worst phase of the rebellion. This despatch was as much of a falsehood as though Mr. Simonton were to telegraph to Mobile an extract from Mr. Pomeroy's *Democrat* assailing Mr. Lincoln as an evidence that the people of New York rejoiced in the assurance that the soul of our late President was in eternal torment. Read the watering place mineral springs advertisements that are daily published as "news" from Gettysburg. Any printer's devil may see they are printed for a commercial purpose, and are evidently paid for. Worse than all, read what we find in yesterday afternoon papers as news from San Francisco:—

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12, 1869.

The movement for the nomination of an independent ticket for municipal officers in this city, to be chosen at the approaching election, has culminated in the selection of a convention for that purpose. The nominations of the recent Democratic Municipal Convention have created undisguised dissatisfaction. It is charged that open corruption prevailed in the convention and that a majority of the officers are up for purchase. Never since the Vigilance Committee has there been such interest manifested in municipal affairs. The leading journals demand decided and immediate action. They compare the present state of city affairs to that of 1856, and urge a general reformation.

Let us translate this. The San Francisco *Bulletin*, a newspaper mainly owned by Mr. Simonton, has been bitterly opposing Mr. McCoppin the democratic incumbent of the office of Mayor of that city and a candidate for re-election. Its assaults have been bitter, persistent, coarse. It has assailed his faith and his country. The publisher has been arrested for libel. The Democratic Convention nominates McCoppin upon a platform which demands free and cheap telegraphing, and an employé of the *Bulletin*, Mr. Simonton's San Francisco agent, telegraphs this damaging libel all over the country. We make this translation simply from a knowledge of California politics and of the motives which prompt the attack. These illustrations are but scattering evidences of the abuses which surround the administration of the Associated Press, and of the power of this agency to give tone and color to what its news reporter is pleased to call the "News Despatch" of his corporation.

THE BENEFITS OF FREE TRADE IN NEWS.

We very much fear that the sceptre is passing away from the press of New York. Look at the West. There we have free trade in news, and there we see better papers than we find in the East. The Cincinnati *Commercial* is as good a paper as any printed in New York, and we have few journals that make more money than the Chicago *Tribune*. By its wealth, its commerce, its unrivalled command of sea and railway; by its beauty and public spirit, and the intrepidity of its citizens, New York has become the metropolis of this continent. While every interest advances the press stands still. It is because, in some unaccountable way, Mr. Greeley and Mr. Bennett have allowed themselves to be hedged in and curbed by a monopoly which began with an economical expedient twenty-five years ago. They must come back to the old days of competition; they must then open the news to every comer. Abolish their restriction and we shall have four or five cheap journals to compete with the *Sun*. That there is room for such competition may be seen in the success of the *Star*. Or, if they will combine to monopolize the news, let them at least imitate dealers in groceries and coal, and insist that their wares shall be sold at the same price. Do not have a monopoly without enjoying it—a monopoly which gradually reduces their own circulation and adds to that of a rival.

We shall have free trade in news when we have free trade in the telegraph. So long as Mr. Simonton's interests in California and Mr. Orton's in New York are best served by this monopoly we shall not see it cease without a struggle. That struggle takes shape in the establishment of anti-monopoly journals all over the country. In California and Pennsylvania and New York we have able, progressive newspapers, cheaply sold—and rising to power outside of the Associated Press. In time they must combine—as, indeed, they are combining. A new association will come, based on healthy and enduring principles. Its members will gradually occupy the field which the strange supineness of the older journals is yielding. The men who control the great dailies must sooner or later see the folly of their strange copartnership. The trouble is they may see it too late. Samson did not know his weakness until his locks were shorn.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Fifth Avenue theatre reopens for the season to-morrow night under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly with Robertson's four act comedy entitled "Play."

The Theatre Comique also reopens for the season to-morrow night under the management of Mr. Charles T. White with Robertson's three act comedy entitled "David Garrick."

Tammany also reopens for the season to-morrow night under the management of Leonard Grover with Mr. Farnie's three act pantomimic burlesque entitled the "Queen of Hearts."

Besides the above mentioned theatres, which open to-morrow, there are others which are announced to open next week. The Waverley, with a strong variety company, including a young lady who does the transformation style of business of Lingard, with songs, will open on the 23d inst., under the management of Mr. Clinton Eddy.

In Brooklyn Manager Donnelly is actively engaged in preparing for the opening of the Olympic theatre, which event also comes off on the 23d inst. During the summer recess the house has undergone a thorough overhauling and improvement in appearance and facilities of accommodation, and will doubtless retain the prestige it gained last season.

The pantomime of the "Seven Dwarfs," with the same cast as appeared in it last season at the Bowery theatre, will be presented to-morrow evening at the Boston theatre.

Mlle. Rita Sangalli, the well known premiere danseuse of the Olympic theatre, has received from Paris a copy of a new pantomimic protean burlesque, entitled "L'Oiseau de Parodie," in which she contemplates making her debut as an actress early in the fall.

A competition of Orphéon societies, strings and brass, will be opened on the 29th inst. in Paris. The object of the projectors being the encouragement of progress among musical societies without exclusive reference to their method, the lists will be free to all.

Carlotta Patti is summering at Boulogne-sur-Mer, and lives like a princess there. She drives out every day with a pair of beautiful Arabian ponies. Previous to her departure for America Mlle. Patti will give a few farewell performances at the London Crystal Palace. She made a furor last spring at Constantinople, and was decorated by the Sultan. She will arrive in New York September 4.

Signor Giorza, desirous of giving the denizens and visitors of Long Branch a musical treat, has made arrangements to perform the opera of "Don Pasquale," in the large hall of the Continental Hotel, next Thursday evening. Brignoli has kindly tendered his services for the occasion, and in addition to him the cast will include Susini, the well known basso, and Miss Isabella McCullough, prima donna, with other first class artists.

Offenbach is at Baden, where he has recently brought out his new operetta entitled "La Princess Treoizonde." When we hear of his chateaux and Herve's wealth, we turn to other records and find that Rossini received $100 for "Tancredi," $140 for the "Italiana in Algieri," $160 for the "Turco in Italia," and could screw only a $50 note out of the *impresario* for his earlier operas. He did not get $200 for the "Barbiere," while "Orphee," the "Grande Duchesse," "Chilperic" and "Le Petit Faust" bring in three or four of these delightfully rustling bits of paper every week to their more fortunate composers.

The Lydia Thompson troupe of blonde burlesquers will favor the staid and stoical citizens of Buffalo next week with the rich and spicy jokes (?) in the sinful "Sinbad" and the moral "Forty Thieves." Yellow chignons, fleshings and gold fringe will doubtless be quite a novelty for the appreciative Buffalonians, and it is very probable that they will feel very grateful to Miss Thompson for marching her burlesque brigade of blushing blonde beauties into their quiet little city. There is one thing, however, which is likely to operate to the disadvantage of the Thompson troupe in Buffalo, and that is the fact of the Chapman Sisters—Blanche and Ella—who last evening closed a highly successful engagement in that city, having got the start of them in presenting to the good Buffalonians a highly spiced version of the "Forty Thieves," with the extra advantage of the comical Clodoche troupe of grotesque dancers, terminating the performance with one of their inimitable quadrilles. The Thompsonians will remain in Buffalo for one week, after which they go to Elmira for two nights, with their yellow and gold monstrosities, curiosities and burlesque frivolities. On the 30th inst. the troupe will open at the Arch street theatre, Philadelphia, in which city they are promised by the broadbrim critics "simple justice, whether it be to their liking or not." The opening sensation of the blondes in the "Quaker City" will be a new version of "Sinbad the Sailor," written expressly for the Thompsonians by Mr. Farnie, who precedes the troupe by two weeks for the purpose of localizing the various burlesques. Two newly imported blondes will shortly arrive in this country from England and will join the blonde brigade of burlesque beauties in Philadelphia.

OUR STREET PAVEMENTS.

The Triple Problem of Sewerage, Drainage and Roadway.

PRESENT CONDITION AND STATISTICS.

Belgian, Russ, Nicolson, Stafford and Concrete Roadways Relatively Considered.

THE PARIS ASPHALTIC ROADS.

Defects of the New York System and Their Remedy.

The subject of street pavements in this city is beginning to attract the attention and call out the criticism of practical engineers to an extent that seems likely to result in considerable benefit to the interested public. The fact, however, remains, and is but too obvious. In none of the several metropolises of the world is so large an amount yearly squandered in construction and repairs, and to so little purpose, as in this leading mart and metropolis of the Western Continent. Various causes have operated to produce this result; and various reforms, therefore, must of necessity be adopted before the effect, eventuating in the worst paved city of its extent within the circle of Indo-European civilization, can be obviated.

Legislative attention must be directed to the foundation of a bureau of construction and repairs, consisting of competent engineers, whose powers, within certain limits, shall be arbitrary, and not subject to the interference of the Common Council, except possibly in the matter of expenditure. This commission should be invested with the power to perfect and apply a thorough, comprehensive and scientific system of sewerage and drainage; and, with a board of this kind in operation, New York might expect and anticipate that within five years after its organization the triple problem of sewerage, drainage and pavement would be solved and applied with just regard to the health, convenience and necessities of its million of inhabitants. The sewerage system is particularly defective and unscientific. Were six weeks to occur in succession without appreciable fall of rain—a contingency liable to happen any summer—this city would be little more than a pest hole, the carrying off of the sewage being in so great a degree dependent upon the rain fall. In fact, there are points at which three weeks of drought would work a similar effect; as, for instance, at the corner of Eleventh street and Sixth avenue; and, as it is, with the ordinary meteorology of a summer, it may be remarked that the great prevalence of summer epidemics in this metropolis, which by virtue of advantageous situation ought to be more healthful than either London or Paris, is due principally to defects in the sewerage and drainage system. The reports of the Croton Board, which ought to be packed with the suggestions of practical engineers as to these important subjects, afford only meagre details of receipt and expenditure, very necessary in their way, to be sure, but by no means so valuable that they ought to be permitted to crowd out other and equally important matters.

The failure to adopt a practical and sufficient system of sewerage has had the effect to complicate the pavement problem to a considerable extent. No pavement in use in the city is susceptible of being taken up and put down in blisters of a few hundred square feet without injury to the whole adjoining fabric, and yet this piecemeal process is necessitated from year to year by the present system of sewerage. The laying down of a new gas main or of a new sewerage pipe necessitates a disturbance of hundreds of square feet or hundreds of square yards of pavement, and for no other reason than that no sufficient plan for carrying off the sewage of the city has been yet put in operation. That the sewers of the city should be large enough to admit of underground repair, without disturbing the surface, is, in the abstract, conceded; but the concession is qualified with so many objections that practical adoption is indefinitely postponed, and in the meantime the old and inadequate system prevails, at an expense of a quarter of a million or more per year. The truth is, no reason can be quoted why sewers should not be constructed sufficiently large to admit of the passage of gas mains, &c., by the half dozen, and yet preserve all the efficiency in carrying off refuse matter claimed for the pipes in present use. General Viele, than whom New York has no more unremitting student in the application of engineering to this purpose, has, in fact, digested a plan to effect a combination of the good qualities claimed for both systems, the application of which would obviate the necessity for disturbing the surface in the repairing of sewers and the putting down of new gas mains. The effect of its introduction would be to enable the gas companies to pass their mains along within the periphery of the sewer by the half dozen if necessary, thus relieving companies of a large expense and laying the foundation for a more active competition, by which the cost of gas to the city might be materially lessened; and that some more adequate plan must eventually supersede that in present use is quite unquestionable. The creation of a board of construction and repairs upon the plan hitherto specified would, no doubt, result in the adoption of this draining or something similar, and until that desideratum is attained New York will probably blunder on at an expense of half a million a year for the repair and extension of a system of sewerage which must be given up at last as inadequate.

The success which has attended the limited independence of the Park Commissioners in managing the details of the work committed to them is a proof of the policy and economy of eliminating the question of politics from the conduct of public works in as far as may be practicable, and of what may be done by a well selected board, comparatively independent of political considerations. The want of success which has attended the subjection of the appropriation for the removal of the Hell Gate obstructions to political influence is another proof (by *reductio ad absurdum*) of the same principle, and both point to the necessity for the creation of an independent board of construction and repairs for the evolution and carrying out of an adequate system of drainage, sewerage and street pavement, neither of which can be separated from the other two without involving a certain want of unity in the application of engineering to city improvement. The complication of the pavement question is mostly due to three causes:—First, the necessity for frequent taking up and relaying of the roadbed occasioned by the laying or repair of sewerage pipes, the laying or repair of gas mains and the laying or repair of city railroad tracks; secondly, the contract system, resulting in defective and unscientific construction, and equally unscientific and defective repair; and thirdly the speculative and experimental element, eventuating in the testing of new inventions at a considerable yearly expense to the city. A board of construction and repairs, consisting of competent engineers, would obviate all these objections and put the city in possession of the best attainable pavement at far less expense per year than is now disbursed in behalf of the piecemeal of construction and repair which has been going on for the past thirty years.

STATISTICS OF THE SUBJECT.

The new pavement which has been put down on Broadway, in sections exceedingly well done, forms a notable exception to the general workings of the contract system, for which the public is indebted, not to any adequacy of the system itself, but to the honesty and enthusiasm in his work of Mr. Guidet, the contractor. The total length of the stone block pavement now laid in the city is eighty-one miles and 3,431 feet, some of which (400 lineal feet on the Bowery) was put down in 1852; and in only a small portion of this amount, a few thousand lineal feet in all, has the Russ patent been infringed upon. The statistics of the several kinds of pavement laid down within twenty years, presented by a survey of the city, would stand approximately as follows:—

	Square Yards.
Stone block	1,913,342
Nicolson	58,564
Fisk concrete (estimated)	5,000
Stafford (estimated)	700
Cobble stone (estimated)	3,000,000

Since 1866 the disuse of the cobble stone pavement has become a feature of street improvement. During that year 17,254 square yards were put down—under contract 10,222 and at private expense 7,032—but one ordinance looking to the laying of it in any part of the city being passed while the previously mentioned work was going on. This ordinance provided for a cobble stone pavement on Bank street from West street to the river. The career of the Nicolson pavement began with the disuse of the cobble stone, in the putting down of 490 square yards on Nassau street in 1866, of 29,001 in 1867 and of 29,073 in 1868. A contract was also made for laying the Fisk concrete pavement along 174th street, from Third to First avenue, and an experiment with the Stafford pavement was tried at private expense in Wall street, between William and Hanover. An ordinance in favor of the latter on Seventh avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth streets, was also passed, together with six ordinances, amounting in all to 50,000 square yards, in favor of the Nicolson, six ordinances, amounting to about 90,000 square yards, in favor of the McGonegal; two ordinances, amounting to 40,000 square yards, in favor of the Brown & Miller, and three ordinances, involving about 20,000 square yards, in favor of the Fisk concrete; fifty-six ordinances, summing about 400,000 square yards of stone block pavement, complete the provisions for the year.

The application of the Russ patent has been very limited, though some royalty was paid in 1849 in the paving of Broadway, between the Battery and Franklin street, and between Canal and Fourteenth streets. The section between Franklin and Canal streets, put down in 1853, was laid in ordinary stone block; also the section between Seventeenth and Twenty-third streets, in 1862; also that between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth, executed in 1863. Park row was paved with the Russ patent in 1856, and since then its advantages have been mostly disregarded. The statistical history of Broadway up to 1868-9 may be briefly put in table.

Year.	Section.	Lineal Feet.	Pavement.
1849	Battery to Franklin	5,780	Russ.
1849	Canal to Fourteenth	7,450	Russ.
1853	Franklin to Canal	780	Stone block.
1862	Seventeenth to Twenty-third	2,000	Stone block.
1863	Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth	9,420	Stone block.

These data serve to exhibit the fact that under ordinary conditions Broadway wears the stone block pavement too smooth for safety in something less than twenty years, and fixes the limit of the durability, provided the pavement be put down sufficiently well to defy strain and other causes of dilapidation. The attrition of vehicles and horses producing this result has been recently subjected to statistical observation by a curious engineer, whose notes afford the following tabulated returns as to the number of vehicles passing the Astor House between seven A. M. and eight P. M.:—

	Up.	Down.
Seven A. M. to Twelve M.		
Stages	714	691
Double trucks	397	616
Single trucks	1,151	1,213
Double carriages	168	158
Single carriages	70	93
Total	2,490	2,771
Twelve M. to Five P. M.		
Stages	710	683
Double trucks	512	476
Single trucks	1,335	1,214
Double carriages	191	205
Single carriages	101	85
Total	2,879	2,663
Five P. M. to Eight P. M.		
Stages	442	132
Double trucks	173	194
Single trucks	287	282
Double carriages	94	124
Single carriages	45	25
Total	1,041	1,057
Complete total	6,310	7,491
Up		6,310
Total in both directions		13,801

From these figures some idea of the tremendous daily attrition brought to bear upon the pavement of this thoroughfare may be gathered if for the remaining eleven hours an addition of only 3,000 be averaged, making in all a round total of 17,000 vehicles for the twenty-four hours; and if subjected to this wear, the stone-block pavement may be calculated upon the basis of renewal once every fifteen years, it must certainly take its place as the most economical which engineering skill has yet developed. Taking these figures, with the attrition indicated, as indicial of the capacity of the Russ pavement, it may be remarked that, under ordinary conditions, the Russ patent possesses few advantages over the stone block as generally put down, and, with the frequent necessity for removal in spots occasioned by the administration of the Croton Board, presents some grave disadvantages. It is now some years since General Viele conducted a couple of experiments, which resulted in the rejection of the Russ patent for ordinary purposes of pavement, except where heavy traffic was to be anticipated. One of these consisted in the laying of the stone blocks upon a bed one foot thick of sharp, clean sand, and was applied to a section of Thirty-fourth street; the other, in substituting a bed of broken stone one foot thick. The latter was conducted on a section of Fourth avenue. Both are inferior in durability, when subjected to great strain, to the Russ pavement; but both have the advantage over the Russ of being taken up and replaced in portions with less injury to the general fabric; and hence in connection with the present sewerage system are preferable, except here and there in sections where great strain is to be endured.

There seems to have been no reason, however, why the concrete bed of the Russ patent should have been adjudged subject to proprietorship under the patent law, there being nothing original in the idea historically considered. The concrete bed has been in use historically nearly or quite eighteen centuries, and is supposed to have been invented by the Romans, who, however, superadded an upper structure of sandstone, quite superior to the trap superadded by Russ, in that its tendency was to wear more roughly. An argument very strong in itself against the use of trap for the superstructure is found in the increased wear and tear of horses and vehicles occasioned by it, which is estimated by experts at an average of twenty dollars per year on the shoeing of horses, twenty-five dollars per year excess over the ordinary wear of horses by draught upon common and better adapted surfaces, and twenty-five dollars per year excess over the ordinary wear of vehicles on roadbeds of less grinding surface to tires. Estimating the number of horses and vehicles in use in this city, at 150,000 it will be seen that not less than $10,500,000 might be saved annually by the adoption of some less grinding substitute for the hard trap of the Russ and Belgian and stone block superstructure; and the inference may be drawn that the question of expense of construction and repairs is not the only important economical question involved. The relative cost per square yard of the several pavements in use may be averaged as follows:—

Stone block (Belgian)	$2 50
Russ, or stone block with concrete bed	3 20
Nicolson	4 00
Fisk concrete	2 60
Stafford	3 50

Reserving description of these pavements, wooden and stone, for the present, a brief survey of the system in use in Paris—the queen city of the world as respects the application of engineering to the solution of practical problems of improvement—may be attempted, involving incidentally the application of *béton Coignet* to the purposes of sewerage, flagging, sidewalks and the like.

THE PARISIAN SYSTEM

has, since 1854, manifested strong preference for the asphalt road upon the concrete foundation. In 1854 960 square yards of asphaltic road were laid in Paris, and since then the use of the material has steadily increased, until, at present, it is ranked as well adapted for purposes of heavy traffic on the most frequented thoroughfares. Up to 1866, 96,000 square yards had been put down; in 1867 the surface added was 54,000 in Paris proper and 84,000 in all in the department of the Seine, making a total in thirteen years of 180,000 square yards. The contract of the Cie Générale des Asphaltes with the city of Paris covered at that date at least 96,000 square yards more, to be put down in 1868 and 1869. The ancient streets of Paris were without sidewalks, and were paved with large square blocks, with grades sloping from the sides to the middle, forming a gutter on the central line. Sidewalks began to appear in 1825, and in the same year the reversal of the surface, bringing the gutter to the sides, was introduced. In 1852 the system of Macadam was applied to the old boulevards, and in 1858 this method was improved for heavy traffic by introducing margins along the sides, from two to four yards in width, paved with small blocks of Belgian porphyry—the germ of the sidewalk as now used. The whole surface of streets and sidewalks is now constituted as follows:—

	Square Metres.
Streets—Paved	4,833,643
Macadamized	2,146,005
Of asphalt	165,164
Total	7,195,302
Sidewalks—Of granite	545,939
Paved	14,024
Bituminous	1,192,414
Total	1,752,377
Grand total	8,947,679
Equivalent in square yards to	10,701,416

The relative cost of the three as constructed is worthy of attention and may be added, together with the annual cost of repairs to the square yard. The generalization exhibits the following figures:—

	Cost per sq. yd.	Annual Repair.
Asphaltic road	$2 50	25
Belgian porphyry pav.	3 00 to $3 67	08½ to 25
Macadamized	1 17	42 to 50

The first cost of asphalt streets is greater than that of macadamized, while the cost of repairs is considerably less; and, again, the first cost of the asphalt is less than that of the Belgian pavement, while the expense of repairing is greater. The asphalt coating, one-sixth of a foot thick, is supported upon a roadbed of concrete, composed of ninety parts gravel to forty parts of mortar, about a quarter of a foot in thickness and resting upon the compacted soil bed beneath. Provided the requisites of thorough surface and under drainage have been observed, the asphalt roofing being utterly impervious to water, the road bed of concrete waxes harder and dryer with age, and, once made, is imperishable. Repairs are easy, and consist simply in cutting away the damaged roofing of asphate and replacing it with new. As compared with the Belgian pavement, the liability to fall of horses being driven over the asphaltic road is 1 in 1,409 to 1 in 1,308 on the former, proving the superiority of the asphaltic surface in this respect—that is, in surety of foothold.

The concrete known as *béton Coignet* differs from the ordinary roadbed concrete in being an artificially formed sandstone of great durability and strength, and of extensive application in civil engineering in all its ramifications, from the manufacture of sewers to the construction of aqueducts, from the fabrication of roadbeds to that of underground vaults of the utmost possible capacity. The best *béton* endures a crushing strength four and three-fourth times that of the best brick, fifty per cent greater than that of limestone, fifty per cent greater than that of sandstone, and about forty per cent less than that of the strongest granite, to thirty-five per cent more than that of the inferior qualities. For common use a good *béton* is compounded of four parts of sand and one part of fat lime, to which, for extra strength, one-half part of Portland cement may be added. It could be manufactured here at an expense of four dollars per cubic yard, and for roadbed, a quarter foot thick, at sixty cents per square yard. An excellent concrete road might be constructed of it at half the scheduled expense of the Fisk concrete pavement, its durability being about the same as that of the best quality of sandstone. The embankment on which runs the avenue de l'Empereur, at the Trocadero, is supported by a wall of this material forty feet in height, for the distance of a quarter of a mile; and, in general, the subject of its application is now being discussed and experimented upon by the best engineers in France, with a view to extend to the utmost the constructive capacity in engineering of so inexpensive a material as that developed by the invention of M. Coignet; while in the sewerage system it is rapidly superseding everything else. In it no doubt is, at the end, to be sought the solution of the sewerage problem in this city, if the administration thereof ever falls, with the needed powers of discretion, into the hands of a competent board of engineers. What is wanted in the problem is the boldness to break loose from wornout ideas and apply the best invention of the age to the development of a better and more adequate system—a quality which has been startlingly exhibited, with equally startling and successful results, in the administration of the departments of the Seine and in the construction of public works in Paris for the past ten years.

Most foreigners travelling in France remark the excellence of the macadamized roads, and not unfrequently suppose that there must be something peculiarly favorable in the nature of the soil or something unique in the method of construction. The supposition is not true to fact, however, the quality of the roads in France being attributable to good engineering and care and exactness in all the processes of construction and preservation. In fact, in the system of Trésaquet and Simplon the system introduced into England by Macadam in 1816 had been anticipated more than half a century. Macadam copied Simplon in his roadbed, while Telford did nothing more than return to the system founded by Trésaquet in place of the still earlier roadbed of flat stones. The roads of France are simply illustrations of what may be done by good construction rather than of any superiority of facilities; those of the city of New York are to a great extent examples of the result of slovenly construction with sufficient facilities for the best of work; and this leads to the general principle, that of the several pavements in use any one is practically good enough for all purposes when well constructed. The defect is not in the theory of the pavement itself, but in the defective and slovenly application of it under the contract system. As in railroad building, with the result of innumerable accidents, so in street paving defective roadbed is the great sin of the contractor; and, as in railroad building, the United States cannot be compared with France or England for thoroughness and attention to the details which result in perfection, so, in the matter of pavement and the laying of it, American contractors on the average are slovenly and inefficient. Contracts for street paving are annually awarded in this city to persons whom a competent European engineer would not trust as workers under a superintendent; and thus, through ignorance in many cases, through greed in many cases, through both together existing in many cases, it is seldom that New York can boast of a section of pavement properly put down with due attention to all details. What is

THE COMING PAVEMENT,

or which, of the several kinds now bidding for popular favor, is a question not easily answered. As a rule, competent engineers express doubts as to the merits of the Nicolson and of wooden pavements of all patterns. In the Nicolson structure the roadbed is of sharp, clean sand, of the proper thickness. A basis is then made by laying common boards, dipped in hot coal tar, lengthwise on stringers of like material laid from curb to curb. The blocks forming the superstructure are of Southern hard pine, three by four, and are set on end in rows, crosswise of the street—the blocks before setting being dipped to half their length in a bath of hot coal tar. Between the rows of blocks intervene pickets of thin boards set on edge and leaving an opening between the rows of blocks of a foot or nearly in depth. This opening is filled with clean screened gravel rammed down with a pavior's rammer and an iron blade made for the purpose, and the surface is covered with hot coal tar. The gutter exhibits its lowest point half a foot from the curb. The whole surface is covered with coal tar sufficiently boiled to be tough and fibrous, but not brittle, upon which is sprinkled a layer of fine gravel and common sand. The Stafford pavement differs from the Nicolson in the laying of large blocks prepared after the Seely patent, resting upon stringers, which in their turn may be supported by any specified roadbed. Provided the roadbed is sufficiently secure, say of strong concrete, and the upper deposit is made sufficiently complete, the Stafford pavement cannot but compare favorably with other wooden pavements, and, for simplicity, is quite superior to the Nicolson. Both obviate certain objections in surface way, which pertain to the Belgian, in the wear and tear of vehicles and horses and the noise or reverberation of wheels; but both are inferior to the asphaltic road in these respects, while the asphaltic has one great superiority valuable as a preventive of accident, to wit, the beating of the hoof of the horse is rendered very audible—audible above all other sounds—so as to be measurable by the ear in the matter of distance. This latter advantage can only be estimated by persons who have taken occasion to note the extent to which one falls into the habit of measuring the distance of a vehicle from any given crossing by the ear; and one of the main liabilities to accident occurring from wooden pavements is the muffling or comparative muffling of the hoof-beat. In this respect, in fact, any form of concrete pavement possesses material advantages over either the stone block, which exaggerates the rumble of wheels and obscures the hoof-beat, or the wooden pavement which reduces both in about equal proportions. In a word, a grave objection to the Nicolson pavement is the fact that in just one respect it is a trifle too noiseless for the safety of pedestrians in crossing especially in these days when every driver seems to be possessed with the devil to run over somebody. Again, in case of extensive conflagration in any part of the city, the wooden pavement might prove a dangerous ally by ignition, an instance of which has recently occurred in Philadelphia. Neither of the wooden pavements above named command the unqualified admiration of practical engineers as yet, though the test of use is the measure of merit in these matters, and neither has been in use here sufficiently long to warrant the expression of an opinion. In the great desideratum of simplicity, as well as in ease of repair, the Stafford seems to possess advantages over its elder in the field; but there is no likelihood that either will supersede the stone-block to any great extent. The coming pavement, in fact, from all indications included in the survey of the subject, is not to be found in any use of wooden blocks in any form or under any conditions. If the Belgian (stone block) is ever superseded—and it will be within the next twenty years—that supersession will have been brought about by invention in the way of practicable concretes. The asphaltic road in Paris has given an impulse to investigation in this direction which will not stop until some practicable substitute for the stone block (Belgian) has been developed. The age of block stone pavement is in its last quarter—to borrow a metaphor from the moon. The movement in favor of wooden structures is merely speculative and adventitious, and must of necessity prove exceedingly ephemeral in duration, exceedingly meteoric in its triumph over the fixed principles of practical engineering. Bubbles always burst, and need not, as a rule, be pricked by way of facilitating that operation; and that the mania for wooden pavements is merely speculative no practical engineer can doubt. The wooden pavement question has, in fact, been exhaustively settled in the negative by English experiments during the past twenty years. Its merits are its noiselessness, its reduction of the mortality of horses, its reduction of the wear and tear of vehicles and its effecting a utilization of the utmost percentage of draught force, and these are all merits to an equal degree of the asphaltic road—may be made merits of any concrete whatsoever. The increased mortality in horses occasioned by the Russ and Belgian and other stone pavements in this city is estimated at 3,500 annually—an item of considerable importance in the discrimination between pavements for thoroughfares. As between the two typical structures, the Belgian and the Nicolson, from data already supplied, it may be estimated that, with the attrition of Broadway, the former would last fifteen years against a last of half that period in the case of the latter, if, indeed, the Nicolson can be regarded as equal to the necessities of Broadway at all. It is seen, therefore, that while the stone block (Belgian or Russ) is open to grave objections on the one hand, the wooden pavements (Nicolson and Stafford) are open to equally serious objections, on the other hand, on the score of lessened durability. The concrete pavement—the value of which has been happily settled in Paris—effects a union of the better qualities of both without the objections appertaining to either, and, as the minds of engineers and inventors are already beginning to turn in this direction, nothing is hazarded in predicting that the ideal or coming pavement will be developed from the present crude concretes. The asphalt road, one triumph of concretion, the *béton Coignet*, another triumph in a direction of equal practical importance, the attempts at concrete from inexpensive material in this country, all point to the hypothesis that the solution of the long-mooted pavement problem is at hand in the evolution of a concrete roadway combining the durability of the stone block with the advantages of the wooden superstructure. Valuable hints as to the constitution of concretes may be found in the reports of Messrs. Beckwith on *béton Coignet* and asphalt and bitumen as applied to the construction of streets and sidewalks in Paris; and, in the way of American invention, the constitution of the Fisk concrete pavement, under the Hairm-Burlew patent, may be studied. This pavement is composed of gravel, broken stone, cinders and coal ashes (free from all foreign substances), mixed in definite proportions with tar, rosin and asphaltum. The roadbed, properly prepared, the composition is spread on in layers of moderate thickness, successively rolled with heavy rollers for uniformity and compactness. These layers form a sufficiently strong roadway of from half to three quarters of a foot in depth, and can be put down at an expense, per square foot, not exceeding the expense of the asphalt road as constructed in Paris. It remains for years and attrition to test the practical value of this concrete; but, in general, it may be remarked, that it is heartily and highly commended by thoughtful engineers as a step in the right direction. The sonorousness of the hoof-beat, as enabling the pedestrian to measure the imminence of passing vehicles, is an element of concretes over wooden pavements, illustrated in an eminent degree by the asphaltic road, the value of which as a preventive of accidents cannot be overestimated. A pavement may be too noiseless as well as too noisy for immunity in this respect, and by all means let the capacity of the concrete be developed to the utmost. The Commissioners of the Park have also developed some excellent roadways in their admirable system of earth roads upon a similar principle; though in relation to the Park the problem has been less difficult of solution, no necessity existing to provide for the contingency of heavy traffic. In its capacity for the combination of all the qualities which experience has proved to be desirable in a roadway for large cities the concrete must therefore be ranked as superior to either of its competitors, and as embodying in itself the germ of the coming pavement in this city, and the suggested reforms in the sewerage system having been carried out, attention may be directed to the production of an inexpensive concrete, analogous to the asphaltic road. Dismissing speculation at this stage, the general

FAULT OF THE CONTRACT SYSTEM

may be specified in its result of putting the work into the hands of contractors of no knowledge as engineers, and practically unfit to be entrusted with the supervision of men in the construction of important public works. In most cases where work has been done at private expense a better pavement has been produced—a fact which should lead to the looking upon propositions from private parties with favor, and the preference of them, wherever practicable, to those of professional contractors. Unfortunately, however, the greedy members of the ring must have something to pluck of pecuniary feathers; and, the demands of the ring satisfied, little remains to be done. The system as now administered has not the merit of containing in itself even the germ of reform. Had it that merit reforms might be suggested; having it not, the remedy lies in the creation of something new—in the elimination of the matter from the compound equation of city politics altogether. The system adopted by the general government might be made to answer the purposes of States as well; and thus an efficient corps of engineers would be enlisted and made an army of conquest in reducing the city to subjection to just principles of engineering adapted to the topography and wants of the city as a whole and dovetailing with perfect harmony in all its separate parts. Discussion of the subject as it relates to the city would be incomplete without due consideration of the

TYPICAL HISTORICAL PAVEMENT,

based upon the Roman system and its susceptibility for improvement; for it is a fact that a large class of conservative engineers still look for the advent of the ideal pave in some modification of the stone block on the concrete roadbed. The completion during the past week of the relay of the Broadway pave, at an expense of nearly $500,000, recalls the fact that no question exists as to the value of the substructure of concrete. The question is as to the superstructure. Large stone blocks on a roadbed of sand form the major part of the pavement of the city—the large block pave being less expensive than the small. On Broadway the unique feature introduced consists in splitting the blocks by a lateral fissure, leaving them in point of superficial appearance parallelograms a quarter of a foot in width against a foot or thereabouts in length. This, by quadrupling the number of joints, affords a sure foothold for horses, especially as the blocks are laid transversely—the line of travel crossing the linear of the pave and surface at right angles with the length, with the effect to afford an average of four clinging points for the horseshoe in the new pave to one in the old. This decreases the liability to slip, really dividing it by four, and, with the concrete bed, fulfils the ideal of the old Roman pave. The want of elasticity is, however, in nowise obviated; the difficulty of traction is by no means lessened, the jar and volume of sound are not in the leastwise subtracted from. The sanitary purpose is met, and percolation is prevented; but no part of the $10,000,000 annual wear and tear of horses and vehicles is saved; and this is a matter to be considered in the pavement of a city. The important question is to settle upon the desideratum in the way of superstructure. Wood is too unreliable; the stone block (trap) has superficial objections, due mostly to its want of elasticity. The problem has been solved in Paris by the superstructure of elastic asphaltic composition upon a strong roadbed of concrete; and the problem must be similarly solved here before the full measure of the popular need in the construction of a perfect pavement can be rounded over. Before the necessity for repaving Broadway shall occur again these questions will have been settled, and New York may then hope to promenade a thoroughfare comparatively noiseless. A new concrete has just been tested at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which promises well. It is composed of a first layer of gravel, a second layer of fine gravel and cement, and a third layer of fine gravel, sand and cement. Like Fiske's concrete, this pave is sufficiently elastic, but whether either will last long enough for economy remains to be seen. The true method of invention would seem to be to make *béton Coignet* the basis, and to this to superadd some fourth ingredient to develop the needed elasticity. Tar boiled to the point of elastic solidity, or asphaltum, which can be procured at twenty dollars per ton, currency, might be added in small proportions to the *béton*; and in this way, by experiment, a concrete might be developed equal in all respects to the asphaltic road, now so popular with engineers in Paris. The huge quarries of trap along the East river render the Russ pavement tolerably inexpensive; and hence, in order practically to supersede it, something must be produced which can be put at $2 50 or less per square yard, and as durable as the block stone. An able and competent engineer estimates the loss in horses, extra wear of vehicles and extra horseshoeing in the cities of the United States, occasioned by block-stone and cobble-stone pavements, at—

On horses	$15,000,000
On vehicles	20,000,000
On horseshoeing	21,000,000
Total	$56,000,000

The province of invention in respect to pavements, therefore, is to save this vast amount by the substitution of a concrete upper structure as inexpensive and durable as the Belgian and as elastic and easy as the wooden, which has failed in the respect of durability as well as over expensiveness and can never be generally adopted.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Effervescent Spirits—Remedy Against Sunstroke and Its Inconvenience—Some Cases in Point—Musical Raptures—The Mysteries of the Temple of Art—Unassuming Simplicity and Aristocratic Finery—A Modern Fresco—Exciting Performances—The Empress' Toilet for Egypt.

PARIS, July 27, 1869.

Iced champagne propped up just a little on one side in a cooler and wired down tight to keep all its fun in could not look nor feel more knowing than your fashion writer at the opening of this correspondence. And why? Because fresh news is working in my bachelor spirit just like Roman candles; up and down they go, like the atoms that dance, flash and shimmer in one's goblet as soon as the cork does pop off; that seethe and that boil—not like the liquid described in Schiller's Song of the Bell, but like volcanic lava—and do all the—Mephisto with mankind. I said fresh news—not fresh only in the sense of cool, but fresh in the sense of novel.

Could I be satisfied with what is simply cool I should mention the latest method proposed by an Americal contemporary to prevent sunstroke. He says one has only to place a cabbage leaf between one's hat and one's skull. I really believe this to be an excellent system where cabbage leaves are not in great demand and rabbits few, but at first sight inconveniences are attached to it. A sudden feeling that prompts a gentleman who has adopted the plan to do unto a lady friend the sudden homage of a bow, then a limp sensation after exposure to the heat on the heads of the bald, of whom it could no more be said when satirically alluding to their shiny surfaces, "that the green has been cropped from their meadows"—I know this is only giving the lie to a metaphor, but I think something more inviting could be suggested than even the heart leaves of a cabbage; besides, sunstrokes do not always attack the region of the brains.

I have seen young fellows, as young as small pigeons, turn scarlet all over their faces on presenting a set of priceless diamonds to a diva, so timid and so nervous lest the belle should not consider the set had cost hundreds enough.

I once saw an old fellow, too, get the stroke full at heart, when he heard that a fair child, a poor orphan before he loved her, one who, from the lowest caste, he had raised to his level, had run away from his heart, home and protection with his stable man. No cabbage leaves could avail in these cases.

My fashion news of this date is fresher, and, to begin with, it proceeds from the solemnities of this week which have taken place at the theatre of the Conservatoire, the imperial academy for drama and music. Many of your readers who have been to church to-day must have heard the text signifying that the way which leads to heaven is narrow and difficult of access. It is a text one hears every Sunday. It illustrates exactly the style of the road that people have to follow if they wish to get into the theatre of the Conservatoire. We are further told that many are elected and few get to heaven; with the Conservatoire pupils few are elected and not many get through the ordeal of going up to examination. Those who can, after years and years of constant study and drilling, get up to the front ranks, there stand until noticed, and get their names put down on a list for trial before the jury, are heard on the occasions I am describing by a chosen and limited public. The relatives—the very nearest—are always favored with admittance—that is, with one and never more than two tickets. No money can buy this favor; some secret influence alone must be resorted to by those who, as in my case, are so bent on getting in that no feat of diplomacy is left untried. When once in the stifle is intense, but one's pains are rewarded by the aspect of real Parisiennes, by sensations and shivers and shakes and quavers of rare descent; by the aspect of toilets such as are not viewed at court, certainly, but no less charming and appropriate.

At the close of the examination, during which the future stars of the opera are heard, or those who aspired to become stars are discouraged from the attempt, there is the nomination of prize pupils. A mere access is as much thought of as a laurel wreath elsewhere, for this entitles them to continue their studies within the temple of art. I say temple, I did not say "hallowed," but I will not dive under the mysteries of back scenes; I do not, moreover, believe that any public school, composed as is the Conservatoire, can be without its mysteries. The result of the musical education given gratis, the character and aspect of the actors, actresses and the audience are my subjects. I arrived early—earlier than the card of invitation mentioned. The ceremony was to begin at nine A. M. and to finish at five P. M. I was in my stall at half-past eight, and found the house full. An egg could not be more neatly replete inside. There sat the expectant fathers and mothers, the comrades also who had received honors and were going through some supplementary course of tuition; the children of the Conservatoire, too, who now reap fortunes and whose names are equivalent to triumphs; they all had flocked to encourage, applaud, judge or recall their first scenic emotions, to go back to the times when their first love songs were felt and their illusions pure. It was a treat to look at Auber so close, at Pasdeloupe, at the famed critics, at Augustine Brohan, at Arsene Houssaye, at Cham, G. Doré, but still a greater treat to look at the pretty girls, sisters of the artists, who were in fearful anxiety and suspense behind the side slips. My attention was first drawn to a father and daughter, whose seats were near mine. The young lady carried a small basket. She was in a square-bodied casaque and panier. Her skirt was frilled, and the material was striped white and pink cotton percale; the sash, bows and waistband of the same. Her hat was a toquet of black lace, with pink moss roses on her forehead. Her earrings pink coral; her lips ditto; her cheeks as pink as her roses; the tips of her ears ditto, and her eyes as black as berries. No duchess in velvet and Venice point could have swayed to her place with more elegant *désinvolture*. One look at the father told me he was a—well, undoubtedly a master of something—a teacher of drawing, very probably. The pretty girl seated herself and then opened the basket. I looked in. It contained her lunch, consisting of green figs, a piece of chocolate and a roll. She was going to sit there all day. She was not a singer herself—oh, no! She was her father's housekeeper. Her sister was a singer. These facts I collected from a dialogue which began with her neighbor, as soon as she had got her opera glass up and her father's stick, with her parasol, safe between them. Her sister was to play a scene from "Faust"—the prison scene. Then the conversation flagged, while she looked around with all the ease of a millionnaire, and I spied some one else. She was a classic beauty. She had come in without her hat, and her hair in wavy ringlets behind was ornamented in front with thrown back bandeaus and a round crimson bow. Her dress was plain black, a high bodice and skirt of fine alpaca, with crimson belt, sash and bow; on each epaulette a crimson bow. The fit of this dress was perfection; the width from shoulder to shoulder across the back of sculptural proportion, the slope of the shoulders and free neck not to be outdone. Still there was no handsome item on the wearer—it was beauty all due to a tasteful cut. Anywhere that girl, with her correct profile, soft gaze, quiet and refined, would have been singled out from a thousand. The pretty white chemisettes on muslin skirts next delighted me—so fresh, so inexpensive, so youthful. Then the tidy sailor collars and deep cuffs of Holland over goat's hair costumes, the pretty combination of shades, such as garnet foulard or sultane, with primrose bows in the hair or primrose sailor knots on the throat, brown and scarlet ruche mixed, on brown mohair, with carnations in the hat or on the bosom; then the plain muslins so much frilled at home and neatly edged, which form the loveliest trimmings round paniers and skirts and sleeves. The headdress, not all fashionable, but so suitable to the wearer, whether a plain chignon, a coil or curls, and through it all a ribbon to match the toilet so cleverhandedly negligent; the neatly gloved hand, the fun-loving or sentimental eye, the quick perception roused, the whispered repartee, and yet all this from young ladies rather in point of birth below the middle classes.

From these tidy and tasteful young creatures I looked up to the dress circles. There were the queens of art in its different branches and richly attired in flowing robes of the grandes dames who in the eighteenth century were called "galantes." Here the low cut bodice, quite sleeveless, worn with black lace, or net chemisette, having so tight a fit that it shows off the bust and arm to perfection. Here the towering hats, with feather and veil, or the toquet, with lime blossoms, mignonette and roses on a pyramidal top. Here the black velvet revers on all colors; here the Valenciennes border on all frills and flounces; here the rich natural flowers in open bodices, peeping out from snowy drapery on the fichu and bosom. Here the tulle Oriental scarf, brought down from the top of the chignon and passed under the chin, to fall over the shoulder back again. Here the cambrics, taffetas and Indian crêpe, the unbleached linen with cluny, the rolls of satin and lace on the shoulders and rich lace facings. For such high priestesses as these the days were over when they first heard untutored tenors sing "*Je vous aime*" at every other bar, and believed it—many, alas! since their girlish debut, have heard the same words so often that they cause no thrill.

But, to return to the little rosy girl with the fig basket. She kept her opera glass on the side scenes with such perseverance that I was roused from my observations by the following from her father:—"Nizette, what are you looking at?" "Oh, the Nine Muses, papa, on the wall," answered Nizette, coloring. "They are fine frescoes, my dear," rejoined the credulous papa; "quite Grecian school." Just then Nizette nodded to a jet, curly-headed youth, who peeped out and made her a sign, then put his hand on his heart and disappeared. This was the fresco work that had absorbed her. When the pieces began all caste was forgotten; every one of the wise and unwise virgins, of the toiling mothers and hopeful fathers, were absorbed in the drama. In time Marguerite came on with Faust, who was the curly-headed youth, and Nizette's heart beat so fast I could detect the heaving of it under her casaque; but when all applauded she turned pale, and when the audience shrieked out his name, and called and stamped, down went the fig basket, which emotion papa attributed to joy at his Marguerite's success. In all the other parts of the house every gush was responded to with almost sensitive appreciation; every defect caused a start, every ridiculous or awkward attitude was pitilessly laughed at, every affectation repudiated. And this, I thought, is what renders it so difficult for foreign artists to stand up before a Parisian public; all these girls, with their fine artistic bumps so painfully developed, are worse than the Council of Ten and the Torture Chamber. On the other hand, how warm their applause when it was deserved, and when at length the jury did give out its verdict, after deliberation in a private chamber, what clapping when their tastes were confirmed, and what threatening displeasure when they considered the sentence unjust. When this gathering broke up as good a scene took place in the lobbies. Then came the meetings, face to face, of parents and children. Tears of joy, sobs of grief, aspiring ambition and discouragement, despair, comfort and—Nizette in Faust's arms, for he had had the first prize, and the Muses on the wall were forgotten. Papa did congratulate him tenderly, while Marguerite was so pleased that Nizette and Faust had some chance of marriage before them now he was a laureate.

I now hasten to describe some of the toilets made for the Empress' voyage to the East. A white gros grain and white tulle, above which a tunic of Indian cashmere, embroidered with gold and edged with gold fringe. The crossed bodice is one piece of gold work and Indian glow. Another, a pearl gray poult de soie, frilled up the skirt, each frill being bordered with Valenciennes, somewhat narrower than the frill itself. A tunic of the same, edged with Valenciennes, and a tight bodice, are the upper parts of this costume. The cuffs are a revers and edged with lace. A second costume is of straw-colored gros grain. The underskirt is covered with flounces, the tunic is of crêpe de chine, of the same shade, looped en paniers. It is bordered with a wreath of worked violets in mauve silk of variegated shades and open up the centre of the back.

A tunic that is to be worn with any toilet is made of black crêpe de chine, fringed round with scarlet fringe and worked all over with bouquets of roses. A pale nasturtium ball dress is made of poult de soie. The skirt is trimmed round with folds of China crêpe of the same shade, edged with lace. One of the evening dresses is a pale green silk covered with muslin, striped with insertion lengthwise, and bordered with Valenciennes. This is to be looped up with flowers. The bodice is all muslin and Valenciennes.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Persons Killed and Several Others Injured.

[Corunna, Mich. (August 9), correspondence of the Detroit Free Press.]

A sad and fatal accident occurred a short distance from this city, on the farm of Mr. Nelson Coles, resulting in the death of Mr. Hart Castle, and a boy named Cephus Hatch, about sixteen years old, the particulars of which are as follows:—A Mr. George Collier, of Owosso, an experienced engineer, engaged some time ago to furnish a boiler and engine on wheels, the power of which was to propel a threshing machine for threshing wheat. It having been completed it was placed in the field of Mr. Coles, as above stated, to test its power and capability to perform what was recommended. The boiler was a small one and considered safe to stand a pressure of seventy pounds of steam, as indicated by the escape valve and the weight attached to the lever. Steam was got up, but it was found that in order to get the required power it was necessary to place some weight upon the end of the lever of the escape valve to keep the steam from escaping. A large wrench, weighing five and one-half pounds, was used, but still was not sufficient to confine the steam and to give the required power. Mr. Collier then requested the lad Hatch to step upon the wheel of the carriage upon which the boiler was placed, and hold it down with his hands. This he did, but occasionally allowed some steam to escape, when Mr. Collier said to him, "Hold it down," repeating it over twice. The boy did as directed, but a bystander remarked that it was a dangerous place and thought the boy had better get down. Before the friendly warning could be heeded a tremendous explosion took place, throwing the boy over one hundred feet, and tearing every particle of clothing off from his body except his boots and one wrist-band, and, it is supposed, killing him instantly. A piece of the boiler struck Mr. Castle just below the hip, severing his right leg entirely from his body, from which he died in less than an hour. Those present say he suffered the most intense agony, and repeatedly asked for a knife with which to cut his own throat to end his sufferings. Andrew Phillips had his leg broken below the knee. Mr. Collier was badly injured in the left arm and hand, but to what extent is not fully known, as the arm is very badly swollen. Robert Ketchum had his hand badly scalded and his shoulder burned. There were several others who were slightly injured. I visited the scene of the disaster and found the boiler thrown some sixty feet from the wheels upon which it stood. The steam chest was thrown about twenty feet, when it struck the ground, ploughing a deep hole in the earth and coming very near killing some half-dozen men who stood almost directly in the line it took. The safety valve and lever were thrown fully ten rods, and it is certainly a wonder that more were not killed, for there were a number of spectators of the experiment.

PHILADELPHIA BOOT AND SHOE MARKET.—The trade among the jobbers is increasing quite rapidly, and during the week there have been buyers from Texas, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, as well as from towns in this State. The manufacturers are also quite actively employed, and the auction rooms are well attended.—*Philadelphia Ledger, August 14.*

AMERICAN STOCKS IN THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, July 29, 1869.

In looking over the quotations of foreign stocks here I have been struck by the very low figure at which our United States and State stocks range in comparison to most of the South American countries. I find that Brazil, with an exhaustive war on hand, an enormous and increasing debt, her Finance Minister proclaiming that "if the Paraguay war lasts ten months longer the country will be ruined," has a better credit than we have. Her five per cent bonds stand at 84½. The Argentine republic has an income of about $15,000,000 (gold) annually. This year there is a deficit in the budget of over $5,000,000. Her six per cent bonds stand at 79¾. Chile stocks are deservedly high. The government is progressive and peaceable. The peculiar geographical form of the country is a guarantee against any long continued revolutionary disturbance. Their six per cent bonds stand at 94. Peru, depending entirely upon her guano deposits to pay the interest upon a very heavy debt, still has a better credit than we. Her four and one-third per cent bonds stand at 96. And yet guano does not grow, nor does it increase to any extent worthy of mention. Peru is, moreover, one of the most revolutionary of all the Spanish American States. Six weeks ago Bolivia had an offer from the Paris bankers to negotiate a six per cent loan for her at 82.

Conversing with Mr. Edward Haslewood, one of the leading and best known members of the London Stock Exchange, I have drawn from him as a result the following interesting and very pointed letter upon United States government, State and company stocks. It will serve well for those who are disposed to look at American finances and politics through English spectacles. He makes several good hits:—

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, July 20, 1869.

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request I now put into writing the substance of my verbal answers to your inquiries—what can be done to restore the confidence of the British people in the different State stocks, public enterprises and government securities, and to place them at a better quotation when compared with those of other nations?

Undoubtedly the first and most important step for the restoration of confidence in the bonds of the individual States is to compel the State of Mississippi to recognize both her debts and come to a compromise with her creditors. The argument is this:—If Mississippi can default on the bonds issued through the Planters' Bank and repudiate her bonds issued through the Union Bank, why should not New York or Massachusetts do the same? There is neither a Superior Court with power to judge or to enforce that judgment over a sovereign State, nor is the voice of public opinion exercised or of sufficient weight to compel a State to continue in the path of honesty. The European view of the matter is that these States are sovereign and independent when they choose to cheat their confiding creditors, but are part and parcel of the federal government for all other purposes. At this moment Mississippi is held to be out of the Union and is not to be admitted unless she complies with certain legislative enactments, not one of them being that she shall do anything to restore her own credit or to repair the damage done to the general character of her sister States by her wrong doing. I have said that she must come to a compromise with her creditors, for of all the States this one appears to be the poorest.

The bonds of private enterprises are not favorites, they are so liable to overissue. The bonds of foreign governments, countersigned by their agents in London, who are amenable for overissues to English laws, are very different things to shares or debentures of public companies whose power of creation is only limited by the demand. Another objection to these private companies is the system gaining ground of issuing scrip for dividends instead of *bona fide* cash payments.

It is a well known fact that for some months prior to the publication of Sumner's speech there had been a steady demand for small real investments in the five-twenties on the part of the British public, which ceased the instant the speech was reported. The London market is now, in reality, the mere pipe by which the Continent is fed. Very doubtful, indeed, if the tenth part of the federal securities held abroad are held in this country, and the common sense view of it is that until the Alabama claims are settled, or at least that Sumner is snuffed out, that tenth part is more likely to be decreased than increased. Want of confidence in the securities of the general government has been fostered by the senseless bowing down of your rulers to the lowest classes. I am certainly not a worshipper of the peerage, and put my confidence more in the House of Commons, who look forward, than in the House of Lords, who are anti-progressive, but I would rather commit the future of this nation to any peer than I would do as the Americans are doing, bowing themselves down to the statue of ignorance, which is half black and half white. By your laws you require that no American born on the soil shall vote until he is twenty-one years of age, and you have, to your honor be it said, provided schools to educate him; and yet you unhesitatingly grant the ignorant foreigner, who possibly cannot write his name, cannot read, or perhaps even speak your language, full powers of voting equal to your most distinguished citizens. Worse than this, as election day approaches, your speeches and addresses are all made, not to the intellectual classes, but to the lowest of the low, so as to catch the largest quantity of votes. If the question under discussion in the village green is a well or a pump, then all can understand it and the decision can be given by the villagers without any educational qualification; but if the question is the foreign policy of the country, let it be reserved for those who can at least read a newspaper. When the November elections are progressing Fenianism will be in the ascendancy; each candidate will promise everything that every Fenian can desire. When the elections are over these promises will not be remembered by the givers for one moment. But there is a class which will remember them, and that class is the real investors, who will turn aside from the securities of your nation, not knowing how soon the smoke may be flame. In other words, investors will not purchase the bonds of your people when judging by the stump orations. Freedom for Ireland means war with Great Britain.

The price of all things depends solely upon supply and demand, irrespective of the quality of the article. Sinking funds limit the supply and ultimately must tell on the price. For this reason the action of the sinking fund is narrowly watched, and the smallest latches or deviation from the strict compliance with the engagement sharply commented upon. In February, 1862, when the five-twenty loan was created, the law distinctly required that the sinking fund was to be one per cent per annum in gold on all the debts of the United States, and the interest saved thereon to be applied at the discretion of the Treasurer. Now I ask has your own law been carried out? The proof that it has would give confidence. If it has not, how do we know that another solemn engagement will not be broken? The late decision of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell, once a fortnight, the quantity of one million of gold is very near the mark, and so long as the premium on gold is more than the premium on any one of the federal stocks he will liquidate in less than one hundred years. But if the construction of the act should be found to be that the sinking fund is accumulative, then any compound interest table will tell us that one per cent per annum plus the compound interest at six per cent will pay off the entire debt in thirty-three and a half years, or at five per cent in thirty-seven years. Such being the case, I am fully justified in dwelling on the importance of the law of February, 1862, which requires that one per cent in gold shall be applied annually to the extinguishment of the debt. Under the Peruvian sinking fund, its three per cents are higher than British consols.

In conclusion, to recapitulate in few words, had the conduct of Mississippi been discussed in Congress and reparation insisted upon; had the doctrines enunciated by Sumner been at once annihilated by the Senate; had the elections for Congress been in the hands of native born citizens, so that Americans, and only Americans by birth, might rule your international policy, then we should have a very different quotation of your six per cents, which are under British consolidated three per cents.

EDWARD HASLEWOOD.

Fortunately for us it has ceased to be absolutely necessary financially that England should think well of us. The remark in the above relative to the movement of our bonds towards the Continent helps tell a story that English dulness will not appreciate until it is too late. In 1866 London was the financial centre of Europe and of the world, the Arab story, on the Nile, that the Americans had sacked London and were spending the proceeds there, to the contrary notwithstanding. In that year came the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., and that of Peto & Betts, amounting in the aggregate to nearly thirty million pounds sterling. A great number of large firms followed suit. Then came the crash of the "limited liability" companies. These toppled over by the hundred. All this gave a terrific blow to English faith and enterprise. For centuries their capitalists had distrusted everybody abroad, only to find at last that those whom they could least trust were themselves. The English mind has not yet begun to recover from this stroke dealt three years ago. In the meantime Paris and Frankfort have pushed ahead rapidly, the former in the absorption of great continental enterprises, the latter in general securities. When England awakens from her lethargy she will find that Paris and Frankfort are the financial centres of Europe, and that, as a result, what she thinks of us financially or politically will be of secondary consideration in the United States.

THE PHILADELPHIA BONDED WAREHOUSE FIRE.—The walls which remained of the Patterson warehouse after the fire are being removed, preparatory to the bricks and charred timber being taken from the cellars. It is believed that a number of barrels of whiskey will be found under the ruins, though the intensity of the heat on the night of the burning would seem to render such a supposition rather improbable.—*Philadelphia Ledger, August 14.*

The initials C. 7. R., with a crown, intended for the partisans of Don Carlos, have been publicly offered for sale in Valladolid, and when the authorities interfered and ordered their removal the venders asserted that the initials indicated the cost only—viz., Cuesta 7 Rls. (cost seven reals).

SOUTH AMERICA.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

Interview Between President Lopez and Count d'Eu—Severe Battle—The Rebellion in Uruguay—Affairs in the Argentine Republic.

BUENOS AYRES, June 28, 1869.

Time is bringing about the end of the Paraguayan war by the utter exhaustion of Paraguay, but the precise mode of its termination is not yet indicated. President Lopez obtained a private interview with the Prince d'Eu, the Brazilian Commander-in-Chief, but what transpired has not yet been given to the public. It was understood to be upon terms of submission, but no cessation of hostilities has followed it and no plan of action has been changed.

It has been an object with the allies to surround Lopez and cut him off from supplies and concentrate on his camp when they are ready. This they have tried to do, and the lines have been extended for the purpose, but the country is so broken and the places of escape so numerous that nothing like an enclosure has been effected yet, and perhaps will not be. In some directions Lopez's supplies have been cut off, but not from all, and Lopez is still defiant and vindictive. The precise amount of his forces and provisions it is not easy to know, but they must be very much diminished.

My last letter conveyed to you the news of the taking of about 12,000 women and children who were under a guard and were being conveyed further away from the lines of the allies. On the return of General Juan Mena Barreto with these unfortunate persons the Paraguayans attacked him and a severe battle ensued. They chose a defile in the mountains, where to go on under fire or to retreat would be about equally hazardous. They planted cannons on the eminences overlooking the road and raked the valley for miles, and many of the poor non-combatants were exposed to both fires. The details of this horrible butchery are not yet at hand, except that it was one of the bloodiest and most closely contested battles of the whole war.

Provisions are scarce for even the army, and how these numberless poor women and children are fed is a question that concerns all. They are moved so often that few home comforts can be obtained by them, and lodging in the woods without tents and subsisting upon mandioca and fruits is the mode of miserable life common to them. Even when they are under the protection of the allies they are still in want, for there are no arrangements for the sudden demand for food and clothing of so large a number. A society of benevolent ladies has been formed here for the purpose of giving the comforts of life to these women and children.

All conjecture is useless as to when this war is to end. For four years it has defied all calculations. Reports of massacres of various classes of persons by Lopez continue to reach us; but none are so substantiated as to warrant narration here.

The awarding of the £8,000 sterling for the best mode of preserving meats has been postponed till August. It is supposed that one Herman Elizalde here will be the successful competitor. His process is simple, consisting of the application of oil and vinegar, and admitting of exposure to the air. Not only are modes to be presented, but specimens carried across the ocean must be given in evidence. One application comes from New York, and it happened that all the preserved specimens sent along were so badly kept that they could not be taken ashore, but were thrown overboard in the harbor.

The attempted revolution in Banda Oriental del Uruguay has not been put down as soon as appearances promised at last mail. The revolutionary forces are still in the field, and though the leaders have not met as extensive support as they expected, yet they have seriously embarrassed and even endangered the national government. The President, Señor Don Lorenzo Battle, is at the head of the loyal troops in the field, about 2,000 in number, and including the militia under arms there are about 2,000 in garrison in the capital, Montevideo. The general belief is that a change of government will not be effected. In Montevideo business is at a standstill, gold at a premium of twelve per cent; there is nothing to export and no sales of imports. A change must soon come for the better or a general crash. [The rebellion has been suppressed.—ED.]

There was an unusual excitement in Congress last week over the shooting of a bandit in San Luis, a distant province, by order of General Arredondo. The Minister of War was called to the lower House and gave the history of the case, and assumed for the Executive the responsibility. The opposition alleged that the man was shot for his political opinions, and the government showed that he was a notorious assassin and highwayman, arrested by military order, tried by court martial and executed, greatly to the relief of the province. At one time the bar became so boisterous that it was ordered to be cleared, and the people refused to go out till the military was called in and drove them out like so many cattle. The door for the public was then closed and soldiers placed before it. All the Ministers of government attended and took part in the explanations.

Congress has not yet made the appropriation for the national exhibition at Cordova. We are within eight months of the time when goods ought to begin to arrive and not a stick is yet cut for it. The tardiness of Congress is unaccountable, and it greatly endangers the whole matter.

The number of animals killed this year will be 150,000 to 200,000 less than in any year for a long time. All the products of the River Plate are so ruinously low as to retard and depress every kind of business.

The works of the South American Steamship and Submarine Railway Company were inaugurated on the 20th of June, in the presence of a large number of rejoicing people. Those works were begun by Captain King for the company over two years ago, carried on by Colonel Church for about one year, and they are now completed under the direction of Captain Manton. It is the only place south of Rio Janeiro where vessels can be taken up out of the water for repairs. There is a great demand for a dock of this kind. The stock is chiefly owned in Providence, R. I.

BRAZIL.

War Reports from Paraguay—A March from the Upper Parana and Fighting by the Way—Lopez's Strategy and the Topographical Situation—Allied Policy Towards the Provisional Government of Paraguay—Party Squabbles in the Legislature in Rio—Industrial Congress—Ristori and Her Critics.

RIO JANEIRO, July 8, 1869.

The news which we have received from Paraguay since the departure of the last packet for New York does not tell us of any fresh movements of the respective forces. Of one thing, however, it has made us aware—that things are not so rose-colored as the telegrams represented them to be. Thus the expedition of General Barreto, whose advance to and return from the Tebicuari was made by the telegrams to be an uninterrupted series of successes, proves to have been just the reverse. Not only did that General, with over 2,000 cavalry, fail to effect the main object of his march, which was to advance on Villa Rica to join General Portinho's brigade, which is attempting a kind of miniature Sherman march from the Upper Parana, but on returning from the Tebicuari, on finding he could not get over that river where he struck it, he found it advisable to make no further stay looking for fords, but to hurry back with all possible despatch; and, in fact, it was only by a series of forced marches that he managed to escape being caught in the narrow roads through the woods. As it was his rear guard, which had fallen behind nine or ten miles in trying to bring along some 3,000 Paraguayan non-combatants, was cut off by the main body, the Paraguayans under Caraballo coming in by a side road and fortifying during the night the narrow bush road which formed the communication. On being informed of this Barreto turned back, and he reports carrying an advanced work, killing twenty-eight Paraguayans, but, being afraid of his own retreat being similarly cut off, finally abandoned his rear guard to its fate. The Comte d'Eu, on hearing that Barreto was threatened by the Paraguayans, hurried off brigades of cavalry and infantry to the rescue, and it is said that all of the rear guard but ten men had been recovered, the Paraguayans abandoning their prey when they found such numbers coming against them; but all the Paraguayan refugees had disappeared. Most of the Brazilian rear guard saved themselves by abandoning their horses and by taking to the woods, living on what they could find until their friends came up. Barreto is said to have brought into camp between 3,000 and 4,000 Paraguayan women, children and old men, who were started ahead, and thus were not recaptured.

The victory obtained by the Brazilian force that marched against San Pedro occurred while the 1,200 Paraguayans were trying to place a deep river between them and the greatly superior corps marching to attack them. However, the Paraguayans were reached before they could cross, and their commander therefore posted his army for a battle, with his right wing resting in a wood, and his centre and right, with his twelve small cannon, behind a series of flooded fields, while his extreme left was protected by a ravine. The Brazilians had about 2,500 men, a large proportion cavalry, and were much superior in their artillery. On the part of the Paraguayans a defeat meant a rout, as they could not cross the river without suffering greatly. Protected by the fire of their cannon, the Brazilian cavalry and infantry advanced boldly under the fire of the enemy, through the flooded flats, and threw themselves upon the Paraguayans. The struggle that then ensued was obstinate, but short. Three hundred Paraguayans were surrounded and taken, the rest tried to cross the river, and while doing so they suffered so severely from the fire poured on them that the Brazilian commander estimates their loss at 500 killed out of the 1,200 engaged. All the cannon, two flags, some arms, &c., were taken. The victory proves, however, to be of no advantage in a strategical point of view, it being found that the country is so difficult that only a very large force could make its way in that direction with any probability of success.

The operations which the allies have made have thus developed the fact that the position selected by Lopez has all the elements of a strong one; apparently inaccessible on the flanks and rear, and formidable in front, it seems to show that all the wild predictions which were making, of a rapid and easy conclusion of the war, were foolish dreams. The range of mountains forming the front is stated to have a height of about 900 to 1,600 feet; beyond that the country gradually rises to the central chain of Paraguay, where the elevation reaches over 3,000 feet. In those highlands the Paraguayan women are raising food, while the men guard the approaches, and the Paraguayans can retire from position to position into still more and more difficult country for the invaders, if, what seems unlikely, the gaps of the range in face of the enemy can be forced. As far as can be learned from prisoners the gaps are well defended by earthworks and abatis, and on the flat tops of the mountains Lopez has his heaviest cannon so placed as to sweep the gaps and command the works below. It must be admitted, however, that the allies know very little of what they would have to do, as the woods cover the works supposed to exist and swarm with Paraguayans when reconnoissances are attempted. Thus little knowledge has been gained so far of the gaps of Ascurra and Pedrozo, which are those which the difficult ground at the foot of the mountains permit some degree of access to. The Comte d'Eu has ordered a steam launch to be brought by the railroad to be placed on Lake Ipacarahy, which extends for ten miles along the range, between the railroad and the mountains. By its aid he hopes to facilitate his reconnoissance of the gaps to the north, and also to keep back the Paraguayans, who show themselves disposed to make attacks upon the allied posts watching the railroad. In fact, one of the railroad bridges was discovered to be half sawed through; but whether this was done by Paraguayans or by camp followers could not be discovered.

The Argentine executive having consented to the proposed provisional government in Paraguay, and the conditions being fixed and agreed to by the Paraguayan commission, the plenipotentiaries and commissioners have adjourned to Asuncion to go through the programme. By it the provisional government is to consist of three persons "freely elected by the friendly Paraguayan population of the districts liberated by the allies." This "friendly Paraguayan population" consists of about 1,000 men in the allied service, and of some 20,000 women, children and decrepit old men at Asuncion and Luque, who have been scratched up by the various expeditions sent out for the purpose. The election will, therefore, not be very difficult, nor will the ruling be much more so. The accounts given of the "friendly Paraguayan population" are not flattering. Besides being beggarly in the extreme, even the young women are said to have squat, shapeless figures, with broad, flat, stupidly expressionless faces, and to have but one idea—that of capering like so many animated Dutch wooden dolls whenever they hear the sound of a violin. This description agrees with the appearance of the majority of the prisoners brought here. A flat, carrot-tinged cheese, with two knuckle holes for eyes, a triangle of skin slightly pinched to form a nose, and a slash of a knife to make a mouth, would give a satisfactory resemblance of the pure-blooded Paraguayans. The officers, however, seem to have Spanish blood, and are fine men. The rank and file are evidently Indians of the unromantic type, unknown to Cooper and his followers, but are strong-bodied and active.

A great deal of concealment is practised by the present government in regard to the real state of the Brazilian forces in Paraguay; but a very respectable authority writes from there that, including the troops at Rosario and San Pedro, the Comte d'Eu has about 15,000 men, but could bring into battle only 11,000, besides the Argentine force, which is given at 3,500 men. The Orientals have only 250 men, most of them Paraguayans. Lopez is supposed to have about half the number of the allies, but to be still very scare of arms and munitions.

In Rio the battle of the parties is going on briskly in the Senate over the vote of thanks in reply to the Emperor's speech at the opening of the Chambers. The vote of thanks is always kept on hand to give a standing opportunity of attacking the Ministry, and what with the speeches upon it and upon the various calls for information the Ministers are getting an ample amount of badgering. As for business done there is very little. The Senate has passed the bill prolonging last year's estimates into the first six months of this. The Land and Naval Forces bill has also been passed, and that comprises about all the business work really done. In the Chamber of Deputies they are chiefly engaged on pension bills and bills granting degrees to students, and, although the Deputies are to a man supporters of the present Cabinet, they have begun to remonstrate warmly with the Ministers for not bringing forward the measures they had led their party to believe they would originate.

The 24th of June was signalized by the opening of the Agricultural School, which the Union and Industry Company were bound by their charter to open for giving gratuitous teaching to a number of young men, practical and scientific, in the art of agriculture. However, only ten of the sixty places are occupied, so careless are the Brazilian planters of the advantages such an institution would afford to their sons, and this fact was deplored in the address presented to the Emperor on the occasion of the formal inauguration.

The Paraguassu Tramroad Company, in the province of Bahia, is in great difficulties, and it is thought must wind up.

In Rio Messrs. Battin & Hagerd have got the charter for the Rio Street Railway Company, which has bought the old Tejuca tramroad and the concession for the St. Christoram, Caju Andarahy, &c., suburban lines. The St. Christoram one must be completed in eighteen months and the whole in thirty-six months. The old Tejuca projecting rail is to be torn up and laid with rails level with the surface of the roads. The general city terminus is to be the central square of San Francisco de Paula.

A cargo of fresh beef and mutton has been brought up from the river Plate, preserved with ice. As beef can be got at Buenos Ayres for one dollar the carcass, and is worth five cents a pound, wholesale, at Rio, there seems to be margin for profit if the business can be introduced.

The Sorocaba cotton factory (San Paulo) has got a charter. It is formed by parties in San Paulo, with a capital of $100,000. I believe the machinery is already ordered from the United States.

Ristori is now here playing to crowded houses, and the companies of the various small native theatres have been vying in addressing rhymes to her and in putting crowns on her head as the Queen of Tragedy. The Portuguese, however, maintain she is very "small beer" compared with their tragic actresses, and many and wordy are their conflicts with the Italians.

The accounts from Para tell of the little steamer in which Dr. Couto de Magalhaens set off to attempt the ascent of the Tocantins rapids had successfully achieved them and had reached the Araguaya, thus proving the practicability of the navigation. This establishes the possibility of running a steamboat line from the Amazon to within 200 miles of the navigable waters of the Paraguay. At one point of the ascent of the falls they had to put a line out and haul, the power of the vessel not sufficing to drive her up. However, the removal of a few rocks would make the channel much more easy.

Exchange keeps rising slowly and is steady at 18⅞d. Sovereigns fell to 12$720, but have risen to 12$800. The fall overthrew some speculators.

I forward a copy of the appendix to the late official correspondence between Brazil and Paraguay, which reads:—

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN PARAGUAY—AGREEMENT OF THE ALLIES.

On June 2, A. D. 1869, the following plenipotentiaries of the allies met at Buenos Ayres, in the secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, namely:—His Excellency Counsellor Jose Maria da Silva Paranhos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, on special mission; his Excellency Dr. D. Mariano Varela, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic; and his Excellency Dr. D. Adolpho Rodriguez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, on special mission.

The object of the present conference was to come to a definite agreement upon the terms of recognizing the provisional government which the Paraguayan citizens friendly to the alliance propose to establish, as appears by a manifestation signed by a great number of them and transmitted to the above plenipotentiaries by a note dated April 29 last, from the committee entrusted with promoting the realization of the noble and legitimate aspirations of the Paraguayan people.

After examining their powers, which were found in good and proper form, the three plenipotentiaries resolved:—That the wishes and solicitations of the Paraguayan citizens are in agreement with the generous views and legitimate purposes of the alliance; that, as the allied governments accord with the establishment of a national government in Paraguay, they do no more than respect and accomplish one of their most solemn engagements, expressed in various articles of the treaty of May 1, 1865, and complete the act by which they agreed that the Paraguayan legions making part of the allied armies might march under the flag of their nation; that a Paraguayan government would be a moral element to accelerate the conclusion of the war and to render it less sanguinary; that it is a need called for by the interests of the civil population, both Paraguayan and foreign, inhabiting the cities, towns and other settlements which the allied arms have freed from the power of the enemy, in the territory that extends from Paso de la Patria to the northern bounds of the republic, and from the river Paraguay to the mountains where Lopez has taken refuge with the remains of his routed army; that the establishment of a friendly Paraguayan government does not alter the purposes or the ends of the alliance, and leaves their rights of belligerency subsisting with equal force; that, therefore, in execution of the treaty of May 1, 1865, and in complete conformity as well with the terms of this pact as with the instructions of their respective governments, they will declare to the Paraguayan Committee that the allied governments have mutually agreed to facilitate as far as lies in them the establishment of a provisional Paraguayan government, to recognize it and to treat it as friendly, on the following conditions:—

First—The provisional government established in Paraguay must be the free choice of the Paraguayan citizens who are in the territory freed from the dominion of Lopez.

Second—The government must be constituted in a way and with persons to guarantee stability of peace and perfectly good understanding with the allied governments.

The good sense of said Paraguayan citizens, their manifest declarations of gratitude to the allies and the national interest itself, which now unites them, assure us that this condition will be satisfied in the free election to which they aspire, and for which they do and can count on the most generous sympathies of the allied governments.

Third—These governments being leagued by a treaty of alliance, which is now publicly known, and in which are set forth the purposes and ends of that war into which the three Powers that signed it were dragged by the Dictator Lopez, the provisional government that may now be established in Paraguay shall—it having before it as regards the war the prescriptions of the treaty—bind itself to proceed in entire accord with the allies until the termination of the war, without ceasing to have full liberty in the exercise of the national sovereignty.

Fourth—Consequently, the Paraguayan government shall not treat with Marshal Lopez, nor with any person representing him, or whom he influences, because the allied governments and their military and diplomatic representatives will act in the same manner.

Fifth—The action of the allied generals will remain entirely free and independent of the provisional government, as respects the exercise of their military jurisdiction and the operations against the common enemy. They may occupy whatever places they judge necessary, and may employ all the resources of the country, save private property of neutrals or friends, the use of which shall give right to its indemnification.

Sixth—Besides its political and administrative action, the provisional government shall lend all possible assistance to the military operations of the allies, both in personal and in war material, and in provisions and provender.

Seventh—The civil and criminal jurisdiction of the provisional government shall not extend to the barracks, camps and individuals belonging to the allied armies. If any dispute occur between a military man or an employé of said armies and a person unconnected with them, the military jurisdiction shall be preferred unless the proper military authority deliver up the delinquent to be judged by the Paraguayan authority.

Eighth—All persons, vessels, provisions, provender and other material of any kind belonging to the allied armies or to its furnishers may enter or depart from the territory of the republic with exemption from any onus and without more fiscalization than may be agreed upon with the generals or diplomatic representatives of the allied governments.

Upon these conditions the allies engage to recognize the provisional government and to lend it their moral and material support for the defence of public order and the legal rule of the republic, while the present war may last, in the manner they may judge most suitable.

It is further agreed:—

First—That the declarations of the allied governments will be made in a joint note sent by the three plenipotentiaries to to the Paraguayan committee, accompanied with a copy of the present procotol and of that of the pact of alliance referred to in the aforesaid conditions, notwithstanding its being publicly known.

Second—That the committee will declare by a return note whether it accepts the conditions of the recognition which is offered to it by the allies, and that when the provisional government is constituted it will confirm this in the official manner most suitable to the previous agreement, which shall have from then full and entire vigor.

In witness of which we, the plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, of the Argentine Republic and of the Oriental republic of Paraguay, have caused the present protocol to be made out in three autographs, and in virtue of our full powers do sign with our own hands and affix thereto our seals.

JOSE DE SILVA PARANHOS.
MARIANNO VARELA.
ADOLFO RODRIGUEZ.

NOTE OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

BUENOS AYRES, June 8, 1869.

Swayed by the most friendly dispositions, the allied governments have maturely considered those wishes and legitimate purposes of Paraguayan citizens which were expressed in the manifesto signed at Asuncion on the 31st of March last and communicated to the allied governments by a note, dated April 29, addressed to them by the popular committee entrusted with the discharge of their mandate. The many Paraguayan citizens who signed that manifesto declared, in brief:—That they are animated by the desire to see the horrid martyrdom of the Paraguayan people ended as soon as possible, and to organize a government which would be the expression of a legitimate popular sovereignty, establishing it in the territory liberated by the arms of the allies and at present under their exclusive rule; that they consider it the duty of every Paraguayan to contribute to the ending of the remains of Lopez's power; that they offer to the allies their aid and that of their countrymen adhering to the same cause in any manner found necessary and proper to attain those ends; and they take God to witness to the sincerity of the intentions thus manifested to the allied governments. The commissioners charged with promoting the realization of those wishes and purposes near the allied governments and in agreement with them, when declaring the popular act of which they are organs and suggesting then what appeared to them to be conducive to the noble aspirations of their countrymen, concluded their note in these terms:—"Thus a great opportunity has come for embodying into facts the solemn declarations of the allied governments that they separate the country from the war directed exclusively against its ruler, and that they place the integrity, sovereignty and independence of our unhappy country, the republic of Paraguay, under the safeguard of their respective nations. The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the allied governments, have now the honor and inmost satisfaction to be able to communicate to the aforesaid commissioners that the allied governments have resolved to agree on their part to the wishes laid before them in the name of the unhappy Paraguayan people; and that, promising them the most benevolent co-operation, they declare at the same time they will recognize and treat with the new Paraguayan government that may be constituted in accordance with the norma resumed in the conditions laid down in the annexed protocol of the agreement made for this purpose, which is accompanied with copies of the pacts of alliance referred to. As a more explicit enunciation of the wishes of the allied governments that the new Paraguayan government may as much as possible cement the spirit of union among their countrymen, and so secure the more decided national support, the undersigned suggest to the commissioners the convenience of the provisional government they undertake to establish being composed of three members. Even though one of the members bear the title of president, and as such exercise special functions, that condition of concord and force will be satisfied once the supreme authority reside in the collective body, the different executive attributes of the governing board being distributed, in the manner judged most reasonable, among the three members composing it. The alleged governments think that in this way they correspond frankly and amicably to the wishes and legitimate aspirations of the friendly Paraguayan population, and they believe that upon such bases the creation of the new government will be of great benefit to Paraguay, without ceasing to be compatible with the not less legitimate rights and purposes of the allies themselves.

The undersigned salute the Paraguayan commissioners with the expressions of their heartfelt esteem and most distinguished consideration.

MARIANO VARELA.
JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARAHOS.
ADOLFO RODRIGUEZ.

To Jose Dias Bedoya, D. F. Egusquiza, D. Bernardo Valiente.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

BUENOS AYRES, June 11, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned have had the honor to receive the collective note which your Excellencies were pleased to send us under the date of the 8th instant, informing us of the consent of the allied nations to the forming of a provisional government for the republic of Paraguay, and enclosing the protocol of agreement in which are laid down the conditions of their recognition, and a copy of the triple alliance. After considering this agreement with the attention required by the importance of the matter it refers to, the undersigned find that it leaves the rights of Paraguay untouched, that it does not impose on the provisional government any conditions but those to which its own loyalty counsels it, and that it involves only the guarantees necessary to the free military action of the allies. Therefore, in the name of our constituents, the undersigned solemnly declare that we accept all the conditions placed to the creation of the provisional government, and that we will respect the advice relative to the number of its members. The undersigned will terminate this note by declaring not less solemnly that this step of the allied government is the most eloquent proof of the sympathies with which the misfortunes of Paraguay have inspired them, and by thanking them from our inmost soul for their benevolent wishes for her future prosperity.

In returning affectionate salutings to your Excellencies, the undersigned have the honor to offer you the assurances of their most profound respect and distinguished consideration.

JOSE DIAS DE BEDOYA.
F. EGUSQUIZA.
BERNARDO VALIENTE.

To their Excellencies the allied plenipotentiaries D. Mariano Varela, Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Relations of the Argentine Republic; Conselheiro D. Jose Maria da Silva Paranhos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on special mission of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and D. Adolfo Rodriguez, Envoy Extraordinary on special mission of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

ACCEPTANCE BY THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS.

BUENOS AYRES, June 14, 1869.

The undersigned have had the honor to receive the note sent to them under date of the 11th inst. by the members of the Paraguayan committee, in answer to that of the undersigned of the 8th inst., relative to the establishment of the provisional government the Paraguayan people propose to establish in the territory liberated by the allied arms. The commissioners of the friendly Paraguayan people declare solemnly that in the name of their constituents they accept all the conditions placed by the allies to the recognition depending on them, and to the security of their friendly relations with the said provisional government. The undersigned fulfil the pleasant duty of declaring in their turn, in the name of the allied governments, that, as the said conditions are fully accepted, the allied governments will undertake to give, as far as depends on them, the promptest execution to the friendly agreement.

The undersigned salute the members of the Paraguayan Committee with the expression of their cordial esteem and most distinguished consideration.

JOSE MARIA DA SILVA PARANHOS.
MARIANO VARELLA.

To D. Jose Dias de Bedoya, D. F. Egusquiza and D. Bernardo Valiente.

A MINISTER'S OPINION OF THE STROUDSBURG HANGING.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., August 13, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Feeling assured that you have no desire to place a Christian minister in a false position, especially when he tried to perform a most painful duty to the best of his ability, I write to you seeking the correction of some misstatements in connection with your report of the execution of Charles Orme, at Stroudsburg, Pa.

Your reporter represents that after the prisoner was on the scaffold, and had made his remarks, his spiritual advisers demanded that the execution should be postponed till after the arrival of the mail at one o'clock, in hopes of a reprieve, which is certainly a mistake. They demanded no such thing, and would scarcely have had the boldness to interrupt the officer of the law at such a moment and thus seem to prolong the horrors of the scene. Your reporter evidently lost sight of the fact that during the disgraceful interruption of the prisoner by the Sheriff and ex-Sheriff a communication was handed to the Sheriff from Judge Barrett, stating that if the prisoner or his spiritual advisers asked a postponement or delay of execution till after the arrival of the mail, in hopes of a pardon or reprieve, the Sheriff should grant the request. And yet, to the further discredit of this bungling officer, he wished to say nothing of this communication, but asked us to proceed with our religious services, notwithstanding his warrant allowed him from ten till three o'clock. Suppose he had proceeded and a reprieve had come—for it was currently reported that parties had gone to Harrisburg and had not yet returned—what would have been our feelings? We made no demand, but simply stated the fact that the Judge had sent such a paper, and the prisoner asked the delay himself. The Judge evidently thought there was indecent haste; and you will not doubt it when I tell you that the Sheriff addressed me in this manner as he was about to lead the prisoner out of his cell:—"You men must cut your work short," referring to our prayers for a dying man. I enclose you the report from the Scranton *Republican*, which substantiates what I say in reference to the postponement. Let me also say that there was a commotion, but no wrangling. In an editorial you say "the prisoner was not in a happy frame of mind and that the clergyman had him removed from the scaffold for further religious consolation." This is incorrect, as what I have already said will show. Believe me, Mr. Editor, I do not think that the misrepresentation is wilful, but the result of a misunderstanding; and I think I have only to call your attention to it to have it corrected. God knows I would not voluntarily be present at such a horrible scene, but a sense of duty and the earnest wish of the prisoner was all that took me there. Your reporter justly says "a more horrible execution never took place in the United States."

WM. M. RIDGWAY,
Pastor of Methodist Episcopal church, Stroudsburg, Pa.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Religious Services To-Day.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth will deliver one of his characteristic sermons this morning in the Eleventh street Presbyterian church, between Second and Third avenues.

At the Presbyterian church in Forty-second street, W. A. Scott, D. D., pastor, services will be held at half-past ten A. M. and at half-past seven P. M.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Foster will preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church at half-past ten o'clock A. M. and at a quarter of eight P. M.

At the Church of the Reformation (Protestant Episcopal), in Fiftieth street, services will be held at quarter to eleven A. M.

Rev. J. V. N. Schenck will preach in the Thirty-fourth street Reformed church this morning at half-past ten o'clock and this evening at half-past seven o'clock.

The American Bishops and the Ecumenical Council.

It is rumored, with what degree of truth it is impossible to say, that ever since the calling of the Ecumenical Council by Pope Pio Nono quite a busy correspondence had been carried on with regard to it between the archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. The object of this, it is said, was to come to some understanding between themselves in order to act, so far as was possible, in full co-operation during the deliberations of the Council. One point upon which these rumors have it that an agreement was arrived at is mentioned as being the relation of the State and the Church, and that this agreement was to the effect that the representatives in the Council of their Church in this country will urge for general adoption the American system of complete severance of the Church from the State, restoring to it full liberty of motion untrammelled by the political power of the country, and basing it upon the voluntary adhesion of its followers, at the same time renouncing all active interference with the political administration of government. Should these rumors be founded in fact the American prelates may exercise a healthy influence upon the future of the Catholic world.

The German Liberals and the Ecumenical Council.

A meeting of German Catholic liberals took place on July 25 at Gratz, under the presidency of Professor Davidowsky. After an address from M. Uhlich, a speaker of high reputation, the assembly voted the following motion:—

Considering that the Ecumenical Council which is to meet on December 8 has been imposed on the Papal government by the party of the Jesuits by which it is and will continue to be controlled; considering that the resolutions likely to be passed by that assembly will thus be directed against intellectual and moral progress, this body accepts with extreme satisfaction the invitation addressed by the independent thinkers of Italy to those who share their opinions to take part in the meeting they convoke at Naples, the object of which is to encourage civilization and charity and to counterbalance the intellectual and moral degradation of humanity which Jesuitism systematically seeks to produce.

The assembly, composed of 4,000 persons, then nominated M. Zimmermann, editor of *Die Freyheit*, of Gratz, to represent it at Naples.

The Ecumenical Council—The Catholic Church Unchangeable.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A response to my letter of the 1st inst. appeared in your issue of the 8th. It makes issue on the assertion that the Catholic Church is unchangeable in its faith, and refutes the fact by stating that the Church has changed its faith at different periods of its history since its establishment by Christ, its founder. In support of this assertion it quotes several dates on which councils were held by the Church, confirming certain dogmas which, I suppose, he intends as proof of innovation on the fixed faith of the Church. I cannot reconcile the inference. Confirming a certain principle is certainly not an innovation or change, and the articles of faith to which he refers had been taught and promulgated by the Church from the earliest periods of its history, as can be amply testified by the earliest writers and historians, and even by the writings of Luther and Calvin, who could not deny, in all their heated antagonism, the traditions and teachings of the early Church. I scarcely expected the writer would come so early and opportunely to my support in the assertion that ignorance and prejudice form the principal basis of antagonism to the teachings and principles of the Catholic Church, for certainly when a Protestant layman asserts that Roman Catholics worship images he betrays a lamentable state of ignorance of the Catholic faith, from which it would require the aid of a Catholic priest to rescue him, a point which I, an ignorant layman, would not attempt. The poorest, most illiterate Catholic will tell him that when he kneels before the image of his crucified Saviour he does not adore or worship the image, but he adores and worships Him whom the image represents, and Who is brought more vividly and more directly to his mind by the reflection of His bleeding wounds or the radiant smile of His benign countenance, or the submissive aspect under the crown of thorns, or the bleeding and sacred body under the scourge, or the divine head meekly yielding under the accumulated sufferings and agony, the soul temporarily resigning the body to be soon reunited and resurrected. Or does the Catholic, in his humility before God when he kneels before the image of the Sacred Virgin, Mother of Christ, hence Mother of God, does he reverence the image or her whom the image represents, and who was so much honored by God Himself when He sent His angel from heaven to honor her, as if to impress upon man the reverence He would have him pay her whom He so much distinguished above all His creatures.

For the zeal and anxiety manifested to enlighten my benighted mind I cannot but feel grateful for the good intentions of the writer, however far short he may fall of attaining his object; and while I in all sincerity would enlighten him, I beg leave to doubt the efficacy of disputation, particularly in theological matters, in producing any permanent results, and if the mind sincerely seeks the truth it will appeal by humble prayer to God, the Giver of all light, for guidance and instruction and I believe the spirit of God will lead him to the proper source. The writer asserts that Protestants are enjoined to read the works of Catholic writers—a very happy provision for the Catholic Church, but a very unwise one for the Protestant ditto if the command is obeyed, for perhaps to this circumstance may be attributed all the commotion and division and the breaking up into so many sects, and the constant conflict between so many of its members, between pride and the desire to approach and re-enter the sacred portals of the old Church; and, more than all, perhaps, to it is due the immense number of conversions that yearly take place, embracing some of the most exalted and learned dignitaries of the Protestant Church.

But once deny the prerogative of the Catholic Church, and whence will you flee? Where, oh! where, will you take up your abode? Where can you rest in undisturbed peace, not liable to be tossed about by every wind of doctrine? It is evident, and becoming more so every day, that this end is not to be attained in the Protestant Church, or any branch thereof. Where is your helm? Who has the command? From whence does it originate? In England the Queen is the head. Does her control extend over the Church in any other country? If so, who is the head in this country, or is there a separate head for each country? Where is your unity of faith? How can there be unity of faith where each member, full of his own conceit and pride, can take up the Bible and expound each sentence or verse to suit his own selfish or perhaps corrupt end? How can he do otherwise? He has no head, no Church to expound it for him. The Protestant Church has no confidence in itself. It feels conscious that the power and the promise delivered to Peter and his successors do not extend to it. The sacred badge of authority which commands all men to obey is not vested in it. The divine spirit, which inspires the Catholic Church and it only, enables it to preach, to teach and to interpret; for did not Christ promise, "I will send down the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, to teach you all things; and, lo! I am with you all days, even unto the consummation of the world."

Whence the origin of the Protestant Church? Cause and effect. Henry VIII., in his royal vanity considering himself superior to all laws, human and divine, would have the Church of God prostitute its authority and submit to his caprice, to bend to his authority, to license an unlawful act, to sanction his lustful desires. Did the Church of God bear the same relation to the State as does the Protestant Church now the Church should yield to the mandate of the tyrant; but she held her sacred office independent of the State, and superior to the State. That she held inviolable. No kingly threats could move her; not earth and hell combined could shake her in her resolve to preserve in all its integrity the sacred law as handed down to her by Christ and his Apostles. Then Henry formed a Church that would be more docile and more yielding to his will. He saw that to indulge his passions he must break with the old Church. Hence the Reformation. No wonder the old Church at different periods of its history, and when suffering from persecution and confronted by its enemies from within and without, would convene its faithful disciples from all parts of the earth to embrace more fondly the old and tried tenets of its faith; to buckle on their armor to renew the fight with the devil, the world and the flesh; to animate their faith, to renew their zeal, to sustain and comfort their venerable head and to declare before God and man their firm resolve to preserve inviolate the sacred truths and mysteries entrusted to their charge to the end of time. No, the Catholic Church has never changed its faith. As well might God Himself change as that Church with which He promised to dwell for ever, and against which the power of hell shall not prevail.

Come then, my dear friend, into its fold. There you can rest calm and secure (as all Catholics do) from that craving and yearning and searching after truth, which can only be found within the casket where Christ Himself deposited it, and where all are invited to enter that they may drink of the living fountain.

CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Are Catholicism and Protestantism Both Failures?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In answer to the above question permit me to answer in one sense "No," in another "Yes." Judaism was not a failure in its day and generation. It was the Church of the Lord, and answered the end for which it was established until the fulness of time was come, when the Lord Himself descended and assumed a visible form and established the Christian Church. Then the Jewish Church came to its end and gradually became divided and scattered, and prophecies long previously uttered were fulfilled; at least, such has been the opinion of the Christian Church. The Jews, of course, will not admit that such conclusions are just; for they have been looking for a literal fulfilment of the prophecies in regard to the Lord's first coming, precisely as the first Christian Church—both the Catholic and Protestant branches of it—have been looking for a literal coming of the Son of Man in the natural clouds of earth, instead of in "the clouds of heaven;" forgetting that the words of the Lord are spirit and life. The Lord promised to be with his Church always until the end of the world; or, more correctly translated, until the end of the dispensation which he established when on earth—bear in mind that the Lord's kingdom was not of this world. Until that end the Christian Church was no failure, for it answered the purpose for which it was established, and prepared humanity for the reception of the New Jerusalem dispensation, which, the sure words of prophecy assure us shall descend from heaven after the last judgment. When the Lord was on earth He declared, "Now is the judgment of this world, now is the Prince of this world cast out;" yet men in the natural world did not witness that judgment, and even the Jewish Church on earth knew nothing about it; for men are judged for the deeds done in the body; therefore all judgments are performed in the spiritual world. It was in that world that the Jews who had finished their life in this world were judged, and there Christians were to be judged. Have we no evidence that the long looked for last judgment has taken place? In fact, judging simply from the signs of the times, have we not good reason to think that the Lord has already, in the spiritual world, judged the vast concourse of professed Christians who had left this world, and separated the good from the bad, and removed the former to Heaven and the latter to Hell, thus breaking up the organized spiritual societies which were in immediate contact with men, and by so doing restoring men on earth to a more perfect state of mental freedom on religious subjects, and preparing the way for the descent of the New Jerusalem, or for an inflowing of new light and life into the spirits of men on earth? Have we no evidence that the day has already dawned when all things are to be made new; when the light of the One God, whose name is One, is gradually shining from the East, even unto the West; at present illuminating only the mountain and hill tops, but gradually descending as men rise above naturalism, selfishness and sectarianism, by the aid of the dawning light of the new day, and the strength and freedom which God has given them? Who cannot see that we are living in a transition age, when a new order of things is being inaugurated—a new heaven and a new earth? In mechanics, arts, sciences, medicine, law and theology old things and ideas are slowly but surely passing away and new ones are taking their places. This change is progressing with increased momentum, and it is not in the power of Churches, States, men or devils to stop the wheels of this progress. A layman has assured the readers of the HERALD that the Catholic Church never changes. That Church in the past has arrayed itself against religious freedom, or private judgment in religious matters, and would not allow a man, in the freedom with which God has endowed him, to "prove all things and hold fast that which is good," or to worship God in peace, according to the dictates of his own conscience, beneath his own vine and fig tree. The events of the last half a century proclaim, in language which no man, Church or State should disregard, that God wills that all men everywhere in the incoming age shall be in spiritual freedom. A layman of the new age responds to the Catholic layman "that the Catholic Church, as well as the Protestant, and the Jewish Church before it, has come to its end, and it must either change or divide, scatter and perish; for God is stronger than the Catholic Church. If the latter would live it must forsake its old errors and come into the light and life of the new dispensation now descending from God out of heaven.

Emanuel Swedenborg, in his writings, assures us that in the year 1757 he witnessed, by the divine permission and mercy of the Lord, in the spiritual world, the Last Judgment, during which the vast societies of Catholics and Protestants there congregated, and all others, were judged and separated; and the angels told him that, as a result of that judgment, men on earth would thereafter be in a greater state of freedom on religious subjects. Is not this prediction being verified to-day? Swedenborg, although claiming to have been the human instrument through or by whom the Lord revealed the truths of His second coming to men, differs wonderfully on the subject of religious freedom from the Catholic Church; for he expressly teaches us that the truths revealed in his writings are to be received rationally, and man is to believe them because he perceives them to be true, and not on authority, for only that which we in freedom thus receive can enter into our life and benefit us. This is the freedom with which the Lord would endow us in this new age, and if we use it aright we shall soon behold the rising sun, or the Lord in His divine humanity, who will make us free indeed.

Progress of Jewish Reform—America to Lead—Sharp Criticism Upon the Proceedings of the Synod at Leipsic.

The *Jewish Times* of the 13th inst., the organ of Jewish progress and reform in this city, has a rather significant article upon the principles of which it is the exponent. We condense the chief points of the article in question. The *Times* says:—

American Judaism cannot boast of a synod nor of a conference, no grandiloquent declarations and proclamations as to the aspirations and reformatory regeneration of Judaism have been heralded to the world, and yet the progress and reform continues its silent and steady march, plants its standard in the West and East, and carries out practically those reforms and modifications which the spirit of the age and the demands of modern civilization imperatively require.

The new Jewish Temple in the city of St. Louis is nearly completed. * * * The congregation has unanimously adopted the ritual of Rev. Dr. Einhorn, as introduced already in many congregations. This ritual realizes practically in the public worship what has so theoretically been so often declared, as the urgent requirement of intelligent modern worship. While there is enough of Hebrew retained in the prayer book to preserve the connection between the past and the present, while in fact, all those prayers which the Talmudists term "obligatory prayers" are left in the original language, all the other prayers are composed in the vernacular. Partly translations of the old prayers, partly original compositions of the Rev. Dr. Einhorn, these prayers express in the most beautiful, often sublime language, the lofty and inspired principles and aspirations of prophetic Judaism, they place in prominent relief the historical mission of the Jewish race and blend the deepest religious feeling with the enlarged views of modern enlightenment. The obsolete ideas of a political regeneration of the Jews as a distinct political body, the rebuilding of the temple as a place where animal sacrifices are to be offered again, the prayer for the resurrection of the human body, allusion to the spirit of retribution, the result of the dire persecutions of the Jews, all these are boldly discarded therein. They are replaced by those higher, prophetic and humanitarian hopes, wherein all human beings share, wherein the wonderful progress of humanity from night to light, from superstition to faith, from abject slavery of the mind to the realization of man's dignity as a God-created being endowed with a Divine spirit, are recognized and expressed. All that is beautiful and sublime in the old agenda is retained; all that has outlived itself is abolished. It is a matter of congratulation then to see the young and striving congregation in St. Louis enter its new house of worship with the recognition that only decided action and fearless acknowledgment of the result of civilization will preserve the world-redeeming dogmas and principles of the Jewish religion to the future generations.

From Detroit, Mich., we receive the welcome news that the Jewish congregation Beth-El has been successful in securing Rev. Dr. Kohler, of Furth, Bavaria, as their minister. With such a teacher to lead them they will soon become active co-laborers in the great work of Reformed Judaism.

The laying of the corner stone of a new temple in Quincy, Ill., has been marked by the practical illustration of those principles of toleration and universal brotherhood which sooner or later will take the place of those systems that keep up the spirit of exclusiveness and separation through religious barriers. It will be seen from the report we give of it that the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone were performed under the sole supervision and by the prominent representatives of the Masonic fraternity in Illinois. A Unitarian minister, Grand Chaplain of the Masons, spoke the dedication prayer—a prayer remarkable for its simplicity and beauty and the broad spirit of humanity which pervades it. The festivity, participated in by the whole population of the city, the prominent part taken by the representatives of the city government, the ministerial share accorded to the Freemasons, mark a new era in the progress of religious advance, and demonstrate beautifully that the artificial barriers existing are not the work of the people, but of intriguing priests. The oration of the Rev. I. M. Wise was in perfect keeping with that spirit, and is remarkable for its logic and precision. * * * * *

It is high time, then, that America assume the lead, not only of instituting practical reforms, but proclaim aloud through the mouth of its recognized leaders, in unequivocal language, the principles by which it is to be guided. America must give to Germany the example of practical, determined measures; it must kindle a beacon, radiant and bright enough to shine across the ocean, that the hopes of the enlightened masses be not crushed; that the demoralization which must inevitably follow such half measures be stemmed; that Judaism exhibit again, as of old, that vitality which will enable it to withstand the nullifying influence of blasphemous atheism, as well as the soul-trying pressure of fanatical persecution. America, the first to illustrate by practice the supremacy of democracy, must likewise be in the van of religious progress.

Religious Notes.

Out of town—the parsons.

Out of time—church organs.

A new dogma of immersion—surf bathing.

Oldest living American clergyman—Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Washington, Ohio, aged 106. He still preaches.

Harvard University requires its students to attend some church on Sunday. So far as the Harvard oarsmen are concerned this is a good "stroke" of policy.

The German and Austrian bishops have now decided to hold a conference at Fulda on the 1st of September and the following days.

Dr. Stone, formerly of the Park street church, Boston, and Mr. Murray, his successor, being great horsemen, the irreverent scamps of the city call the church "Stone and Murray's Circus."

The Quaker farmers in Western New York, just beyond Canandaigua, have experienced a change of heart, and won't make hay on the Sabbath.

The Old School Presbyterian Committee on Systematic Benevolence proposes to raise $685,000 by penny subscriptions—one cent each day, except Sunday. Why exclude the Sabbath? Would the committee refuse to accept a handsome donation from a person who died on a Sunday?

Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, proposes to raise $70,000 to pay the debt, build the tower and buy the chimes for the Metropolitan Methodist church. That will be a big raise, especially when the venerable doctor undertakes to lift the tower.

A local religious contemporary says:—"A couple of steamboat companies have offered free passage to Civita Vecchia to all bishops proceeding to the Ecumenical Council." Where from—New York?

Complaint is made that at the late national camp meeting all the sermons were over an hour long; also that it took too much of the character of a picnic. What of that, provided the campites got a good pick at Old Nick?

It is stated as a curious fact that Friends, or Quakers, increase in England and decline in the United States. If the policy of sending Quakers among the Indians is kept up the society is in a fair way of being abolished or tomahawked altogether.

The *Observer* has an article about training young ministers. Train a child up in the way he should go and when he gets old he will run away from it. *Vide* Tyng.

A religious contemporary has sometimes feared the press of this country was in danger of tending toward coarseness. But the religious press of London gives it a glimpse of something rather lower than the religious press here has yet gone. A high Church Review, speaking of a published sermon by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, remarks:—"The father of the writer started a donkey show in that neighborhood some time ago. This sermon suggests that he was moved thereto by the selfish but reasonable hope of winning the first prize with an animal of his own breeding."

An observing correspondent thinks it would be a good idea to have eclipses more frequently—it causes so many eyes to turn heavenward.

The English bishops, when referring to the subject of State pay, give a new rendering of the hymn "Mercy, good Lord, mercy I ask," and read it:—

Money, good Lord, money I ask;
That is the total sum;
For money, O Lord, is all my plea,
O let the money come.

POLITICS IN VIRGINIA.

Interview with Governor Walker—He Expresses His Views as an Earnest Republican and a Supporter of Grant's Administration.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* gives the following account of an interview with Governor Walker, of Virginia, held in Norfolk on the 10th inst.:—

The apparently inexplicable political summersault recently made by both white and colored republicans in Virginia, Tennessee, and probably most of the other Southern States, induced me a few days since, while on a visit here, to call upon Governor Walker, the newly elected Executive of Virginia. I found him at his office in the First National Bank, of which institution he is President, and its largest stockholder.

On entering the office of the Governor I found him surrounded by the Council of Georgetown, who were the guests of the Council of Norfolk, and had called to pay their respects.

On taking leave of the Georgetown delegation the Governor opened a conversation on the political affairs of Virginia, declaring himself to be an earnest republican, an upholder of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, in favor of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, and a firm and unwavering friend of General Grant and his administration. On asking him how it was that he had been so earnestly supported by those who had hitherto been the most bitter opponents of all these men and measures, he remarked that it was evident that people outside of Virginia did not distinguish between the people and the politicians. He contended that the great mass of the old politicians of the State had opposed his election, refusing to vote themselves and influencing all whom they could control not to vote; that he had succeeded in cutting the mass of the people loose from the old politicians, and if sustained by the republican party and the administration would soon succeed in making good republicans of them. A great many men he admitted had voted for him as what they regarded "the least of two evils," but he contended that the great mass had given him a cordial support because they detested his opponent, because they were disgusted with the old politicians and because they believed that he could secure them a representation in Congress and the restoration of the State to its old position in the Union, which is now the first and ardent wish of all the people.

Upon expressing the opinion that he would be oversiaughed, as Governor Pierpoint had been, by the shrewd and cunning politicians by whom he would be surrounded, the Governor promptly replied that he was a Northern man, with earnest and settled convictions on all national topics, and that he intended to be Governor of Virginia, and not a mere tool in the hands of any set of men. He also significantly remarked that the new constitution gave to the Governor the veto power—that he had been elected by a large majority of the popular vote of the State, and would not come into his office like Governor Pierpoint, with only the meagre backing of a few of the new residents of two small counties. The title of Governor Pierpoint to the executive chair he had himself regarded as a most ridiculous one, and it was so viewed by every honest and intelligent man in the State. His administration was a farce from beginning to end, and no one had any right to expect any good results to flow from it.

In alluding to his canvass of the State the Governor said that he had confined himself to a discussion of what would be best for the interests of the people and what should be promptly done to make Virginia a great, powerful and wealthy State. He had denounced their neglect of their own interests for the promotion of the political interests of professional politicians, and had told them that all their past and present woes were the result of their bad teachings and worse actions. They had driven them to the verge of ruin, and had proved themselves utterly incompetent to lead them out of it. He said that he was everywhere complimented by the people on this new mode of electioneering in Virginia. They were sick and tired of the old political harangues from the hustings, and personally promised to stand firmly by him in his effort to regenerate and disenthral the State. Virginia reconstructed would be flooded with a new and vigorous population, wealth and skilled labor would flow into her borders, the price of lands would rapidly enhance, her cities become great and prosperous, and in no way could this be done so rapidly and effectually as by the voluntary return of the people to their allegiance to the old flag, and the utter abandonment not only of the exploded ideas that led to the rebellion, but of that class of men who had, since the close of the rebellion, labored to keep them arrayed in bitter antagonism to Congress and to the great party of progress that had shown a devotion to principle, and a capacity and determination to carry out its conscientious purposes of government that must and did command the respect and admiration of the whole civilized world.

In the course of conversation he alluded to the effort being made to induce General Canby to exclude from the Legislature those members who could not take the iron-clad oath, expressing the hope that nothing of the kind would be attempted. If such a course was pursued he declared that he could not and would not remain in the State. He had not the slightest fear but that he would be able to control those men, and to bring them up to the support of the administration of General Grant. The people were with him and he had reason to believe that even a large portion of those who voted against him were now satisfied with the result; hence they would not be sustained by their constituents in any factious legislation. The people wanted peace and were determined to have it, and if sustained and upheld by the republican party and the administration, he would pledge himself to make Virginia the most loyal of all the Southern States. If a contrary course was pursued he would regard it as a triumph to the old politicians, who were already claiming that their prophecies are about to be fulfilled, and that the result of the recent election would not be accepted by Congress as a restoration of Virginia to full equality as one of the States in the Union.

MOVEMENTS OF EX-SECRETARY SEWARD.—Mr. William H. Seward, late Secretary of State, accompanied by his son Frederick Seward and wife, Mr. Fitch, of Auburn, N. Y.; Mr. William S. Dodge, late collector of customs at Alaska, and an escort of citizens of the territory from the lower part of the Sound, arrived here by the Hunt on Thursday morning. The venerable statesman was received with all the honor and reverence to which his position in the history of the country and his years entitle him. A salute was fired, and the usual hospitalities and kind offices were extended by our principal citizens. About three P. M. the people assembled in the Olympic to listen to an address from the distinguished visitor, the hall being filled to repletion and a large proportion of the audience ladies. Mr. Seward, in a few well chosen words, expressed his gratification at the manner of his reception at all points on the Sound. He predicted for our Territory a destiny as great and as glorious as that of any portion of our national domain. At the conclusion of the remarks many of our people were presented to Mr. Seward, who received each with a cordial grasp of the hand and a grace becoming one who has filled so many exalted positions in public life. About four o'clock the party returned on board the Hunt and left for Victoria, from whence Mr. Seward and party will proceed to Alaska by the steamer Active, which vessel is under special charter for the occasion.—*Olympia (Washington Territory) Standard, July 24.*

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 227

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.—PLAY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ARRAH NA POGUE; OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE FRENCH SPY—THE BANDIT OF THE BLIND MINE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d street.—THE SPY OF ST. MARC.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HICKORY DICCORY DOCK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—RIP VAN WINKLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—SELF.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway.—Afternoon and evening Performances.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN OF HEARTS—THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—DAVID GARRICK—PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—ARRAH YOU ROGUE.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, August 15, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN will in future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated August 14.

Prince Arthur sailed for Halifax from Liverpool yesterday. The Inter-University boat race is fixed for the 27th inst. The London *Times* of yesterday contained a long article on the cotton supply. It contends that Manchester is responsible for the scarcity from which it suffers. With all the wealth possessed by its merchants not a cent is invested in the growth of cotton.

Marshal Neil died in Paris yesterday. A new cable will be laid from Brest to England. Napoleon has remitted the sentences on eighty soldiers and reduced the sentences of a number of others.

The London *Post* of yesterday contained an article on Spain and Cuba, in which it expresses the belief that the best thing Spain could do would be to sell the island. Carlist bands are appearing in several parts of the country.

Baron Beust has been called on to publish proofs of his assertion that the treaty of Prussia with the South German States disturbs the treaty of Prague and the relations between Austria and Prussia. Business relations between the Turkish and Lombardy Railway Companies are reported to have come to an end.

The Grand Vizier has addressed a letter to the Viceroy of Egypt, which concludes with the assertion that the Sultan will insist strictly on the terms of the firman of 1841.

Paraguay.

The news by Atlantic cable is to the effect that Lopez had captured the town of Procuro and a Brazilian ship. His army was securely intrenched. The Provisional Government had been definitely organized at Ascuncion.

Cuba.

In Matanzas a plot to poison the garrison of the city is said to have been discovered. The insurgents are reported to have been attacked at Sitro and suffered a loss of ninety killed.

Miscellaneous.

President Grant has arrived at Kane, Pa., where he is quietly enjoying the mountain landscapes. He will try trout fishing on Monday.

A letter from Judge Lewis Dent to General Grant is published, in which he protests against the countenance and support that the President has given to the radicals or "bitter enders" in the coming elections in Mississippi. He claims that the President foiled the radicals of that State in their attempt to force the defeated constitution upon the people, but that now he gives them his support. He is confident, however, that his party will win.

The Buffalo express train on the Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad, near Dauphin Narrows, Pa., yesterday morning, ran into a rock three feet in diameter which had rolled down the mountain on the track. The engine left the track and jumped over a stone wall fifteen feet high into a country road, and then over another stone wall into the Pennsylvania Canal. The engineer and fireman were killed and several passengers were injured.

The Susquehanna Railroad difficulty remains in *statu quo* at Albany. Letters are accumulating there for Mr. Fisk and his arrival is expected. In the Supreme Court in this city yesterday Judge Barnard granted a writ of attachment against the Sheriff of Albany county for his alleged failure to make returns to the non-bailable attachments issued against Messrs. Pruyn, Ramsey and Van Valkenburgh.

The United States District Attorney of Northern Illinois has filed a bill in the Chicago courts contesting the right of the State Legislature to grant the lake frontage of that city to certain railroad companies, on the ground that the United States are owners in fee in trust for the public uses and that the grant interferes with navigation and commerce.

Mr. Peabody's health is improving at White Sulphur Springs, Va., but he is still feeble. He will probably return to Massachusetts in about two or three weeks.

Vice President Colfax and party have reached San Francisco.

It is rumored in Richmond that General Canby will soon issue his proclamation convening the Legislature and applying the test oath strictly, members elect, who cannot take the oath, to be succeeded by the next highest candidate who can.

Several good citizens of San Francisco are candidates for the mayoralty and none of them are professional politicians.

The steamboat Cumberland exploded her boiler near Shawneetown, Ill., on the Ohio river, yesterday morning, and eighteen or twenty lives are reported lost. No names have been ascertained, as the books were blown overboard.

Alexander Fulton has been recommissioned Supervisor of Internal Revenue without regard to territory.

Andrew Johnson and Emerson Etheridge are announced as the prominent candidates for the Senatorship from Tennessee.

Heavy rain storms are again visiting Missouri, and on Thursday a dwelling house near Waterville was struck by lightning and shattered so completely that not a board of it can be found. Four ladies were severely shocked.

A fire occurred in Canton, N. Y., yesterday morning, which destroyed a large portion of the business part of the town. Loss about $75,000.

The friends of Varley, alias Reddy the Blacksmith, endeavored to procure his discharge on a writ of habeas corpus before a San Francisco Judge on Friday, but the writ was dismissed by the Court, and the officers started with him for this city.

The money market in San Francisco has become so stringent that several firms have ordered shipments of coin from New York, and the Secretary of the Treasury has been requested by telegraph to allow merchants to draw on the Sub-Treasury there for money deposited in New York.

The steamers Silver Spray and Comet collided on Lake Huron, near the mouth of St. Clair river, on Friday night. The Silver Spray sunk in fifteen minutes after being struck. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The City.

Choy-Chew and Sing-Man visited the Park, Stewart's, the Park Bank and the HERALD building yesterday. In conversation Choy-Chew expressed the opinion that several millions of Chinamen would locate in California in the next ten years, and that they would not go very readily to work on Southern plantations until the demand for their labor on the Pacific coast is exhausted.

The liabilities of Messrs. Bowers, Beeckman & Co., dry goods dealers, it is now ascertained, amount to $2,000,000, while the assets amount to $1,000,000.

The examination of Percy B. Spear, the Custom House weigher, for alleged frauds on the government, by means of the presentation of fraudulent pay rolls, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Commissioner Osborn.

A shark over six feet long was captured in a pond where small boys usually bathe on Hamilton avenue, in Brooklyn, yesterday. It came into the pond from the river through a drainage pipe.

The aggregate amount of business consummated in commercial circles yesterday was light, almost all of the markets being characterized by extreme quietude. Cotton was slow of sale, but firm, especially for the lower grades, which were most sought after. Coffee was in active demand from the trade, and a shade higher. On 'Change flour was active and firm, while wheat was less active, but firm. Corn was dull and nominal, while oats were quiet and irregular. Pork and beef were dull, but unchanged in value, while lard was slow of sale and scarcely so firm. Naval stores were quiet, but steady, while petroleum was dull and heavy at former quotations. Whiskey and freights were quiet, but firm.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General J. R. Chalmers, of Memphis, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain N. D. Parker, of Baltimore; Colonel E. Meyer, of Memphis; Colonel P. G. Pepper, of Mississippi; Colonel E. Kimball and Colonel O. Livermore, of San Francisco; Judge C. Weed, of Bloomington; Colonel E. J. Underwood, of Richmond, Va.; Judge Francis, of New York; Colonel J. C. Ten Eyck, of Albany, and Colonel W. L. Coe, of San Francisco, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor Henry Whitely, of Delaware, is at the St. Charles Hotel.

F. H. Merriman, of Galveston, and Thomas J. Poole, of Indianola, Texas, are at the New York Hotel.

Charles A. Lord, of China, is at the Brevoort House.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; General J. S. Casement, of Ohio, and W. H. Shaffer, of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Anthony Barclay, of Connecticut; R. A. McMillan, of Alabama; George M. Lamson, of Reading; J. S. Woodhouse, of Canada, and John Ogden, of Tennessee, are at the Astor House.

Prominent Departures.

General McCook and Judge Jewett for Washington. General Burnside for Rhode Island. General Moses for Charleston, Professor Anderson for Rochester, O. W. Peabody for Boston, Major J. M. Dye and Colonel S. Caldwell for Philadelphia, Colonel J. K. Polk for Memphis, Judge H. Stone for Long Branch, Colonel S. Baily for Ithaca and Major S. Grenan for Canada.

The Approaching Catholic Council.

Interest in the approaching Catholic Council at Rome, as will be seen from our correspondence to-day, grows as the hour of meeting approaches. In Europe and in so-called Catholic countries it already acts as a kind of bugbear. Dr. Dollinger, the most gifted and most learned Catholic scholar in Europe, has openly expressed himself against it, and Catholic Bavaria, influenced by the judgment of its greatest divine, has assumed an attitude which may lead to a second Reformation. Europe, however, is not alone in this view. The Catholic Church of the United States is considerably perplexed. In another place in this day's HERALD will be found, from a source of unquestioned authority, a communication which shows that the dignitaries of the Catholic Church in the United States, influenced by the very best of motives, have been for some time past in communication with the authorities in Rome, and that as the result they have come to the conclusion to act as a unit and throw the whole weight of their influence in the scale in favor of the entire separation of Church and State. We are glad to be able to record this fact. It is to us convincing proof that the American bishops in the forthcoming Council will be not only true to themselves, but true to the fundamental principles on which our free institutions are based.

We hail this last item of news as a happy and hopeful sign. The future welfare of Catholicism is largely bound up with the future of this Continent. We have a large Catholic population. They are devoted to the general cause with an enthusiasm which is made patent to every stranger who visits these shores; which our numerous Catholic churches and schools abundantly testify; which every American citizen admits, and of which every Catholic is proud. It was long the opinion that Catholicism could not live, far less flourish, away from State patronage and control. Long experience in Ireland, a growing experience in England and Scotland, and the history of the Catholic Church in this country have proved that this opinion is entirely wrong. Contrary to all Protestant teaching, Catholicism has been found to be perfectly compatible with free institutions. It is a fact that notwithstanding the general disorganization of the age, the wild rebellion everywhere visible against Church tyranny, the Catholic Church is strong—stronger, perhaps, than it has been since the Reformation—so strong that it dares to meet in general council. Church and State have long since ceased to be a unit in the principal British colonies. Church and State are being violently wrenched asunder in the British Isles. Church and State have never been a unit in the United States. But Catholicism grows in England, gathers strength in Ireland, becomes mighty in America. Political freedom, in spite of the theorists, does not in any land cool the ardor or check the growth of genuine Catholicism.

It is a painful fact, however, that the central government of the Catholic Church cannot be induced to accept the teachings of history. That Church and State should be one is still a dogma dear to Rome. Absolutism, legitimacy, the right of the Church to dominate the State are dogmas which, if we are to judge from the latest syllabus and from Papal encyclicals generally, are dogmas as much believed in as they were in the Middle Ages. It is notorious that all we know of this approaching Council encourages the belief that the thoughts of the past, not the thoughts of the present or the requirements of the future, are to give shape to all its proceedings. Rome reactionary, not Rome progressive, if report speaks truth, will be heard in the Council of the Vatican in December, 1869. It will be all very well to discuss naturalism, pantheism and absolutism, rationalism absolute and rationalism modified, socialism, communism, marriage and the rest; but the judgment of the Council on those matters will have but little effect in checking the progress of that freedom of thought which all men everywhere are beginning to claim as their natural birthright. On all these subjects the world will be glad to learn what the Council has to say; but the Council might, we think, be better employed. The Council, in our judgment, has value only from one point of view. It gives the Catholic Church an opportunity to make fair and full use of its immense experience, and to set itself in perfect harmony with the requirements of the times. It may do this if it chooses. If it does this it is impossible to say how grand the future of the Catholic Church may become. Free and unfettered, it may yet conquer the world and give Rome a pre-eminence which it never enjoyed. If it accepts the facts of modern discovery, if it reconciles science with Scripture, if it harmonizes faith with reason, it will do the world a service for which the world will not be ungrateful. If, however, the Council gives evidence that the Catholic Church has learned nothing since the days of Galileo, if it gives its sanction to such absurdities as the personal infallibility of the Pope, the dogma of the Immaculate Conception—that of the bodily assumption of the Virgin—and others of the same, timid lovers of peace may bow, but, like Galileo, they will say, "and after all it moves." We should like to see the Catholic Church prove itself equal to the great occasion. If it does not the Church must suffer. We would impress on the minds of all our American ecclesiastics who mean to take part in the Council that in this late age of the world reason is stronger than faith. Men will reason where they cannot see.

THE FIFTEENTH OF AUGUST.—This is a day of some note in many parts of the world. Not only will the Roman Catholics everywhere celebrate it as the Feast of the Assumption, but in France it is this year somewhat of an extraordinary holiday as the centenary of the birth of the First Napoleon, who, according to received history, came into life at Ajaccio, Corsica, on the 15th of August, 1769. It is also a great festive day throughout Hungary, as the anniversary of the Christianization of the Hungarian people and the coronation of the first king of Hungary, St. Stephen, on the 15th day of August, in the year 1000.

REMARKABLE—That General Grant should have been in this city at the crisis in the Barlow rumpus, and in Binghamton at a similar moment during the war between the Picks and Shovelry on the Susquehanna Railroad. By one majestic wave of his military plume the passions of the contending factions were appeased, and again order reigns and peace is restored, as if he had galloped among them on his famous sawhorse.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT.—Prince Arthur of England, the third son and seventh child of Queen Victoria, sailed from Liverpool yesterday for Halifax, N. S. He will no doubt enjoy an exceedingly agreeable reception, particularly from her Majesty's subjects of Irish birth in the Dominion, as he is named after two most distinguished Irishmen, the late Duke of Wellington and St. Patrick. The Prince made his début in public life at the Royal Irish Military Academy, Dublin, and will command a "big vote" should he wish to rule in the Canadas.

WE ARE SORRY to hear that there is a question in certain circles in England whether the Harvard crew will be permitted to win; and still more sorry to hear that the English papers so far discountenance the fear of foul play that they prevent any measures to guard against it. Our London letter presents the state of opinion in England on the race, and recalls the times of former Anglo-American sporting contests.

PAVEMENTS.—On another page will be found a well digested article, filled with very valuable information in regard to the various pavements now in use, the principles involved, the relative merits, the cost of construction; in short, touching all points necessary to give our readers the knowledge that will enable them to judge for themselves on a topic of growing interest in our midst.

IF the Cubans have already bought their freedom, by giving a million and a half to the revolution to drive out Isabella on condition that they should be independent, how can they be asked to buy it again?

A GOOD CHANCE LOST.—If United States Marshal Barlow had allowed himself to have been arrested and imprisoned under a process from Judge McCann he would have stood a good chance for being nominated by the republicans and becoming the next Governor of the State; for the Western counties would have gone for him in such numbers and with such enthusiasm as to have overwhelmed the immense democratic majority in the city of New York. Thus is a good chance lost, and very foolishly, too.

NEGLIGENCE.—The accident reported at the Houston street ferry ought not to be possible. A frightened horse runs away, is quite beyond the control of his juvenile driver and "goes it blind" down the street, into the ferry enclosure and into the river. But where was the gate that ought to be shut at all times when the boat is not in the slip?

Cotton—Its Price and Supply.

The mill owners of Lancashire, England, are just now venting their recurrent plaint, which has become annual since the close of the American war, relative to the high price of cotton and the irregularity or uncertainty of the supply—the effect and cause. As usual they turn their eyes towards India in the hope of liberating the Liverpool and Manchester markets from their dependence on the cotton fields of the Southern States of the American Union, and, as usual also of late, have chosen the London *Times* as the advocate of a great industrial and commercial revolution in this direction. Free trade and cotton from India are again made the leading points of an editorial argument in the *Times*, as telegraphed to us by the Atlantic cable. The writer—speaking of a communication sent to the paper—says that in a competitive race against American industry, as "revived," India would possess "great advantages," which, if "increased by the judicious action of the government, it is probable that Indian agriculture and British industry would be re-established." It is the old story, the ancient song. Cotton from India was the cry with certain parties of powerful interests in Great Britain for years previous to the breaking out of the war against the Union, and cotton from India remained their animating desire during the progress of the rebellion. Inciting the South to anarchy and bloodshed with one hand, the ruling powers of England desired nothing better than that the cultivation of the valuable staple of that portion of our soil should pass to Asia and under the control of their own capitalists and government during a term of turmoil and carnage here. They were disappointed, as in other matters of expectation, in this respect, and to-day find the cotton supply scant and the cost high. It will remain so. Nature is against them. So long as the cotton fields of America are moistened by the evaporated water of the Gulf Stream, so long will American cotton rank first in the foreign markets and maintain its superiority over the short fibre and dusty, sanded and consumption bearing product of British India, although there are as many as fifty-one varieties of it out already.

A London Stock Broker on American Credit.

Mr. Edward Haslewood, a prominent member of the London Stock Exchange, has thought proper to ventilate his ideas on American credit abroad and the cause of our securities not being higher in the European markets. (See his letter published in another part of the HERALD to-day.) This gentleman is British to the back bone and reflects pretty accurately the views of his countrymen. Some of his remarks are sound enough, but his argument generally is a jumble of unsound notions and British prejudices. What, for example, can the repudiation of the Mississippi State debt a long time ago and under peculiar circumstances have to do with the credit of the United States government? Yet this is the first and strongest point of his argument. Then, again, his statement that Mr. Sumner's speech on the Alabama claims damaged our credit and caused the demand for our securities to cease is balderdash—is not true. The demand for American securities has continued and the market price has steadily advanced notwithstanding that speech and since it was delivered. Equally incorrect are his views with regard to the nature of our republican government and universal suffrage being the cause of the low quotations of United States bonds. When he says, however, that the price of all things depends upon supply and demand he comes nearer the truth. The large amount of American securities on the market has undoubtedly the effect of keeping the price down comparatively. What he says, too, about the steady application of the sinking fund to the liquidation of the debt tending to enhance the value of our bonds has reason in it. But is not a portion of the surplus of our enormous revenue now applied by Secretary Boutwell to the reduction of the debt? This London stock broker can see little good that is not British, and views everything pertaining to this republic through British prejudices.

A HASTY PLATE OF SENATORIAL SPECULATIONS.—The Nashville *Republican Banner* thinks its friends up North are rather precipitate in selecting candidates for the United States Senate from Tennessee. At present there is no vacancy, nor will there be for a long time, unless Parson Brownlow—whose term does not expire until 1875—should conclude to visit the "happy hunting grounds" unexpectedly. Mr. Fowler's term does not expire until 1871, two years hence. He has expressed no intimation of resigning, nor has the Parson afforded any unusual indications of immediate dissolution. Hence the period when Andy Johnson will take a seat in the Senate, if he ever does, may be considered as somewhat remote. It is not impossible, however, that the Legislature just elected may take time by the forelock and elect Andy to fill the vacancy that will be occasioned by the expiration of the term of Senator Fowler, so that he will be able to enter the Senate about the time Ben Butler does from Massachusetts, and then won't there be a happy family in the Senate chamber?

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.—Did General Grant actually write the concluding line in his order to Barlow about the late chambermaid's work, that he (Barlow) should take all legal means to prevent his own arrest on the order of any State court? The whole order seems disjointed and extra-judicial, if not entirely injudicious.

NONPLUSSED.—One of the shoddy at a certain watering place was lately puzzled to know the difference between the throne of the Portuguese and the scarcity of porgies in New York Bay. He did not discover the difference until he offered to pay his hotel bill.

ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.—"All quiet along the lines." Such is the happy report once more. The hostile forces that stood at either end of the tunnel, looking at one another through spyglasses, have gone into the tunnel and out of sight, the "Forty-fourth regiment" is disbanded, Ramsey has fallen into his native obscurity, and Fisk, Jr., and Hoffman are indulging in a breakdown on the platform of the Ohio democrats. *Vive la Compagnie!*

NEW STYLE OF CHAMBERWORK—To call in the marines to put "things to rights," as Barlow did in the United States court building in Chambers street.

American Judaism—Social and Political Progress.

It is clearly manifest that American Judaism shares in the social and political progress characteristic of this age and country. The children of Israel who have sought and found a home in the United States have hitherto mainly devoted themselves to commercial and mercantile pursuits. They have added largely to the wealth of the community by engaging with success in almost every branch of industry and trade. They must also be numbered among our most liberal patrons of music and the drama. The efforts which they have steadily encouraged to provide for the better education of their offspring have resulted in supplying the learned professions with many conspicuous ornaments. In law, in medicine, in journalism, in literature and art, as well as in banking and in other departments of business, American Israelites have attained high and honorable positions, and in more than one instance they have become members of the House of Representatives and of the Senate. Among their theologians have been found some of the most eloquent orators of the day, and not a few whose familiarity with Biblical, Talmudical and modern Hebrew lore is equal to that of the best European scholars. The present controversy between what may be called the old and the new schools of American Judaism is waged by the respective organs of each school with an ability which commands admiration. As to the theological differences of these two parties we cannot pretend to decide; but we are glad to see that both agree in their respect for American institutions and in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age. An article in the *Jewish Times*, which we elsewhere reproduce, expatiates on "those reforms and modifications which the spirit of the age and the demands of modern civilization imperatively require;" while the *Hebrew Leader*, although deprecating "the exaggerations of our radical reformers," cites with approval the eulogy of Mr. S. Wolf at the recent Schuetzenfest in Washington on "the matchless achievements of America." Mr. Wolf said in his interesting oration that "the Atlantic cable, the Pacific Railroad, the unity of the country in behalf of tolerance and liberty mark the age as heroic, and we feel a pardonable pride to share these triumphs, not as Germans, but as Americans, for the line of demarcation must be wiped away, and in a republic there must be only citizens whose aim is to work for the general welfare without injury to private or social rights." This is a correct and praiseworthy expression of the sentiments of our German fellow citizens of all shades of religious belief. We would not have religious "lines of demarcation" aggravate the animosities of our political contests. But at the same time, when we remember that New York has become "the third German city in the world," comprising a larger German population than any, except two towns in the Faderland, and, moreover, that in this population (somewhat loosely called "German") there must be counted at least sixteen thousand Polish voters, nearly all of whom are Israelites, like a great number of their "German" friends, we are not surprised that Tammany itself is closely watching a curious and interesting movement on the part of the Israelites of New York city to elevate one of their most popular coreligionists to the important post of Supervisor—a post for which they deem him peculiarly well qualified by his integrity, energy and wealth. Now that the Germans in general, and the Israelites in particular, are more than ever disposed to exercise independently their rights as citizens, those minor wire-pullers who flatter themselves that they carry "the German vote" in their breeches pockets, and even the Grand Sachems of Tammany, must learn that a new and a strong element, which cannot be ignored, has at length been poured into the political caldron.

Too Much Military.

Military here, military there, military everywhere seems to be the order of things. A local judge cannot make a decision involving a question of State authority over a prisoner but we have the farce of a military demonstration, and that, too, by order of the President of the United States. The military satraps of the South are ever present, and put their hands, or rather their swords, into all the political and social affairs of the people. One decides this way to-day and another that way to-morrow, and the unfortunate Southerners, whether they have gone through the process of reconstruction or not, are kept in a state of fermentation and disorganization. Everybody, as a consequence, appeals to the military. We take the latest news from Virginia as an example of what is occurring in other parts of the South under this system of military rule. In the news from Richmond published yesterday it is said:—"Accounts have been received at headquarters of riots and disturbances between the whites and blacks in various portions of the State. Several parties have been killed during the week. A negro was shot yesterday in a riot at Heathville by a white mob. A sailor was arrested by the military commissioner, but the citizens the same night released him from jail. A white man named Lett murdered a deputy constable in Brunswick, on Tuesday, who was trying to arrest him. General Canby has sent detachments of troops to the several counties where these acts of violence have been committed." The government authorities will say, probably, that these disturbances show the necessity of military action. But it is the military government over the South and its incessant meddling with the local affairs of the people which cause these disorders. Let the Southerners govern themselves and let the civil law be supreme, and there will be peace. Under the existing state of things both the government and people will be imbued with the military idea. It is high time that the President, Congress and all the subordinate officers should divest their minds of this idea and restore self-government and the civil law to all parts of the republic.

SEEKERS AFTER INFAMY—The would-be repudiators of the State debt in Tennessee.

A PLEASANT PLEASURE EXCURSION.—If General Grant stops to issue mandates whenever a United States marshal gets into a muddle while he is on his pleasure tour, how much fun is he likely to have? Instead of ordering out the marines he should order up the drinks.

More Ocean Telegraphs—What Shall be the International Language?

It will have been seen, by the despatches in last Wednesday's HERALD, that in addition to the two ocean telegraphs now in full operation between the American and European continents, two additional lines are proposed. These will be, we may take for granted, carried out as contemplated, and these will be followed by still other lines to various other points in Europe. In the same issue of our paper reference was made to another enterprise of a similar character destined to embrace China within the telegraphic coil. Add to this the fact of our existing telegraphic connection with Cuba, and we will thus have, with the present and proposed lines, instantaneous communication with Ireland, France, Portugal, Denmark, Cuba and China. In other words, people using six distinct languages will be carrying on hourly intercourse with one another in matters relating to government, trade, commerce and private affairs. Some years hence, in addition to the six languages referred to—viz., English, French, Portuguese, Danish, Spanish and Chinese—new lines of ocean telegraphs will call for the use of other languages of Europe, such as Russian, German, Italian and Swedish, besides the various tongues of Asia.

In which of all those languages will the telegraph give its utterances? Undoubtedly in the English, not only because it is the most diffused over the surface of the globe and because it is now the language of commerce, but because it is the one which, by its conciseness and expressiveness, is best adapted to telegraphing purposes. Not long ago the French language, being the language of courts and its study being one of the requirements of polite education, was supposed to be the best medium for the expression of ideas; but there never was a more ill-founded pretension. It is diffuse and ambiguous to an extent that renders it the very worst medium for telegraphic communication. The German has much of the directness of the English tongue, but it is complicated in its grammatical construction, which renders it also objectionable. Better than either, and better than all others, except the English, is the Spanish, which has force, directness and simplicity; but the objection to it is the same as to the Portuguese, Danish, Swedish and other tongues of Europe—that it is not sufficiently diffused among other nations to give it a chance of being selected as an international tongue. No one who is not familiar with various modern languages can conceive the immense advantage which the English tongue possesses over all others in its force, directness, expressiveness and simplicity of grammatical construction—qualities which render it the fittest medium for international communication. It is only in its remarkable varieties of pronunciation—the same terminal spelling being pronounced in a dozen different ways sometimes—that it is open to adverse criticism; but that objection does not apply to it as a written language. There it is plain, simple, direct and positive—in fact, a telegraphic language.

For all these reasons the English must continue to be the commercial language of the world; and the great business relations of England and the United States with the other nations, growing greater and closer every day by the aid of the telegraph, will necessitate its acquirement much more generally from year to year. It will not of course supersede, to any appreciable extent, the language of any other nation at home, but being the telegraphic tongue it will be the medium of international communication, and its knowledge will be a necessity to the political and business classes of all countries. It is a curious idea that the building of a great tower should, in the dim past, have caused a diversity of tongues, and that the suspension of a slender wire should, in the bright present, bring back a universal language. Miracles have not yet ceased.

The Commercial Value of the South.

Well might the North buckle on all its armor to keep the South in the Union, for, apart from political considerations and the patriotic sentiment of maintaining the grandeur and glory of the republic intact, that part of our common country is the source of our commercial wealth and more valuable to the North than ever India was to England. According to the latest statistics the value of Southern exports last year was over two hundred and fourteen millions, while that of the North was a little less than two hundred millions. There is this great difference, too, in the nature of the exports of the two sections, that a large portion of those of the North is in the precious metals, which in a measure impoverishes the country, while those of the South are the products of the soil and bring us gold or its equivalent. Cotton, of course, is the great staple, though tobacco is a valuable product, and sugar, rice and other things form a part of the exports. The domestic trade of the South is still more valuable to the North, for it supplies our manufacturers with the raw material they need and takes back Northern manufactures in return. These great and valuable exports and this vast trade, too, have been developed again so soon after the South had been desolated by war. This not only shows the surprising wealth of the soil, but the astonishing energy of character and recuperative power of the people. Yet it is this rich and beautiful country and these citizens which are kept under the heel of military despotism and made the football of scheming politicians years after the close of the war. But this state of things must soon come to an end, and the South will rise from its ashes to be the richest country in the world.

REFRAIN OF THE BIDDIES—When one of them tells a piece of doubtful bedchamber gossip—"Tell that to the marines, Mistress Bar-low."

YACHTING.

In relation to the race between the Flying Cloud and the Vesta in the lower bay, mentioned in the HERALD last Wednesday, it may be stated that no allowance of time was given the Flying Cloud on account of difference in size. Had the Flying Cloud been allowed the usual time she claims that she would have beaten the Vesta over five minutes. Mr. Morgan, after the termination of the race, challenged the Vesta to sail a race according to established rules, and still offers to sail, but the owners of the Vesta decline unless on an even race, which would be virtually allowing the Vesta seven minutes time over the Flying Cloud, as in the former race; at least so the owner of the latter yacht seems to understand it.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Baron Beust and the "Disturbed" Treaty of Prague.

DEATH OF MARSHAL NIEL.

The Sultan Insisting on the Terms of the Firman of 1841.

SUCCESSES OF THE PARAGUAYANS.

Discovery of an Attempt to Poison the Garrison in Matanzas, Cuba.

Steamboat Explosion on the Ohio.

Eighteen or Twenty Lives Reported Lost.

ENGLAND.

Departure of Prince Arthur for Halifax—The Day for the Inter-University Boat Race Definitely Fixed.

LONDON, August 14, 1869.

Prince Arthur sailed from Liverpool to-day on the Inman steamship City of Paris for Halifax.

The time for the international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews has been definitely fixed. It will occur on the afternoon of Friday, August 27.

The Cotton Supply.

The *Times* to-day has an editorial article on the subject of the cotton supply, wherein it says:—

A curious aspect has just been given to the question of the cotton supply. Just as the association for promoting this object is holding its usual meeting a merchant writes us asserting that Manchester alone is responsible for the scarcity it suffers. With all its wealth, enterprise and confidence, it has never invested a penny in a cotton field. The conclusion of the outside world obviously is that those who know the most about cotton are convinced that cotton planting can never pay. Their caution acts on others, and cotton culture is discouraged. If the Manchester cotton spinners would establish a cotton company with a large capital, employed in the heart of India, things would be different; but they stand aloof, refuse to risk their money in the adventure, and when cotton comes to them drive it down to a losing point.

The association urges the establishment of a vast cotton field in Ethiopia; but the recommendation, though interesting to growers, has little effect to cause more cotton to be grown. Mr. Cobden and his friends maintained that it was not the duty of the manufacturer to concern himself with the growth, but merely to offer a sure and steady market for the product. If India undersold America by a farthing a pound on equal quality she would command the Lancashire market. The true policy of the manufacturers was to keep the market open and give the preference to the best comers. How these doctrines ended we need not say; but it is singular that the complaint of our correspondent lends illustration to the argument. He resents the practice of the manufacturers in driving down the price. Is it not natural for the buyer to cheapen the article? Does not the remark strengthen the argument that the same people ought not to be buyers and sellers? His figures state that the average Indian cotton formerly bringing four pence per pound now brings ten pence, and it may be many years before it is lower than seven pence. If this means that seven pence would remunerate the planter and satisfy Lancashire a mighty question may be near its solution. Remembering the cardinal question is the price, cotton stuffs can be sold to the markets of the world, and the money to recompense the grower and spinner comes from the pocket of the wearer. It is useless to grow and spin if it cannot be sold in quantity and at a price to remunerate all concerned. Up to the time of the American war the conditions were fulfilled. The South produced and Lancashire manufactured so cheaply that the article commanded the markets of the world. The native spinner always undersold. The price of Indian cotton is now two and a half times greater than formerly, which is enough to demolish the whole trade. No wonder the looms are idle. Cheap goods and dear cotton are incompatible. Until cheap goods are produced trade cannot revive. If the average seven pence pays the grower there is no reason why industry should not revive. Protective tariffs will not always prevail. If the price spoken of will satisfy the consumers and remunerate the producers, there is nothing to prevent the speedy revival of production and consumption. But between the spinner and the grower must necessarily exist the ordinary commercial antagonism. Cotton is now ten pence instead of four pence, because American competition is reduced. The price can only be abated by the return to larger and more regular supplies. If India be our feeder, it can only be on terms of free and open trade. Cotton growers must be prepared for a revival of American industry and the competition of the whole world. In such a race India would have great advantages, which, if increased by the judicious action of the government, it is probable that Indian agriculture and British industry might be established in broad and permanent prosperity.

FRANCE.

Death of Marshal Niel.

PARIS, August 14, 1869.

Marshal Niel, the Minister of War, is dead.

Napoleon's Departure from the Camp at Chalons.

PARIS, August 14, 1869.

It is understood that the affliction of the Emperor at the death of Marshal Niel was so great that he was compelled to hastily leave the Chalons camp when the military *fêtes* were in progress.

A New Cable to be Laid from England.

PARIS, August 14, 1869.

The French government has authorized the French Cable Company to lay a cable from Brest to England.

Remission of Punishment on Soldiers by the Emperor.

PARIS, August 14, 1869.

The Emperor has remitted the sentences passed by court martial on eighty soldiers and reduced the sentence of seventy others.

SPAIN.

The Nation Advised to Sell Cuba to the United States.

LONDON, August 14, 1869.

The *Post* has an editorial article to-day on the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States, wherein the writer says:—

We entertain a shrewd suspicion that the best thing Spain can do is to close with America in respect to Cuba. She gains nothing by Cuba in her present state, but loses a sum she cannot afford. She is not strong enough to stamp out the insurrection, but is obliged by a false sentiment of honor to continue an attempt costly and unavailing. If she is able to restore tranquillity considerable time must elapse before she can reap the fruits of success, and probably before the result is attained the flames of rebellion will break out afresh. These considerations will have weight with the government, and, notwithstanding the denial of the rumored negotiations, we shall not be surprised to hear that the purchase and sale of Cuba have been effected.

Appearance of More Carlist Bands.

PARIS, August 14, 1869.

Several additional bands of Carlists have appeared in different parts of the country. It is said they are by no means formidable.

PRUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The Relations Between the Two Countries.

BERLIN, August 14, 1869.

Under Foreign Secretary Thile has sent a note to Baron de Werther, the Prussian Minister to Austria, to communicate to Baron Beust, containing a refutation of his allegations that the treaty of Prussia with the South German States disturbs the treaty of Prague and the relations between Austria and Prussia. He desires Baron Beust to publish the proofs of his assertion.

AUSTRIA.

The Turkish and Lombardy Railways—Beust's Defence of the Budget.

VIENNA, August 14, 1869.

The *Presse* (government organ) says that the business relations between the Turkish and Lombardy Railway Companies have been entirely broken off.

Baron Beust, in a speech in the Reichsrath yesterday, defended the budget, and said that the maintenance of peace would be the easier if the defensive forces of Austria were not diminished.

RUSSIA.

Suppression of the Kirghiz Insurrection.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 14, 1869.

The insurrection which recently broke out in the Kirghiz country has been entirely repressed.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier's Letter to the Viceroy of Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14, 1869.

The Grand Vizier in his letter to the Khedive states circumstantially all the sublime Porte's grievances. He refers in full to the Cretan revolution of last year, the journey through Europe of the Viceroy, the oppressive administration of government in Egypt, and asks for categorical explanations on the subject. The letter concludes by assuring the Khedive of the Porte's determination to insist strictly on the terms of the firman of 1841.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Capture of Procurio and a Brazilian Ship by the Paraguayans—Lopez's Army Securely Entrenched, with a Large Force in Reserve.

LISBON, August 14, 1869.

The regular mail steamer has arrived from Rio Janeiro, bringing dates from that port to the 23d of July.

The war news was quite important.

The provisional government for Paraguay had been definitely organized at Ascension. The Paraguayans had taken Procurio and captured a Brazilian ship at anchor there.

General Lopez's army was securely entrenched. He had a large force of reserves.

The Brazilian province of Matto Grosso has been exempted from import and export duties for two years.

CUBA.

Plot to Poison the Garrison at Matanzas—Rumored Defeat of the Revolutionists.

HAVANA, August 14, 1869.

A plan has been disclosed in Matanzas to poison the bread intended for the garrison at that place. A negro made known the plot to the authorities, who had the party arrested, tried and sentenced.

There is a rumor in circulation that Colonel Quiros had attacked the insurgents at Sitio, and killed ninety. The Spanish loss is small. This report is probably confounded with the capture of General Jordan's convoy, as the localities of each of the engagements are contiguous.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Vice President Colfax in San Francisco—Reddy the Blacksmith En Route for New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 13, 1869.

Vice President Colfax and party reached here to-night.

The steamship Golden City, from Panama, arrived to-day.

The Court dismissed the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," and the officers started with him for New York this afternoon.

Freights are unusually active; fifty-one engagements are reported for July, representing 37,000 registered tons. Mining stocks have improved, most descriptions closing in advance of the rates quoted yesterday. Flour is quiet at $5 12½ a $6. Wheat nominally $1 75 a $1 80, leading buyers having withdrawn from the market. Legal tenders, 74c.

Continued Depression of the Money Market—San Francisco Municipal Election—Mr. Seward's Proposed Visit to Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 14, 1869.

The unusual stringency in the money market still continues. It is suggested as a relief that the banks of this city borrow in New York and other Atlantic cities and deposit the amount in the Sub-Treasury in New York and draw on the Sub-Treasury here, where there is about ten or twelve millions of coin locked up. The Secretary of the Treasury has been requested by telegraph to accede to the above suggestion; but in anticipation of his refusal several firms have ordered shipments of coin from the East.

The Independent Municipal Convention have nominated Thomas H. Selby for Mayor. The nominee has been a resident of this city for twenty years and is one of the leading merchants of San Francisco. The other nominees are all good citizens, none of whom are professional politicians.

Letters from Mexico, from President Juarez and members of his Cabinet, express gratification at the proposed visit of Mr. Seward to the city of Mexico, and promise him a generous reception.

The wine growers of California have opened negotiations with the Central Pacific and other railroad companies for such reduction on wine packages as will enable them to ship overland instead of by sea.

A mass meeting of Germans, held last night, irrespective of party, decided to give Senator Carl Schurz a public reception on his arrival in this city.

VIRGINIA.

The Ironclad Oath—Meeting of the Legislature.

RICHMOND, August 14, 1869.

It is stated on good authority that General Canby will within ten days issue his proclamation convening the Legislature, applying the ironclad oath to the members; and when a member elect cannot take the oath his seat will be given to the candidate who received the next highest vote.

TENNESSEE.

The Senatorial Contest—Ethridge and Johnson in the Field.

NASHVILLE, August 14, 1869.

The election of United States Senator by the next Legislature is exciting general interest. Emerson Ethridge and Andrew Johnson are the most prominent prospective candidates. It is understood that the *Banner* will take grounds strongly against Mr. Johnson.

The Tennessee Cotton Crop.

MEMPHIS, August 14, 1869.

The prospects for the cotton crop are less favorable. It is calculated the yield in this vicinity will be no larger than that of last year.

MISSOURI.

Sinking of a River Steamer—House Destroyed by Lightning.

ST. LOUIS, August 14, 1869.

A despatch from Atchison, Kan., says the steamer Nietz, from this city, with material for the Leavenworth and Atchison Railroad, sunk yesterday, seven miles below the city.

Heavy rains, causing floods in the streams and carrying away culverts, fences and other property, occurred near Kanekuk Thursday. At Waterville and beyond similar storms prevailed, doing considerable damage. The residence of J. W. Pierce, two miles south of Waterville, was struck by lightning. One side was torn off, and not a board that belonged to it can be found. Four ladies were shocked, three of them being thrown out on a porch and rendered insensible. None were seriously injured.

MICHIGAN.

Steamboat Collision on Lake Huron.

PORT HURON, August 14, 1869.

The sidewheel steamer Silver Spray and the propeller Comet collided near the mouth of St. Clair river last night. The Silver Spray sunk in fifteen minutes after she was struck. Her passengers and crew were brought to Port Huron by the Comet.

MINNESOTA.

Sad Accident at the Falls of St. Anthony—Bridge Swept Away—Two Lives Lost.

MINNEAPOLIS, August 14, 1869.

At eleven o'clock this morning the temporary bridge on this side of the Mississippi, used in the repair of the Falls of St. Anthony, was swept away either by a sunken log or the force of the current. Two men who were seen upon the bridge when it broke up, and it is thought a third was upon it, were whirled over the falls with the mass of timber.

ILLINOIS.

Terrible Calamity on the Ohio River—Explosion of the Steamboat Cumberland—Eighteen or Twenty Lives Lost.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., August 14, 1869.

The Evansville and Cairo packet Cumberland exploded her boilers near Shawneetown, Ill., at four o'clock this morning. Eighteen or twenty lives were lost. The boat's books were blown overboard, and the names of the missing cannot be ascertained. The boat is a total loss. A portion of her cargo, consisting principally of wheat and corn, will be saved. The boat was insured for $6,000.

The Chicago Lake Front Grant—Railroad Accident.

CHICAGO, August 14, 1869.

The United States, represented by United States District Attorney Joseph O. Glover, filed last evening a bill which seeks to have declared unconstitutional and void the act of the last Legislature of Illinois donating the lake frontage to certain railroad companies for a depot. The bill proceeds on two grounds—first, the grant is in derogation of the rights of the United States as owner in fee in trust for the public uses; second, it interferes with navigation, which by the constitution of the United States is subject to the sole jurisdiction of Congress.

On the evening of the 12th inst. a train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, near St. Paul, Minn., ran off the track. Patrick O'Connor, a fireman, was killed; L. Page, engineer, was seriously injured and Charles Weed, Jr., baggage master, was injured slightly.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fatal Railroad Accident—A Passenger Train Thrown from the Track—Freaks of a Locomotive.

HARRISBURG, August 14, 1869.

A terrible accident happened this morning at four o'clock on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad. The Buffalo express of the Northern Central Railroad left here at quarter past three, and when at Dauphin Narrows struck a rock three feet in diameter and 1,500 pounds in weight which had rolled down the mountain. The rock dragged the train thirty feet, when the engine left the track and shot over a stone wall fifteen feet high into a country road, and thence through another stone wall into the Pennsylvania Canal. The engine, tender and three express cars, loaded principally with peaches, were smashed to atoms. One passenger car, well filled with passengers, was jammed into the wreck, but no passengers were killed, although some were slightly injured and bruised. Only two persons were killed—Charles W. Stewart, of Baltimore, engineer, and Jacob Crissman, of Reading, fireman, who was terribly mutilated and blackened. The baggage master, whose car went into the canal, was only slightly bruised, and went on with a new train. The engineer died in an hour after the accident after suffering excruciating pain. The fireman was killed instantly. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict attaching no blame to the Northern Railroad Company or its employés, they having but paid for the right of way over the road; but censuring severely the Susquehanna and Schuylkill Company for not having watchmen at that point, which has long been considered one of the most dangerous on the road, owing to the overhanging rocks. The damage to the express company is large.

Martin Krouss had both legs crushed while stealing a passage on a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

William Killinger of Altoona, fell off a train while shifting cars near the stock yard and was killed.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Naval Inspection Cruise—Visit to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1869.

Secretary of the Navy Robeson and Vice Admiral Porter arrived in the Tallapoosa last evening, and after a short visit to the city returned on board. This morning the Secretary and the Admiral, accompanied by Commodore Marchand, made an inspection of the Navy Yard. The Secretary received the officers of the yard and station in the commodore's office. The visitors will leave for New York this afternoon, stopping at League Island to make an inspection of the iron-clads. They go from New York to Newport, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. The trip will terminate at Portsmouth.

General Sherman, accompanied by his daughter, went on board this morning and will remain until the close of the cruise. The visitors were called upon this morning by ex-Secretary Borie and Commodore Steedman.

Naval Personals.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1869.

Assistant Surgeon Erasmus C. Dunning is detached from the Dictator and ordered to the Severn.

Assistant Surgeon James M. Scott is detached from the Juniata and ordered to the Dictator.

The order assigning Assistant Surgeon Abel F. Price to the Severn is revoked, and he is ordered to the Juniata.

THE SCHOOL SHIP DALE.

How the Middies School It and What the Schooling Is.

The practice ship Dale, which is now lying at anchor off the Battery with the fourth class of the Naval Academy on board, is attracting a good deal of attention in naval circles. It is not as yet known when she will leave this port or where she will cruise to, but it is supposed that she will go to Newport and "school" in the Sound on her way. When the vessel left Annapolis her commander received orders to go to Newport, but they were afterwards countermanded and the vessel was ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to New York.

The members of the fourth class who are on board were admitted to the Academy last June, where, after passing the preliminary examination, they donned the fatigue suit of midshipmen, which consists of a blue jumper made something after the fashion of a sacque, with pants of blue cloth. The jumper fits closely about the neck and has a rolling collar, on which there is on each side a worked anchor. The jumper of a fourth class man, in addition to this, has a simple row of braid extending from the ends of the rolling collar round in front of the breast. A Scotch cap completes the uniform.

The middies were sent on the Dale on the 30th of June, when the vessel set out upon a ten days' cruise in the Chesapeake Bay, and at the expiration of that time returned to Annapolis for provisions and for the purpose of cleaning up the youngsters' duds.

The exercises which are daily practised on board the vessel are very thorough. The boys get up at six o'clock in the morning, when they are called to lash hammocks, which they are required to take up on deck and stow away in the netting. At half-past six to a quarter past seven they go through the practical exercise of going aloft and pulling in the boats. Retreat from exercises is beaten at a quarter past seven, and at half-past seven they go to breakfast, for which they have a half an hour. The breakfast consists of good, substantial food, without any delicacies. At half-past nine the drums beat to quarters for inspection, which consists principally of a thorough examination of the boys' clothing. At the inspection every middie is supposed to have his shoes nicely blackened, without the aid of a bootblack, each one having to do his own polishing. After the inspection they are exercised at the great guns (32-pounders), one half of the class at the same time being exercised with small arms. Retreat from exercises is beaten at ten o'clock, and at half-past ten the roll for school is sounded, which one half of the class attends while the other half is at watch, as the whole class is divided into two divisions and worked the same as though they were a ship's crew, although they have no menial duties to perform. Tuesdays and Thursdays they are instructed in gunnery, the instruction being by lectures. On Wednesdays the instruction is navigation, and on Mondays and Fridays seamanship. Every day in the week the watch on deck is exercised in practical seamanship—that is, knotting, splicing, sewing sail, &c. School is dismissed at half-past eleven. At twelve o'clock the boys go to dinner, for which they are allowed forty minutes, and from twenty minutes to one until two o'clock recreation is had. At two o'clock shool is held for the boys who composed the watch on deck in the forenoon. This school lasts three-quarters of an hour. Supper is had at half-past four, for which thirty minutes is allowed. At half-past five the middies are mustered at quarters, and at half-past six the exercises aloft take place, which consist of loosening, furling and making sail, reefing topsails, and sending up and down the gallant and royal yards. These exercises also last three-quarters of an hour. At sun down the call is made for the boys to stand by hammocks, when they are taken and hung up. At nine P. M. the "jupe down" is called, which corresponds to the army "tattoo." At the roll call all the boys turn in, and are not allowed to talk until they get up in the morning.

The eight members of the first class who are on board, handle the ship and act as assistant instructors in gunnery to the fourth, who work the ship with the assistance of the crew.

The boys of the fourth class were given "liberty" to visit the city yesterday until sundown. All the middies on board are fine, healthy-looking young fellows, and, thanks to the excellent system of discipline which they are under, even the youngest of them presents as manly an appearance as the most fastidious old sea dog could require. Everything about the vessel is indicative of the thoroughness of this discipline. The decks are as clean and polished as though they were intended as dining tables, and the middies' quarters, as well as all other quarters in the ship, are kept in the most attractive state of cleanliness and good order. A peculiarity about the officers of the ship is that not one of them is over thirty-one years of age, although five of them are lieutenant commanders. What a chance for our New York belles!

WASHINGTON.

The Coming Election Campaign in Mississippi.

Letter from Judge Dent to General Grant.

He Protests Against the President Supporting the "Bitter End" Radicals.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1869.

Mississippi Politics—A Review of the Radical Party at the South—Tart Letter from Judge Dent to the President.

The following is an extract from a letter written to-day by Judge Dent of Mississippi in reply to one received by President Grant the early part of the present month. President Grant, in the letter referred to, gave his reasons for casting the weight of his influence in favor of the radical party in Mississippi, and it is to that part that Judge Dent replies thus:—

Is it reasonable to suppose that a people having the free choice of their representatives would elect for their rulers a class of politicians whose aggressive and hostile conduct hitherto has rendered them peculiarly obnoxious and disagreeable? This is the charge made by the people of Mississippi against the radicals, or "bitter-enders" as they are called. This charge is not made because they fought against the South and secession, for many of that class fought on the side of the South. It is not made because they are of Northern birth and education, for many men of Northern birth and education and of the Northern army are with us in antagonism to this obnoxious party. It is not because they are republicans, for their antagonists were among the first in the South to organize on the republican platform and to advocate the civil and political equality of all men; were sent as delegates to Chicago, and for their consistency and constancy were rewarded by you with offices of trust and honor. But this charge is made, as I have said before, because the proscriptive antecedents and aggressive policy of these politicians toward the people of Mississippi have made them the objects of peculiar abhorrence. That policy consists not only in the continual advocacy of proscription, but in preaching to the freedmen, in a time of profound peace, such revolutionary doctrines as excite and direct against the white men of the South and their families a most dangerous animosity, such animosity, indeed, as, with a continuation of the same fuel, would inevitably lead to a black man's party and a war of races. Neither are such doctrines preached with an honest desire to ameliorate the condition of the freedmen or promote the ends of peace or strengthen the republican party in the South, but solely to alienate from the planter the time-honored confidence and affection of this race, in order that the new political element under the banner of republicanism might be entirely controlled and subordinated to their own purposes of power and aggrandizement. And to this class of men, whom you foiled in their attempt to force upon the people of Mississippi the odious constitution rejected at the ballot box, you now give the hand of friendship and support, and spurn from you that other class, who, accepting the invitation of the republican party in good faith, came in mass in Virginia and Tennessee, as they will come in Mississippi and Texas, to stand upon its platform and advocate its principles.

LEWIS DENT.

Health of George Peabody.

I learn from the White Sulphur Springs to-day that since his arrival at that place the health of Mr. George Peabody is much improved and his condition is generally favorable. He labors under a complication of diseases consequent upon old age, requiring the utmost attention and careful treatment. Occasionally he rides out, but he has not for a considerable period been able to visit the parlor of the hotel, where so many inquire anxiously for him. He receives a limited number of his friends daily at his cottage, some of whom are inconsiderate enough to bore him by long conversations, which exhaust him. His physicians believe he will be able to see his numerous friends in a week in the general reception room; and according to his plans, as already decided upon, he will leave the Springs in about two or three weeks and return to Massachusetts.

The Galveston and Houston Railroad.

The case of Cowdry vs. The Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company will be heard by Judge Swayne here on Monday. This case involves the ownership of the road between Galveston and Houston, now the most valuable road in the State, receiving from $6,000 to $10,000 per mile annually, and is the trunk road to the coast. The suit is brought to foreclose mortgages on the road of over $300,000, and is resisted by parties who have purchased it under execution. A decree for the sale of the road was made by Judge Watrous, of Texas, last year, but the questons now arising before Judge Swayne relate to the settlement of the accounts and the liability of the rolling stock and station buildings to the mortgages. The counsel for the bondholders is W. G. Hale; for the defendants, W. P. Hill, W. P. Ballinger, P. C. Tucker and J. Black; and for the Receiver, F. A. Bangs.

Supervisor Appointment.

Alexander Fulton was to-day recommissioned as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, without regard to territory.

Reduction of Pay of Assessors.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has reduced the pay of the Assistant Assessors in North Carolina and Tennessee from $5 50 to $5 per day; in the Gulf States from $6 50 to $6 per day, and in the States and Territories on the Pacific coast from $8 to $7 per day.

Weekly Currency Statement.

The receipts of fractional currency during the week were $213,800. The shipments of fractional currency during the week were:—To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $10,000; to national banks and others, $136,806. Amount of fractional currency destroyed during the week, $301,500. The Treasurer holds this day, as security for circulating notes, $343,133,850; as security for deposits of public moneys, $20,394,500—total securities held, $363,528,350. Mutilated notes burned during the week ending August 14, 1869, $200,650—total, inclusive, $15,486,244. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $212,347—total, inclusive, $15,337,975; balance due for mutilated notes, $148,269. Bank circulation outstanding at this date, $299,761,331.

The Tarbell Interview with General Grant.

[Washington (August 13) correspondence of the Boston Post.]

The revised account of the interview between the President and Tarbell, published yesterday, omits several passages in the original draft that indicate more definitely the animus of Grant than that which has gone to the public. The following are the omitted sentences, viz:—"Speaking of 'having fought against Southerners' so long, he declared that it seemed 'impossible for mature men to accept sincerely and so suddenly views and opinions which they resisted at such cost.' He (Grant) thought he knew the Southern people, and, while nothing could be more gratifying to him than to know that they had in good faith come up to his platform, he could not realize that such was the case. With regard to Tennessee the President was equally explicit, though he expressed his inability to understand the differences there and wondered very much at the positions and actions of Senator Brownlow and Governor Senter, whom he had held to be not only incorruptible, but men not easily imposed upon." Although the foregoing extracts were embodied in the written document of the interview and are correct utterances by Grant, the latter as matter of policy preferred that they should not be published.

IMPORTANT LAWSUIT.

The Burlingame Treaty in Question.

[From the Idaho Statesman, July 24.]

Ah Bow vs. Frank B. Britton, Sheriff and Tax Collector of Boise County.—This is a case which comes before Chief Justice Noggle, at Chambers, upon a motion of plaintiff to restrain defendant from collecting the foreign miners' license tax under the act of the Territorial Legislature. The complaint was served last week by United States Marshal Moulton, together with an order for hearing on the 22d instant. Yesterday, by agreement of counsel, the hearing was postponed to the 16th of August next, and defendant in the meantime restrained, by order of the Court, from collecting the tax. There is little probability that this case will stop short of the Supreme Court of the United States, and it may prove to be one of the most important lawsuits ever tried on the Pacific coast. Its immediate effect upon the revenue of this Territory is one of the smallest of its consequences. The Chinese immigration and labor question, now so rife in California, will ultimately be affected by it, as one of the main questions raised will be whether the laws now in force for collecting the foreign miners' tax are in conflict with the Burlingame treaty. Able counsel have been employed by both sides. The Chinese in Idaho, we believe, are the first to raise the issue. The decision of the court will be looked forward to with great interest here, not only in Idaho, but throughout the States and Territories of the Pacific coast.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

All Quiet Along the Lines—No Change in the Present Status of the Road to be Made Until After the Election of Officers in September Next.

ALBANY, August 14, 1869.

Nothing whatever has transpired here to-day in connection with the railroad war. Mr. Fisk is expected, as letters are arriving here for him, but the counsel of both parties profess to know nothing of his movements. The Sheriff still retains the order for the arrest of Ramsey, Pruyn and Van Valkenburg, and it is reported that Mr. Fisk's counsel will obtain from Judge Barnard an extension of time for the return of the writs. It is the opinion of the counsel of the contestants that the investigation before Surrogate Lawton will terminate next Wednesday or Thursday, and that Judge Peckham, before whom the evidence will be submitted, will immediately decide the question of the legality of Fisk's and Pruyn's appointments as receivers; but there will be no change in the present status of the road until after the election of officers in September.

A report telegraphed here from New York that Judge Barnard had issued an order appointing a receiver for the Renssalear and Saratoga road created some excitement to-day, but investigation proved the rumor to be unfounded.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

Arrival of the Presidential Party at the Residence of General Kane, in Pennsylvania.

KANE, Pa., August 14, 1869.

The Presidential party arrived here at half-past eight o'clock this morning by special train from Corry. The train proceeded half a mile below the station to a crossing leading to the residence of General Kane. The General received his distinguished guests and escorted them to his house. The President during the day remained very quiet, enjoying the wild landscape and bracing mountain air. This evening, the party, accompanied by General Kane, took a drive. On Monday the President will participate in a trout fishing.

OBITUARY.

Adolphe Niel, Marshal of France.

By the death of Marshal Niel, which occurred yesterday, in Paris, at an early hour of the day, Napoleon is called upon to sustain the loss of one of his ablest and most energetic advisers and supporters. It is not too much to assert that the Emperor of France could better have spared any other of the numerous men of prominent ability with whom he has surrounded himself than the soldier whose decease is announced by a cable telegram, published elsewhere.

HIS EARLY LIFE.

Adolphe Niel was born on the 4th of October, 1802, at Muret, in the Department of the Haute, Garonne. His parents, though of the middle class of society, were persons of standing and respectability, and possessed influence sufficiently great to obtain his admission to the Polytechnic School of Metz in 1821, after giving him a thorough education. In 1823 he entered the Ecole d'Application as suis-lieutenant in the engineer corps. Four years later he graduated with high honors. His career as a student was marked by unusual ability. Of a proud, ambitious temper, he almost detested the idea of any other surpassing him in the subjects which constituted the course of studies at the school. He consequently devoted himself with assiduity to his books, and so marked was his success that at the time of his graduation a brilliant career was prophesied for him. To what extent his after career fulfilled the prophecy the capture of the Malakoff and his conduct at the battle of Solferino tell.

HIS MILITARY CAREER.

Marshal Niel obtained his commission as lieutenant of engineers in 1827, and became a captain in the corps in 1831. In the year 1832 he sailed for Algeria, where he served actively and with distinction, being specially congratulated by the then Minister at War for his conduct at the capture of Constantine. He was also rewarded by promotion to command as *chef de bataillon*. The young officer rose rapidly, being lieutenant colonel in 1842, colonel in 1846, and chief of the staff engineers attached to the expedition to Rome in 1849. Here he attracted notice from the Pope, and being honored by Napoleon with the commission of general of brigade, was despatched in the duty of carrying the keys of the city to his Holiness at Gaeta. Returning to France, he was placed in direction of the Department of Engineers under the Minister of War, and here earned the rank of general of division, to which he was promoted April 30, 1853. In 1854 he marched with an expeditionary corps to the Baltic, taking command of the engineers at the siege of Bomarsund. He was appointed an aid-de-camp to Napoleon on his return. In January, 1855, General Niel went to the Crimea, charged to investigate the condition of the imperial army and report on the progress of the siege. In this he decided that a complete investment of Sebastopol was necessary, and that its vulnerable point was the Malakoff. He was right and proved it. Being appointed engineer-in-chief of the French army, he assumed the direction of the siege. His first step was to order the construction of concentric lines of approach toward the Malakoff, for the purpose of covering the advance of the troops when moving to storm the positions. The great skill with which these lines were constructed enabled the French to achieve complete success, something that could hardly have attended their arms but for the great engineering skill of the Marshal. A few days after the fall of the Russian stronghold he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. He was created a Senator of France June 7, 1857. In 1858 he went to Italy to demand from Victor Emanuel the hand of the Princess Clotilde in marriage for Prince Napoleon. During the war in Italy, in 1859, he commanded the fourth corps of the Army of the Alps, and was particularly distinguished at Solferino. After the peace he was created a Marshal of France.

CIVIL CAREER.

As a Senator of France and as one of the Cabinet Ministers of Napoleon the deceased became distinguished for the vigor with which he defended the policy of the Emperor. As a speaker he lacked the suavity of Rouher and was not so ingenious as that wily statesman. He was, however, bold and cutting in debate, never failing to administer a sharp castigation in words to the opposition, with the members of which he could barely maintain his patience. In spite of his impulsiveness he was always careful not to leave himself open to assault for what he said. In 1867 he was appointed Minister of War, which position he held at the time of his death. His administration of military affairs was characterized by all the vigor inherent in his nature. At the time of the contest between Prussia and Austria France was unprepared for war. The army was badly organized and without a breech-loader. As soon as he assumed control of the War Office the work of placing the army on a war footing was commenced, and in a little time it became, as it now exists, equal, if not superior, to any force at present in Europe, in point of arms and efficiency. At the recent reorganization of the Emperor's Cabinet Marshal Niel was retained as Minister of War. Although no liberal in his political views, his services were too valuable to Napoleon to be lost. The most conspicuous feature in his career has been his devotion to the head of the French nation. The will of Napoleon was his law. Personal or constitutional government were abstract questions in his mind aside from the continued ascendancy of the Napoleonic dynasty. Had the Emperor at any time ordered him to sweep the streets of Paris with canister he would have obeyed with alacrity; and he would not have hesitated an instant to reduce the army to 50,000 men had an order to that effect emanated from the same quarter. This almost blind devotion to Napoleon, added to his great talents, made him trusted, and did much toward elevating him to the high position he attained. Never disguising his hostility to Prussian ascendency in continental politics, and ardently favoring a trial of strength with that country, he nevertheless quietly acquiesced in the decision of his chief against war. It is more than doubtful if another military man can be found in France at the present day who combines within him the qualities which characterized Marshal Niel. There are several other commanders noted for the brilliancy of their careers during the contests with Russia and Austria, but none who can equal the deceased in his peculiar talent for command and administration.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Further Transfers of Sergeants—Officers Dismissed—Promotions.

The Board of Metropolitan Police for some time has looked with alarm upon the increased number of complaints against officers that pour into the Chief Clerk's office, and at a recent hearing of cases President Bosworth announced that it had determined to change its policy by promptly dismissing from the force all officers found off their post, conversing or sitting while on duty and being absent without leave. The Board last week dismissed six officers and the following at its session yesterday:—Richard Sip, of the Eighth precinct; Robert J. Gibson, Fifth precinct; Thomas W. Davis, Fifteenth precinct, and George Reid, First precinct.

During yesterday's session the undermentioned sergeants were transferred:—Frank S. Wemyss, Tenth to Forty-fifth precinct; W. H. Maddox, Forty-fifth to Forty-second precinct; Pierce, Forty-second to Forty-first precinct; Hanford, Forty-first to Fiftieth precinct; Drake, Forty-second to Forty-eighth precinct, and acting sergeant Malloney, Twenty-third to Twelfth precinct.

The following patrolmen were promoted to roundsmen, and assigned as under:—William Griffin, of the Third to the Third precinct; Charles W. Griffith, Twenty-fourth to Twenty-seventh; M. R. Murphy, Tenth to Tenth; M. H. Swift, Eighteenth to Eighteenth; John R. Groo, Fifteenth to Twenty-ninth; Edward P. Whitcomb, Seventh to Seventh, and Edward Buckin, Seventh to Eighth precinct.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON PRISON DISCIPLINE.

Not at all deterred by the very peculiar and rather original views of the Westchester county Grand Jury, the "Prison Association of New York" progresses in its work for the reform in "the treatment of crime through the agencies of criminal law and prison discipline." The association propose, as a means for the furtherance of their praiseworthy objects, to call an international congress "of delegates commissioned by the several governments of Europe, Canada and the United States, by the authorities of the several States of the American Union, and also by prison discipline societies, social science associations, and boards having charge of penal and correctional institutions within the territorial limits just designated." The first step taken by the association was the sending out of a large number of circular letters to many prominent men in this country—governors, ex-governors, prison inspectors, members of charity boards and superintendents of houses of correction—but only three were sent to Europe—one to France and two to England. All the responses were favorable to the project and all expressed their hope that much good may result from such a congress.

Another circular has now been issued asking replies to the following questions:—Whether this congress shall be held in the autumn of 1870 or in the spring or early summer of 1871, and whether at Paris, London or Dublin. It is also requested that topics or questions should be indicated connected with criminal law reform or penitentiary or correctional discipline suitable for the consideration of the congress. The answers to this circular are asked for early, that they might be to hand before the 23d of next September, on which the executive committee of the association will meet again at their rooms in the Bible House in this city.

This is all very well, but why confine the selection of the place for the meeting of this Congress to the three cities named? Why overlook New York city? It is just as easy for those in Europe to come to New York as it is for Americans to go to Paris, London or Dublin. With the present means of travel our metropolis is as much the centre of the world as any other city, and since the invitations for the Congress emanate from here the proper place for it to meet is also here.

LARGE FIRE AT CANTON, N. Y.

CANTON, August 14, 1869.

At half-past three o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the basement of T. Caldwell's store in the Union block, which resulted in the total destruction of all the buildings below the Post Office. The property destroyed was as follows:—The *Plain Dealer*, loss $5,000; insured for $3,500; T. Caldwell & Co., loss $10,000; insured for $5,000; A. G. Gage, building and stock, $16,000; insured for about $10,000; R. P. Benton, loss on Union block $12,000; insured for $7,000; H. Sackrider & Co., loss $7,000; fully insured; M. W. Lawrence, loss $500; no insurance; A. T. Weaver, loss $1,000; insured for $500; J. H. Hovie, loss $1,500; partially insured; Cooke & Tanner, loss $3,000; fully insured; E. C. Smith, loss $2,000; insured for $1,000; Henry Smith, loss $12,000; no insurance; W. Barber, loss $2,000, no insurance; M. B. Everest, loss $1,800; insured for $1,000; Lawrence & Irwin, loss $1,900; insured for $1,000.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 14—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 92⅞ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 83½ for the issue of 1862; 1865, old, 82½; 1867, 81⅝. Erie railway shares, 19½; Illinois Central, 94⅛.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 14—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes 73f. 27c. Mexican dollars 94⅝.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, August 14.—United States five-twenty bonds closed at 88⅛ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 14—1 P. M.—Cotton closed active at 13⅛d. for middling uplands and 12⅞d. for middling Orleans. The sales of the day reached 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, August 14.—Sales, 4,000 bales of Louisiana at 160f, and at 159½ for delivery in October. The high prices of wheat check transactions.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Wheat, 11s. 4 d. per cental for California white, and 10s. 2d. a 10s. 3d. for No. 2 red Western. Flour, 25s. 6d. for Western canal. Corn, 30s. per quarter for European. Oats, 3s. 6d. Peas, 43s. per quarter for Canadian.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Pork, 102s. 6d. per Eastern, prime mess. Beef, 90s. per tierce for extra prime mess. Lard firmer at 75s. 6d. per cwt. Cheese, 62s. per cwt. for the best grade of American fine. Bacon, 64s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Rosin, 5s. 3d. per cwt. for common North Carolina, and 16s. for fine. Petroleum, 7½d. per gallon for spirits and 1s. 8d for refined. Tallow, 47s. per cwt. Turpentine, 27s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £33 per ton.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 14—1 P. M.—Linseed cakes, £10.05. Tallow, 45s. 9d. per cwt. Sperm oil, £91 per ton. Sugar, 39s. 6d. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard, on the spot. Whale oil, £40 per ton. Calcutta linseed, 61s. 9d.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 14.—Petroleum closed at 54½ francs for standard white.

Died.

KELLY.—On Saturday, August 14, JOHN J., son of John and Jane Kelly, of Brownstown, county Meath, Ireland, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 106th street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

[*For other Deaths see Ninth Page.*]

Kaldenberg's New Patent Pipe in Meerschaum and Brier Wood. The best Pipe ever invented. Can be seen at my stores, No. 6 John, 23 Wall and 71 Nassau street.

A Peck of Cockroaches Can Be Killed by a single flask of LYON'S INSECT POWDER. Nothing else kills insects. This is their natural enemy. See that you get the genuine. It has E. Lyon's signature on the package. All others are frauds. Depot, 21 Park row, New York.

A.—A.—The Surest Proof of Excellence.
BERGEN CITY, Hudson county, N. J., March 2, 1869.
Professor A. C. BARRY, New York:—
DEAR SIR—For a number of years my hair has been falling out, but since using your TRICOPHEROUS (six months) the falling has ceased and the hair become vigorous and strong. Yours truly, WILLIAM MANSON.

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint and all Bowel Affections may be had in JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty, its action is prompt and always to be depended upon, while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

A.—Ladies' Faces Enamelled; also the Preparation for sale, with instructions, by M. LAUSSON, 769 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Furniture at Factory Prices,
at F. KRUTINA'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
96 and 98 East Houston street,
between Bowery and Second avenue.
All goods warranted.

Gouraud's Oriental Cream, $1 50 Per Bottle. 48 Bond street, late of 453 Broadway, and druggists.

Middletown Mineral Spring Water Cures all diseases of the kidneys, skin and blood more promptly than any other known remedy. See testimonials. Address Middletown Mineral Spring Co., Middletown, Vt., or 193 Broadway, New York. Caution—The bottles and corks of all genuine are branded "Nature's Remedy."

The Great Fire at Yonkers.
HERRING'S SAFES
AGAIN TESTED.
YONKERS, N. Y., August 13, 1869.
Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—
GENTLEMEN—At the great fire here on Sunday night last, 8th inst., which covered an area of two blocks, we had two of your safes in our building, which passed safely through the ordeal. When first discovered they were surrounded by burning lumber, and bear evidence of having had a severe test, as our place of business occupied seven lots, all covered with buildings and lumber, all of which were entirely consumed, and to this heat the safes were exposed. It was with great satisfaction that we found, upon cutting into our safes, as they were so warped and swollen they could be opened in no other way, that our books and papers and money were all saved. Indeed, the bills came out of the safe without a singe, and nothing is discolored but the binding of the books.
Respectfully yours,
ACKERT & QUICK.
HERRING'S
PATENT CHAMPION SAFES,
the most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES,
combining hardened steel and iron with the patent Franklinite or Spiegel Eisen, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
251 Broadway, corner of Murray street, New York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO.,
Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
New Orleans.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Fraudulent Pay Roll Case—Examination of Percy B. Spear, a Custom House Weigher.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The examination of Percy B. Spear, accused of defrauding the government by the presentation of false pay rolls, was continued yesterday afternoon. The following evidence was taken in the case:—

James Carle, recalled, testified—I think the conversation in regard to Spear's appointment was about the middle of April; he said that he had been appointed weigher in the Custom House and that I might be his foreman if I chose; that he would make my pay equal to his own, and that I might perhaps make more than that; he said there was money to be made out of his position; that he intended to make up out of the government what he had lost in politics since the war, some $7,000; he said if I was going to be his foreman I should not be too conscientious, that money was to be made out of his position, that it was worth not less than $8,000 a year; by conversation with parties familiar with the office of weigher I became satisfied there were no honest perquisites belonging to the office of weigher and I declined it; he said that the oath of office did not amount to anything, that every man who took that oath violated it, and that he would not let the oath stand in the way of his making money; this conversation took place after Spear's appointment.

Cross-examination—When I first had this conversation I thought I would accept; when I became satisfied that he had no honest way of paying me $2,500 I declined the offer; I did not accept or fill the office for two or three days; I did not refuse because another man was to take my place; my understanding with Spear was that I was to be about the office and look over the books until I became familiar with the business, and I would then supersede his foreman, Mr. Cooper; I went to the office one day and a part of another; on the beginning of the second day Spear requested me to go with him to the piers; I went with him, and then was when the most of our conversation occurred about what my position would be as his foreman; I returned and went into his office; while there, and directly after I entered, a Mr. Shipman came in and inquired if Colonel Spear was present; he was informed that he was not; I recognized Captain Shipman as one I had known formerly; made myself known to him; he told me his business and stated that he had a letter from Mr. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port, requesting him to report to Colonel Spear, and that he believed that he was to be assigned as his foreman; I told the Captain that Colonel Spear was probably at the Custom House; on that same day I made a statement of my relations with Spear, directed to a friend of mine in Washington, which I intended at the time for publication, setting forth the manner in which he had treated and deceived me; I afterwards sent it to the Collector of the Port; after I saw Mr. Shipman I left Spear in disgust and never went near him again.

Re-direct—It was after I had examined Spear's books that I declined the office of foreman.

To the Commissioner—I had made up my mind after my return from the pier before I saw Captain Shipman that I would not accept the position.

Henry W. Shipman, called for the defence, testified—Mr. Hunt, assistant foreman, under the direction of Mr. Spear, employed the men; as a rule I paid the men; I don't know who made up the pay roll; I don't know who kept the time; I was foreman, and in the absence of Mr. Spear I took charge; never saw Captain Spear keep the time of the men; don't know who took the rolls to Colonel Spear for his signature; I signed all the rolls in blank, supposing that to be the custom; Colonel Spear gave me the money to pay the men; when I told Carle that I expected an appointment he said it was all bosh—that Spear would not appoint me; that Spear had been promising him (Carle) an appointment for several weeks; he said a good deal against Colonel Spear; Carle told me nearly all that he has related here; Colonel Spear never said a word to me about his oath of office; I think Colonel Spear said there were legitimate perquisites, and if I stayed with him I might have a share; I have never learned what they were, and have never seen any of them yet; Colonel Spear never instructed me in any way to make money improperly in this office, or insinuated that I could; I don't know that any of the amounts on the pay rolls went to Colonel Spear.

Cross-examination—I paid the men according to a memorandum given me by Colonel Spear.

Adjourned to Thursday, at ten o'clock.

The Alleged Custom House Weigher's Frauds.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. Frank Webb.—Defendant was the foreman of General Eagan, the Custom House Weigher. Webb was arrested about one o'clock, by United States Deputy Marshal Crowley, at a gambling saloon at No. 712 Eighth avenue. He broke away from the officer, but after three shots had been fired at him by Crowley he was again recaptured. A party of gamblers soon after made their appearance and threatended a rescue. But they were soon brought to terms by the officer in charge of the prisoner. The charge against Webb is that of aiding in making out the fraudulent pay rolls which it is alleged were presented by General Eagan to the Custom House for payment. Webb was brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday morning and held for examination on Tuesday next in default of $5,000 bail.

Alleged Perjury.

The United States vs. Matthew Richard.—Prisoner was arrested on a charge of committing perjury in having sworn, at the time of going surety on a tobacco bond, that he was a surety on no other bond. It afterwards appeared that he was a surety on three other bonds on file in the office of the District Attorney. When the prisoner was brought before the Commissioner he stated that it was a year ago or more that he signed the other bonds, and that he supposed they were no longer valid. Richard was held to bail in the sum of $2 000 and his examination was set down for Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

The Susquehanna Railroad War—The Sheriff of Albany Fails to Make a Return—Peremptory Attachment Issued Against Him.

Before Judge Barnard.

Ayrs Chase vs. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company.—Yesterday morning this case again came up for a hearing before Judge Barnard. No one appeared on behalf of the Sheriff or the defendants, and Mr. Shearman, addressing the Court, said:—May it please the Court, the Sheriff of Albany was to have made a return before your Honor this morning to the writ issued the day before yesterday. I do not see that he is present or any one to represent him.

Judge Barnard—I understand that twelve o'clock is the hour of the arrival of the train: perhaps the matter had better stand over until then.

Mr. Shearman—If the court will remain open I am willing to afford them all reasonable time in the matter. There is another matter, however, to which I wish to call the attention of the Court. Under the previous attachment the defendants were arrested by the Sheriff, and in obedience to a writ of habeas corpus produced them before County Judge Clute, of Albany, who illegally discharged them. It does not appear that the Sheriff was subjected to any violence which compelled him to surrender his prisoners, and I therefore ask that he be compelled to make a further return on the 16th inst., showing to this Court more fully the circumstances under which he permitted the prisoners to leave his custody, in violation of the order of this Court. In those proceedings before Judge Clute the District Attorney of Albany and son of the Judge, who has been interfering in these proceedings, whose duty it would have been to appear for the prosecution on a criminal contempt, appeared for the defendants. Unlike our opponents, who invite the Judge to their private office, and from which he issues his orders as if from the court, we have never sought to consult your Honor in private, and whatever we have asked has been done openly in court and in accordance with our firm convictions of our legal rights.

Judge Barnard—I have been looking into this matter with some degree of care, and am of opinion that J. W. Clute, signing himself as County Judge of Albany county, entertained jurisdiction of this matter as a criminal contempt, well knowing that it was a civil contempt. I am not quite sure but he should be brought before me to be punished for contempt.

Mr. Sherman—I intend to follow these men as I have followed others. Four months ago we were in pursuit, and they were finally overtaken as their coat tails were disappearing behind a safe. I shall follow these men, if it is necessary and possible, to the end of time.

Judge Barnard—I have some years to sit on this bench, and would as soon devote them to this as to anything else.

Mr. Sherman—I am a young man also, having perhaps forty years at my disposal, and I am willing to devote them all to the pursuit of these men.

The order was then granted, and the hearing on the return to the non-bailable writ was adjourned until twelve o'clock, when the Sheriff not appearing, an order of attachment was taken against him by default.

Decision.

Spratt vs. Gilliland, &c.—Report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Decisions.

By Judge McCunn.

Calixto Harvier vs. John E. Devlin.—Motion granted.

Gustave Von Houghton vs. James Kuigon.—Motion granted.

Conrad Louge et al. vs. A. G. Havens et al.—Extra allowance of five per cent, with ten dollars, costs of motion.

Elizabeth Dunning vs. Augustus P. Garcia et al.—Motion granted and cause referred.

The People, &c., on the complaint of Jeanette Gilmore vs. James Gilmore.—Motion to set aside commitment denied.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Wills admitted during the week ending August 14:—George Pryer, Abraham Ives, William Reynolds, Elisha W. Dunn (foreign), Jane Copland.

Letters of administration granted on estates of Julia Lockwood, William W. Morales, William Bishop, James Weathers, William Harrington, Teresa Burst, Owen J. Duffy, Matilda Bishop, John Miller, Thomas Firth, Margaret Kennedy. Ann Jane Matthews, August Seidel, John M. Biglin, Joseph Hopp, William L. Jameson, Archibald C. Longstreet, George L. Quelet, Charles F. Wolfinger, Philiphena Schamper, Elizabetha Rueflel, Michael McCaffrey, Clara Flint, Eliza Reynolds, Johan Schierenbeck, Katharine Scheick.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

An Unhappy Victim of Unintended Charity—A Stakeholder of the Casabianca School—Penalty of a Vindictive Tongue—The Question of Demoralization Æsthetically Considered.

Before Judge Kelly.

Prisoners of pilfering proclivities were in the majority yesterday. Out of fifty-two cases on the calendar thirty-three were charges of assault and battery. Of the remaining cases eighteen were charges of assault and battery and one of malicious mischief. The session was unusually prolonged, lasting nearly four hours.

TOOK HIM AT HIS WORD.

A rather singular case came up, in which Godfrey Loring, a tall, cadaverous-looking man, was the complainant, and Lizzie Stewart, not the worst imaginable specimen of the female kind, the defendant.

"State your case," said the Judge to Mr. Loring.

"About two o'clock in the morning," he proceeded to explain, "the accused came up to me as I was going through Crosby street and asked me for two cents to buy bread for her starving mother. I handed out a twenty dollar bill and told her to take that."

"And she took it?" interrupted the Judge.

"She snatched it out of my hand and away she went."

"But you told her to take it," spoke up the Judge.

"I only meant it as a joke. I didn't intend to give her twenty dollars."

"She was overjoyed at the munificence of your gift," said the Judge, "and hurried away to impart the joyful intelligence to her mother. Under the circumstances she can't be blamed for running. She had, doubtless, often experienced, as wrote Hood,

Alas the rarity
Of Christian charity,

and this rare exhibition of the rarity of charity produced a temporary bewilderment that caused her to become temporarily oblivious of the exceeding propriety of stopping to thank you."

"But I was only joking, I say," persisted the complainant.

"The lady seemed very much in earnest when she took the bill."

"I was in earnest, Judge," interposed the accused. "He told me to take the bill and I took it, and I would have been a fool if I hadn't taken it."

"I acquit you," said the Judge.

"Thank you," she politely responded.

Mustn't she give me back my twenty dollars?" importuned Mr. Loring.

"No, sir," answered the Judge, decisively. "He who repents an act of charity is as bad as he who has no charity in his soul."

HOLDING THE STAKES.

Thomas Collins became a stakeholder. He considered it his duty to hold on to the stakes, or, in other words, that his appointment to this delicate and responsible position was not *pro tempore*, but *pro eternitate*. Thomas Farleigh complained that Collins received fifty dollars as stakeholder, and failed to give up the money on the decision of the bet.

"What was the nature of the bet?" inquired the Judge.

"It was whether a certain watch was gold or oroide."

"You won the bet, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir, and called on Collins to give me the stakes, and he would not do it."

"I was told to hold the money," said Collins.

"He wasn't told to hold on to it," spoke up Farleigh.

"You will hold yourself in readiness to spend the next four months at the Penitentiary," said the Judge.

TOO QUICK SPOKEN.

Jennie Wilson was called up to answer a charge of assaulting Ann Seymour. The complainant was coming up to the witness stand.

"I'll break up your house," called out the prisoner from her place at the prisoners' bar. "You are an old cow."

"You keep quiet," spoke up the sergeant to her.

"All right; but I'll get the best of her yet," said the accused, upon saying which she cut short her lingual threats.

The complainant told the story of the assault upon her, which the Court listened to with its usual patience.

"I find you guilty," said the Judge, "and for the assault, and, you being too quick-spoken at the beginning of the case, sentence you six months to the Penitentiary, at the end of which time your vindictive temper will doubtless have cooled down a little."

"Not a bit of it," replied the prisoner, and with a look of intense rage gleaming from her eyes upon the complainant, she was led away to make ready for her trip via the Black Maria to her coming insular abode.

QUESTION OF DEMORALIZATION.

Bridget Donohue was charged with stealing seven dollars from Henry Morey. The crime was clearly proven.

"Have you ever been before me before?" asked the Judge.

"Never, sir. Have been only three days in the city."

"Where did you come from?"

"Stratford, Connecticut."

"How long have you lived there?"

"Four years."

"Employed as servant?"

"Yes, sir; in a clergyman's family."

"I hardly know which would demoralize you more," said the Judge, "sending you back to live with the clergyman or sending you to the Penitentiary. I guess the Penitentiary will be the best for you. I send you there one month."

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

Bridget Donolly, who unfortunately is afflicted with kleptomania, tried her hand at shoplifting at Lord & Taylor's. She was sent three months to the Penitentiary. James Ryan was caught rolling away an empty wine cask. In consideration of the cask being empty he was let off with one month at the Workhouse. George Passmore helped himself to a vest and pair of pants belonging to Philip Turner. This offence being considered triple in criminality to the last he was assigned three months' labor at the same institution. Ann Whitehouse took possession of a rural gentleman's pocketbook and money without the proper power of attorney. She spends the next two months on Blackwell's Island. John Browning beat Ann Cramer. The city was made ten dollars richer by this pugilistic performance of Browning. John Healey, a boy, was sent to Hart's Island school for stealing twelve dollars, mostly in nickel coin. Patrick Cook was fined thirty dollars for assaulting Hiram Siebert. Pat Kelly—although it is rarely, said the Judge, one of this patronymic indulges in larceny—was found guilty of stealing a coat. He pleaded being "hard up" as his excuse. He was sent three months to the Penitentiary. Alfred Whitfield was given a pair of pants to get cleaned, but failed to return them. This failure cost him a month's hard labor on Blackwell's Island. James Miller was found guilty of stealing a set of bagatelle balls. This case developed the fact that sending letters from the Tombs is expensive to the inmates. He said he had spent four dollars in having letters sent for him. He was remanded for sentence. Patrick Lynch, charged with malicious mischief in damaging the household appointments of George Codling, was required to give new bonds for trial at the General Sessions. Edward Murray and Joseph Atterbury, each about eight years old, stole a basket of clothing from a hallway. They were sent to Hart's Island.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.—The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
3 A. M.	61	72	3 P. M.	81	83
6 A. M.	63	68	6 P. M.	80	80
9 A. M.	70	72	9 P. M.	75	77
12 M.	76	78	12 P. M.	70	75

Average temperature yesterday........75⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........72

ACCIDENT IN COLLEGE PLACE.—By a fall, corner of College place and Warren street yesterday, Mary Hughes, of No. 40 West Broadway, dislocated a limb, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Between six and seven o'clock last evening Thomas Murphy died suddenly at the corner of First avenue and Seventy-first street. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

MAN KILLED BY A TRAIN.—Michael Reddy, of 225 East Fifty-first street, was last night killed by a train backing on him at the corner of Fiftieth street and Fourth avenue. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—A boy, living at the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was last evening run over by the train of the Hudson River Railroad that left Thirtieth street at twenty minutes past four. The child had a leg and arm broken, and was conveyed to the asylum.

DEATH FROM INJURIES.—Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of Owen McDermott, a man who was on the 6th inst. caught in the draw at Harlem Bridge, while he was in an intoxicated condition, and had a leg crushed. Death ensued on the 11th inst. The jury on due deliberation rendered a verdict of accidental death, and suggested that it would be well hereafter to take such measures as would prevent access to the bridge while the draw was in motion.

THE USURERS SENTENCED BY JUDGE CARDOZO.—The fact that the usurers who were sentenced by Judge Cardozo to imprisonment are at large has created a great deal of unnecessary comment. Judge Cardozo, with a view to allow the parties sentenced to make some necessary business and domestic arrangements, granted, as is usual and just a stay of execution until Tuesday next. The convicted usurers will then be incarcerated and obliged to serve out the full terms for which they have been sentenced.

VITAL STATISTICS.—For the week ending yesterday at noon there were 587 deaths in the city, against 583 for the same period last year; 516 persons married and 287 births. The sanitary officials express satisfaction with the health of the city for the past week, and feel that there is no longer any cause for anxiety, as the cold weather is near, and the streets and gutters are now quite free of filth. Over $300 per week is spent by the Board in cleaning and disinfecting streets, lanes, vacant lots and gutters.

THE BROWNE MYSTERY.—A quantity of white sugar, alleged to be of the same as used by the late Mrs. Sarah A. Browne, a colored woman who died a few days ago, in a very sudden and mysterious manner, at 76 Sullivan street, as already narrated in yesterday's HERALD, was delivered to Deputy Coroner Shine. Suspicion of death by poison is entertained, and the package of sugar has been handed over to Prof. Chandler, chemist for the Board of Health, who will proceed to analyze it and report the result. It will depend on his report whether any further proceedings are to be had in the case by Coroner Flynn.

AN OFFICIAL VISIT FROM LONDON.—The Board of Fire Commissioners of this city have received a communication from the State Department at Washington notifying them, at the request of the British Minister, that Captain Shaw (formerly of the Royal army), the chief officer of the London Fire Brigade, was about to visit this city and inspect the Metropolitan Fire Department. On the arrival of Captain Shaw, in the latter part of this month, a review will be had and every facility for obtaining information afforded him by the Board. A similar notice sent to the Mayor has been referred by him to the Fire Commissioners.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CABLE TO BUSINESS.—Beginning with to-day—in fact with last night—the new cable of the Societe du Cable Transatlantique Francais, is open for general business. Messages are received in this city at the company's office, No. 11 Nassau street, corner of Pine, and at the offices of the Franklin Telegraph Company, No. 11 Broad and 78 Gold streets, and of the Ocean Telegraph Company. The tariff of rates has been fixed at $7 50 gold per message of ten words, signature and address included, five figures or letters being counted a word, and seventy-five cents gold for each additional word. For cipher messages the rate is doubled.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—The business at the Marshal's Bureau during the past week has been remarkably light. There were a few cases of "smart" countrymen who had not won what they bet on the "envelope dodge," for whom the Marshal's officers recovered the amount they had lost, making in the aggregate $438. Deputy Marshal Daly reports the licenses issued during the week as follows:—Junk carts, 2; junk shops, 1; second hand dealers, 2; boarding house, 1; express, 1; coaches, 9; venders, 33; carts, 31; drivers, 27; stage coaches, 3; porters, 2—total, 112. The amount recived for fees and fines is $375. Marshal Tooker has betaken himself to Long Branch, and during his absence the business of the Complaint Bureau will be attended to by the affable Major Hart.

THE CHAMBERS STREET CAMP.—This street, in the immediate neighborhood of Uncle Sam's dingy *Palais de Justice*, continued yesterday to wear the appearance of a military camp under the orders of General Barlow, the United States Marshal. The General returned to his office from Staten Island in the forenoon under the escort of a squad of artillerymen, but nothing more warlike happened than the sending of furtive martial glances across the street in the direction of the Superior Court building and the Sheriff's office. The military were reported to have been provided with sixty rounds of ball cartridges, but no one expects, except perhaps it be General Barlow himself, that any occasion for the use of a single one will occur during the McCunn-Pratt-Barlow imbroglio. No legal steps will be moved for until to-morrow.

ASYLUM FOR FOUNDLINGS.—The Good Sisters of Charity have determined to establish in this city an asylum for foundlings. They have as yet no material with which to commence the work, but relying on their own indomitable zeal in carrying out any charitable work in which they may engage, and also the well known generosity of the New York public, they feel confident of success. The undertaking will at once commend itself to the humane and charitably disposed residents of the metropolis, and the aid which the self-denying Sisters ask for should be immediately granted. Contributions of money or suitable clothing will be received by the Sisters at St. Peter's, in Barclay street; St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Prince street; St. Mary's, East Broadway; St. Gabriel's, in East Thirty-sixth street, and Holy Cross, in West Forty-second street.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST UNDER THE HOTEL ACT.—A man named Albert H. Sylvester, who was recently arrested in Newburg on a charge of false pretences and afterwards discharged, was delivered over to detective Vaughan, at the Central Office, yesterday, by the keeper of a hotel at Newburg, who charged him with defrauding him of $160. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs and committed to answer.

AFFRAY IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—Patrick Cronin last night entered the lager beer saloon of Martin Link, No. 328 East Twenty-eighth street, and became involved in a dispute with Link about payment for drinks. The German seized a club and inflicted a severe wound upon Cronin's head. He was locked up at the East Thirty-fifth street station house, and Cronin went home.

ASSAULT AND MAYHEM.—During a meeting of the Bakers' Association at 327 Bowery last night an old feud existing between Anthony Horton, of 137 avenue D, and some of the members was renewed. Eugene Carrigan, of 338 West Thirty-sixth street, assaulted Horton in a violent manner, and during the fight was assisted by John Kane, of No. 332 West Eighteenth street. The latter in the *mêlée* got one of Horton's ears between his teeth, and, it is charged, bit a piece out of it. The injured man's wound was dressed by a physician, and Carrigan and Kane were locked up at the Seventeenth precinct station house.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MONEY.—A woman named Ann Gaston was yesterday arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged by Richard Barrett, of 112 Monroe street, with stealing $165 in United States bills of various denominations. From the statement of Mr. Barrett it appears that the money was placed in a piece of cloth and laid upon a bed. The bed was carried down stairs for the purpose of being removed, when the money dropped off and, as alleged, a woman named Sarah Geery saw the prisoner pick up the cloth bundle. Mrs. Gaston denies any knowledge of the transaction, but was fully committed for examination, giving bail for her appearance.

ALLEGED THEFT OF FURS.—A young man named Peter Schellenberg was arraigned before Justice Mansfield, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing thirty-five sets of coney skin furs, of the total value of forty-four dollars, from George Baeder, a fur merchant at No. 152 Orchard street. Mr. Baeder stated that the prisoner was employed by him, and that at various times between the 1st of April and the middle of July he missed the furs. Suspecting Schellenberg, he charged him with stealing the furs, and he admitted the theft, a portion of the property being found in his possession. The prisoner was committed for examination.

THE TOMBS.

Buying Whiskey on Alleged Bogus Checks—The Accused Committed for Trial.

The case of John Robinson, alias William R. Tenbrook, and Patrick Weir, arrested several days ago on a charge of buying liquors of various liquor dealers in the lower part of the city and paying for the same by bogus checks, came up for final examination at ten o'clock this morning before Judge Hogan at the Tombs Police Court. Emanuel Bopper, arrested on a charge of conspiring in the fraud through selling the liquors after they had been bought, was arraigned at the same time. There was a large attendance of spectators. The following was the additional testimony taken:—

Frank Hodson testified that he was bookkeeper of the Ocean National Bank, and had been for the past two and a half years. The check for $475 on this bank, signed by William R. Tenbrook, said to have been given in payment for liquors bought of Jones & Ives, No. 37 Beaver street, was worthless. No such person had any account at the bank. The check was not endorsed; it was not customary to pay checks payable to order unless endorsed; had looked through the signature book and index book and found no such name as William R. Tenbrook. Counsel for the accused urged that the testimony of Mr. Hodson should not be received, as the books of the bank were the best evidence upon the points sought to be elicited, but his objections were overruled as coming too late.

Daniel B. Ives testified that Robinson and Weir came to his place, at 37 Broome street, and stated that they bad bought a wholesale and retail place at Hunter's Point; Robinson gave him a card signifying that his name was William R. Tenbrook; he said he would pay cash on delivery of the goods at Hunter's Point; if he was not there he said his brother would be and pay the bill; the porter, Rodes, was sent to Hunter's Point with the goods they bought, for which the bill was $475, with instructions to get the cash or a check; Weir was with Robinson; he made no representations whatever; he simply consulted with Robinson as to the samples.

Patrick Sullivan testified that he keeps a liquor store at the corner of Forty-eighth street and Second avenue; he purchased the liquors of Weir & Bopper, recovered by the officer on the arrest of the prisoners. He agreed to pay $375 for the liquors, and paid fifty dollars on account, and the next day gave them $100 more. Weir asked $600 for the liquor. He made no requisition as to whom the liquor came from. Bopper asked for a commission and I paid him $50.

John Brady, of Hunter's Point, testified that he left 25 Ferry street to a man giving his name as Wm. R. Tenbrook. This was a week ago. The man stayed a week and never paid any rent.

There being no further evidence the counsel summed up on both sides, after which the Judge reviewed the testimony and then held the prisoners in $2,000 bail each to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

Another Complaint Against Milkenheim.

There is a strong cumulation of complaints against T. B. Milkenheim, arrested several days since, as reported in the HERALD, on a charge of false pretences and swindling through obtaining advances on alleged worthless checks. Thus far the checks have all been for $65, and all given on the American National Bank. Mr. Tervalli, of No. 17 St. Luke's place, appeared yesterday as the third complainant against him. He ingratiated himself into Mr. Tervalli's confidence through both having belonged to the same regiment during the war.

CHOY-CHEW.

What He Thinks of Emigration, Americans, Politicians, &c.—An Interview with the Latest Distinguished Oriental.

The two Chinese merchants of San Francisco, Choy-Chew and Sing-Man, spent yesterday in a run around the city, a visit to the Park and an hour or so at the theatres. Under the able guidance of Uncle Sim Leland they were shown through the HERALD building, and from the mysterious depths of its pressroom they emerged into the light of Ann street, pondering over the wonders they had seen, and probably meditating the purpose of one day starting a HERALD in China and revolutionizing the torpid mind of that vast and interesting empire. They went through the Park Bank and through both stores of Mr. A. T. Stewart, and then, with a bright sky overhead and a breezy atmosphere around, they were whirled away to the Park in Uncle Sim's four-in-hand drag. On returning they had lunch, and then followed a brief period of repose. In the evening, when Mr. Choy-Chew had no particular care upon his thoughts, the HERALD reporter was favored with his views upon many matters pertaining to China, its present awakening, the emigration therefrom and many other topics, including even the internal economy of the Emperor's household, of which Mr. Chew speaks with much greater decorum than might be expected in one of his American and republican instincts.

REPORTER—What class of people, Mr. Choy-Chew, are those who immigrate here from China?

CHOY-CHEW—Well, you cannot designate them as a class, for there are no classes in China in the sense you use the term. There are different ranks it is true; but, taken as a whole, the Chinese are essentially democratic, and the class of people who come to San Francisco from there are of very varied occupations. You might certainly call them a poor class by reason of the little means they have when they land in America; but they are rich in manual resources. In one shipload of Chinese that comes into the bay of San Francisco you will find more variety of manual skill than among any other equal crowd of emigrants. You will find men of all trades and occupations, but owing to the prejudice against them in California many of those who could excel in different handicrafts are forced to work as common laborers on the railroads. Of course the seaboard cities of China supply the emigration stream just now, but I have no doubt the agricultural districts will furnish a large quota when we succeed in raising some of the products of China in the valleys of California. Tea can be grown in California. A company of Japanese are already engaged in raising the tea plant, and when it is seen how successful they are sure to be, Chinamen of capital will enter the business extensively. Here you see at once is another great prospect in the future of California. Silk will be the next experiment, and if it pays the practical sense of our people will prompt them to extend their field of operations on this Continent.

REPORTER—Do your people land penniless in San Francisco?

CHOY-CHEW—Almost. It costs the Chinaman much more to reach America than it does your Irish or German emigrant; and yet I suppose a great many of the latter land penniless also; but perhaps the Chinaman has the best prospect before him in this respect, that the benevolence of his countrymen prompted them to establish such societies as look after the emigrant when he lands and provides him with the means of living until he finds employment.

REPORTERS—What amount of truth is there in the statements that Chinese are imported into California by some of their wealthy countrymen and held in a kind of slavery, being forced to give their earnings to their masters, and allowed but enough to live on.

CHOY-CHEW—I could never discover the existence of such a system, and our people, you may rest assured, would be the last to tolerate it. This is what has given rise to the story:—Chinamen are aided to emigrate by their richer countrymen in San Francisco. To requite this aid they are asked to devote so much of their current earnings as they can reasonably spare. No Chinaman, to my knowledge, has ever neglected to pay a debt of this nature. They are scrupulously faithful in discharging it. No necessity exists to exact a bond from them to secure the liquidation. They look upon the punctual payment of their weekly instalments as a sacred duty. But there is nothing of that sort of thing to which you allude unless it be carried on outside of my observation, and that would be difficult, considering my acquaintance with our people. If the system prevailed it would be impossible that we should avoid knowing it. The victims of such quasi slavery would be sure to make their wrongs known to us, and with us everything concerning the welfare of our countrymen is of interest.

REPORTER—What have you most reason to complain of in the treatment extended your countrymen by the people of California?

CHOY-CHEW—As far as I am personally concerned I have no reason to complain. Americans have treated me with more than deserved respect. I have been a welcome guest at their houses, and in my business, relations have uniformally met with candor and courtesy. I have watched the rise and progress of California with almost more of enthusiastic interest than if I were a native. Its future and the future of the great country of which it is a part dazzle my conception. With freedom and the equality of man stamped in words of living light upon its broad escutcheon there are no visible bounds to the greatness for which America is destined. My great hope is to live and see my native land leavened by the energy and progressive spirit of this nation. I admire your institutions, giving, as they do, such ample scope and encouragement to the development of individual power. My, countrymen are not so dull but that they can appreciate the causes that have made this republic what it is. Were they within the pale of citizenship, acquainted with the language of the country and resolved upon coming here to stay, America would not have any more orderly and industrious class of citizens. In the second or third generation from now the character of our people would undergo a change. The children of the men who are now here will grow up without being under the weight and influence of 2,000 years of tradition; they will grow up among the institutions of a country altogether new to their father, will be taught at your common schools, and will, of course, imbibe an activity of intellect not specially characteristic of Chinamen generally; they will, it is to be supposed, take a part in politics, and it may yet come to pass that a gentleman with a Chinese name may fill the office of President of the republic. In regard to the treatment of our people generally I must say it has not been of the best, but I exonerate Americans from the charge of cruelty, though not from that of legalized injustice towards the poor laboring Chinese. The Irishman would not treat the Chinaman as he does if it were not for the mischievous politicians that mislead him. Some of these demagogues—they call them democratic leaders—appeal in the worst possible terms to the passions of an Irish crowd, saying that Chinamen will run them out of the country; that if they get the rights of citizens there will be no rights left for the Irishman, and thus the poor Chinaman having no voice either in the press or on the rostrum is unmercifully misjudged, and treated like a very inferior kind of animal.

REPORTER—Will this tide of emigration from China continue to increase?

CHOY-CHEW—I think so. California will absorb several millions of Chinese before ten years.

REPORTER—Where will the overflow go?

CHOY-CHEW—The overflow will spread through the mineral regions of the Rocky Mountains, Nevada, Montana, Colorado and Arizona. Americans won't object if Chinamen make these countries blossom like the rose, and I have every faith in Americans awakening to the necessity of giving the Chinese fair play and just laws, if they place any value on his services as a laborer.

REPORTER—What do you think of the scheme for bringing Chinese labor to the South?

CHOY-CHEW—The impression on my mind is that the Chinese laborer cannot better his condition by emigrating to the South to work in the cotton fields or on sugar plantations at what must necessarily be a low figure of compensation and in competition with the negro population. For some years to come he will find all the labor he wants in California, where new sources of wealth and industry are springing up every day. Then his countrymen are there, which is one powerful inducement, and when he has made what he deems enough of money he can pack up and leave conveniently for China from the port of San Francisco. Chinamen like to die at home. Will these Southern planters treat their Chinese laborers well? Will there be any such system approximating to the recent institution of slavery attempted? Will the Chinaman find in the Southern States much else to turn his hands to than mere field labor? These are questions a Chinaman might ask and wish to be enlightened upon. I have no doubt that Mr. Koopmanshoop will find little difficulty in procuring laborers for the Southern planters who want them, but I must wait to see the experiment tried before saying that millions of our people will rush to the States of the South. One peculiarity of the Chinese is that if the first reports which reach them of a new settlement whither some of their countrymen have gone are not of a flattering character they reject all subsequent invitations. The gold brought them to California, and all the cruel treatment they met with failed to deter others from afterwards migrating there. It will depend altogether upon the success of the first Chinese experiment at the South whether the millions will go there. There is a vast field for them yet east and west of the Rocky Mountains and down towards Mexico. When the communication between California and China is enlarged the emigration will increase; but I am not of opinion that the aggregate of emigrants can ever become so great as some people think. Allowance should be made for the return stream of Chinese which will all the time keep going on, and never permit the total to reach an excessive figure. Those emigrants who come from China to make all the money they can and then return do not care to go very far away from San Francisco if they can help it.

REPORTER—I suppose there is no need to use any means to stimulate emigration from China to California?

CHOY-CHEW—Not the slighest. In all the seaboard cities they have heard of California; they have heard of the gold mines and the fortunes many of their countrymen have made, and those who have no visible prospect of making much at home and with the means to take them away will start for California. Of course there are some worthless ones among them, but as a general thing they are all prepared to work, and work hard if necessary. They are satisfied with small gains and they live sober and quiet.

REPORTER—Do you intend, Mr. Choy-Chew, taking any active part in this emigration question?

CHOY-CHEW—None at all. I am occupied solely with my business as a merchant, and with the object of extending it I have paid this visit to the great and growing city of New York—a marvel, indeed, of the enterprise of Americans.

Here we parted with the elegant and accomplished Choy-Chew.

THE GREAT DRY GOODS FAILURE.

The Liabilities and Assets—Honorable Conduct of the Members of the Firm.

The effects of the failure of Messrs. Bowers, Beeckman & Co., the extensive and well known dry goods firm, of No. 61 Leonard street, have not as yet been made manifest in the failure of smaller firms, although many of the latter are said to be unsteady and only holding their heads above water by the most strenuous exertions, which are materially aided by the present easy tone of the money market. At the first announcement of the failure the amount of the liabilities of the firm was roughly estimated at $3,000,000, but since the excitement has abated to a great extent and the firm has been enabled to examine into its affairs, they are ascertained to be about $2,000,000. Of this amount a large proportion may be accounted for by the advances made to sustain sinking mills and factories, whose business since the war has been constantly down hill.

The assets of the firm in round numbers amount to $1,000,000, of which $800,000 are goods in store and $200,009 in bills receivable, Besides these the firm holds several mortgages on mill property, whose total amount has not yet been ascertained.

Mr. Bowers, senior member of the firm, owns a splendid mansion and grounds at Yonkers, and these he expresses a willingness to surrender at once to the firm's creditors in partial liquidation of its liabilities. The other general partners also own a large amount of real estate, and all have decided, it is said, to relinquish it at once for the benefit of the creditors. Allowing that the real estate, &c., owned by individual members of the firm amounts to $500,000 (which is considered a moderate estimate), the actual difference between the liabilities and assets of Messrs. Bowers, Beeckman & Co. will be but $500,000, or twenty five per cent of the liabilities.

The creditors of the firm express the utmost confidence in their integrity, and seem disposed to grant all the concessions demanded. It is said to be the intention of Messrs. Bowers, Beeckman & Co. to recommence their business as soon as their present difficulties shall have been surmounted, and it is the hope of the business men of New York that they may meet with full success.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE RECORD OF ARRESTS.—There were 474 arrests by the police of the various precincts of this city during the week.

CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas Murtha, residing in Walworth street, near Myrtle avenue, while getting off a car on Friday night last fell and fractured his left ankle. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—John Riely, a boy fifteen years of age, in company with several other young thieves, entered the dwelling of J. S. Coit, 271 State street, about ten o'clock yesterday morning, by forcing open a rear window. Riely was caught by Mr. Coit and given over to the custody of the police.

ROBBING A MONEY DRAWER.—The money drawer behind the counter of H. H. Dixon's drug store, No. 129 Atlantic street, was rifled of its contents, amounting to thirty-five dollars, by an adroit sneak thief, who entered and retired unobserved on Thursday evening last.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BOAT.—Michael Hughes was arrested by an officer of Forty-eighth precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice Delmar on complaint of Patrick O'Keefe, who charges him with stealing a nineteen foot boat valued at forty dollars. The property in question, which belongs to Walter Dixon, of New York, was recovered.

BURGLARY ON FULTON STREET.—The liquor store of Thomas Minnes, No. 204 Fulton street, was burglariously entered shortly after midnight of Thursday, and cigars, liquor and other articles, amounting in all to the value of forty dollars, were stolen. No clue to the thief.

SEIZURE OF WHISKEY.—Assistant Assessor Wass yesterday effected the seizure of five barrels of whiskey (for not being branded as required by the Internal Revenue law), which were carted on an express wagon by the Wall street ferry to New York. The property thus confiscated was given in custody of the United States Marshal.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the past week letters of administration were granted before Surrogate William D. Veeder in the estates of Henry Johnson, Mary McIntyre, Maria Bremer. B. McEnroe, James Bokanna, Jules H. Marlot, Thomas Rice and James Carragan. Letters of guardianship were granted in the estates of Patrick McEnroe and Bernard Rielly.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The philanthropists of Brooklyn and vicinity have been unusually active of late in urging the cause of the dumb beast by aiding in the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. The latest case recorded is the arrest of Christopher Platt, the driver of a grocery wagon. Platt was complained of by Mr. Nathaniel Walters for driving a lame horse. He was taken before Justice Lynch and held to bail for future examination in the sum of $400.

STABBING AFFRAY AT GREENPOINT.—Robert Harris, owner of a dwelling house on Freeman street, near Franklin, Greenpoint, became involved in a dispute with Robert Nichols, one of his tenants, on Friday night in relation to a rent bill, and they finally came to blows. During the melée Nichols, as alleged, stabbed Harris in the side with a knife, the point of which touched the lung and inflicted a serious wound. Nichols was arrested and held to answer.

RIVER THIEVES.—The attention of officer Harris, of the Forty-third precinct, was attracted last evening, while patrolling his post near the foot of Warren street, by two men in a rowboat, which latter contained a quantity of rope. The officer hailed the men as they were about "putting off" from the dock, when they fled, leaving the boat and rope behind. The property, which was undoubtedly stolen, was taken to the Butler street station house to await identification.

MR. BERGH'S MEN IN WILLIAMSBURG.—For several days past agents for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have been stirring up the Williamsburg railroad companies by critically examining the horses driven by them. On the Grand street line a large number of horses were condemned by the agents of the society, but they having been pronounced sound, with two exceptions, by competent veterinary surgeons, the complaints were all withdrawn. The society has established an office at the corner of Broadway and First street, E. D.

THE GASHOUSE HOMICIDE.—An inquest and post mortem examination was commenced yesterday afternoon by Coroner Jones and Dr. A. W. Shepard over the body of James O'Donnell, at the late residence of the deceased, No. 744 Court street. O'Donnell died at the College Hospital, Henry street, on Friday night, from the effects of the wounds received by him on Tuesday last, during an encounter with Owen Hand at the Gashouse. The testimony taken was mainly corroborative of the facts which have already been published, and the inquest was further adjourned until Monday evening. Hand, the accused, who voluntarily gave himself into the custody of the police immediately after stabbing the deceased, is confined in the Raymond Street Jail.

A SHARK CAUGHT.—Considerable excitement was occasioned on Friday evening among the residents of Gowanus upon the circulation of a report to the effect that an enormous shark was swiming about in a pond on Hamilton avenue, between Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets. The pond in question is used by the boys in that neighborhood for bathing, and a large pipe, for drainage purposes, leads into the river from the pond, which is pretty deep at high tide. The fishy monster startled the juveniles, fortunately, before they went into the water, and they thereupon gave the alarm. Several men armed with guns repaired to the place indicated, and shot the shark at low water. He proved to be fully six feet and a half in length. It is a matter of surprise how so large a fish managed to force his way through the pipe, but as there was no other means of ingress he must have gone through in that way.

SUICIDE OF A BOY FOURTEEN YEARS OLD.—Conrad Dietzel, a boy fourteen years of age, son of a milkman living on the Batavia Plank road, committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon by hanging himself. He had threatened previously to do so, but it was not supposed he would carry his threat into execution. On Tuesday afternoon he went into his father's barn, accompanied by his sister, a child of four years. Placing a rope over a beam he fastened one end of it around his neck, and then told his sister to go and call his mother to cut him down. When his mother reached the barn life was not extinct, but the boy died four hours afterwards.—*Buffalo Courier, August 14.*

CITY POLITICS.

State of the Political Field—Little Excitement—Effect of the Weather—The Senatorial and Police Justiceship Contests.

There is little change to note in the aspect of things political since our previous article thereon. The warm August weather that for the past week has followed upon the eclipse, wherein the envious moon protruded herself with her usual inconstancy between the sun and this sublunary sphere, has driven the last loiterers to the cool breezes and healthy air of the seaside, or to the health invigorating retreats of the more distant mountains and highland lakes. There is but little time for the necessary relaxation left to those who have tarried to the last, yet they have done well in throwing behind them all the agitating cares, annoyances and disappointments, of which so large a share falls to those who are contestants in the political arena. There is scarcely a corporal's guard doing duty around the City Hall, and as to the uptown resorts of the political captain and his subalterns, the very saloons that they patronize are almost empty, and the bottles on the empty shelves stand almost paralyzed at the unwonted quiet that gives them a rest.

THE STRUGGLE.

The only little stir that is observable in the political atmosphere is caused by the spasmodic efforts of the several candidates for renomination and of the struggles of candidates for nomination to the places they would gladly see vacated in proper order by the present incumbents, who have had, as the "freshmen" think, their turn of office. As every dog is said to have his day, these aspiring "outs" would like to see these "Jacks in office," the "ins," turn tail, and, leaving their several snug berths, give them a chance to make some profit and earn some distinction in the service of the liberal taxpayers of the city—a very worthy and noble aspiration, but which the said "ins" are most intent on not gratifying, not having in the smallest degree the interest of said taxpayers at heart, except in so far as they themselves can contribute thereto by living on the fat salaries they receive and for which they religiously render the smallest amount of service. "As bad as things are under us," they argue, "they would be worse under such successors as these candidates would make, and, therefore, we will hold on if we can, and let them come on if they can." Thus it may be said of the present warfare after offices that the good old plan sufficeth them—

That those may keep who have the power,
And they shall take who can.

It is true that the greatest excitement is over the police justiceships. The higher offices, the vacancies in the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, Marine Court, Surrogate's Court, Recorder's Court and District Attorney's office, must wait the action of the chief, and candidates, whether for renomination or first nomination—new candidates—can hardly further their interests or prospects by rushing things.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The contest for State Senators is also of similar complexion. There are many compromises to be made, difficulties to be overcome and conciliations effected before the slate is finally made up. As all this complicated matter must be left to the genius and mastery in political wisdom or political finesse of one man, the candidates for Senatorial honors are keeping as cool as can be expected under the circumstances. Indeed, there is but little cause for excitement in the Senatorial contest as yet, there being but one of the ex-Senators' seats contested.

In the Sixth Senatorial district there will be a contest between ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer and Charles G. Cornell, the latter ex-Street Commissioner. The odds are all in favor of the youthful and talented ex-Senator. Cornell, his opponent, has been through the ropes; was erst a much stronger man, politically speaking, than he is now; but even if he retained all his pristine popularity he could hardly compete in the lists for the popular vote of the constituency with his younger adversary.

In the Fifth district Norton will most probably retire, when the contest for the successorship will be between Ben Wood and George H. Purser. The latter will undoubtedly receive the Tammany nomination, which, of course, would in sporting parlance leave Old Ben "nowhere."

In the Eigth Senatorial district there will also be a contest between ex-Senator Genet and ex-Assemblyman and ex-Speaker of the Assembly William Hutchman. The latter seems to have the inside track, and the fate of the favorite, "H. W. Genet," on the equine course the other day is ominous of the fate of H. W. Genet in the political race to come off in the fall.

THE DISTRICT JUSTICESHIP.

It is in the contest for these offices that the only perceptible struggle is going on.

First District.—The present incumbent, Justice Denis Quinn, is a candidate for renomination, while at the same time he looks for the nomination of Tammany to fill a vacancy in the Superior Court. William Maloney, Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, is opposing him for the renomination to the justiceship. Colonel Michael C. Murphy is also spoken of in the same connection.

Second District.—Mr. Kivelin, the present Justice, is all right for renomination and re-election, though Mr. John Hayes, a well known and popular member, will contest the election.

Third District.—William E. Smith, a republican, went in between two democrats—Waters and Dusenbury—at the last election for civil Justice in this district. The voters remember the fact, and are determined to recover their lost ground. J. Walker Fowler, brother of ex-Postmaster Fowler, is said to be booked for this berth.

Fourth District.—Moses D. Gale, who at present dispenses justice in this district, wishes to hold on for another term; but the fates have decreed that he should be strongly opposed. John H. Harnett is a candidate. This district is composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth wards, where there are quite a large number of German voters, so that it may be expected that a German candidate will arise to contest the district.

Fifth District.—If Mr. F. W. Loew fails in getting the nomination for Judge of the Common Pleas he will undoubtedly retain his present position. Mr. William H. Tracy, Mr. Joseph Koch, of the County Clerk's office, and Mr. William B. Quinn are also candidates in this district.

Sixth District.—Thaddeus H. Lane, now holding the Justiceship, will be renominated in this district.

Seventh District.—Justice J. A. Stemmler now presides over the destinies of this court, and has no objection to continue in that exalted position. But there is more than one Richmond in the field, and Messrs. J. C. Busuneil, J. D. Reymert and Michael McCann are willing to break lances with the redoubtable Teuton. The two first mentioned gentlemen are practising lawyers, while Mr. McCann is clerk of the District Court over which he wishes to preside.

Eighth District.—Mr. W. J. Kane will no doubt get the nomination in this district, should he fail in being named for the Marine Court. Mr. Kane is very popular in his district, has been school trustee and will make an excellent justice. He has a large number of friends throughout the entire city.

Ninth District.—Josiah Porter is on the slate at present for the nomination.

POLICE JUSTICES.

First District.—Justice Hogan will no doubt be renominated for this office.

Second District.—Judge Dowling will retain his seat here for another six years.

Third District.—Senator Norton is after this place, and his chances for the Tammany nomination are considered first class. Deputy Sheriff Ignatius Flynn will run Mike pretty close. Mr. Charles Blauvelt, formerly member of Assembly, and at present in the Register's office, is also a candidate. Blauvelt is a prominent member of the democratic Union organization.

Fourth District.—John Scott, one of Senator Tweed's righthand men, is certain of beating Judge Mansfield, the present incumbent, in the race for the nomination; but Mansfield says he will run any way, with or without an endorsement.

Fifth District.—Judge E. J. Shandley will have a clear course before him in the Fifth for a second term of office. He is one of the most popular and efficient of our police magistrates, and can reckon on an immense majority in his district, no matter who may run against him.

Sixth District.—There are several candidates for the vacancy. B. N. Bixby, Thomas W. Pitman, Captain W. J. A. McGrath, Clerk of Justice Dowling's court, and Mr. Michael Kelly are also mentioned as candidates.

Seventh District.—The "Big Judge" holds high revel here, and it is said that he will go for a renomination. Mr. Joseph Maguire, a well-known auctioneer, Councilman Henry Murray and Mr. John Masterson, brother of the Alderman, are watching a chance to step into the shoes of the "Big Judge," who is about this time rusticating on the other side of the Atlantic. Those gentlemen think that Connolly ought to be content with his emoluments of the Register's office.

Eighth District.—The race in this part of the city will probably be the closest and most exciting of any that will take place next fall. Justice Ledwith now presides over the destinies of the office, and is determined to run, it matters not which way the wind blows. Alderman John Hardy is supposed to have the inside track for the Tammany nomination. Peter Dolan would like the place, but his chances are said to be small.

SUPERVISORS.

There will be two vacancies in the Board, Supervisors Roche and Smith going out. The former is certain to be renominated, while the latter vacancy has not yet been definitely determined upon. Mr. Jacob Cohen is strongly pressed by large numbers of his fellow citizens, and several enthusiastic meetings have been held to further his claims.

CORONER.

Mr. Schirmer was elected Coroner on the decease of Mr. Collins. As the Coroner at each election is placed in office for three years, and never for an unexpired term, this fact renders the present vacancy. Collin had served two years of his time when he died. It appears that Anthony Hartman, from the Seventeenth ward, has the inside track here so far, but he has a formidable competitor in the person of Colonel M. C. Murphy, member of Assembly from the Fifth ward. As the fees of the Coroner have been about doubled by an act of the Legislature, there will, no doubt, be innumerable candidates before election.

The foregoing statement of the political field contains all that is of any present interest on the subject.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, August 14—6 P. M.

Another unfavorable bank statement somewhat surprised the street this afternoon, after a day of easy money, with numerous transactions at five per cent and exceptional ones even as low as four. To find, notwithstanding this free supply of currency, that the banks had actually reduced their legal reserve during the week to the extent of over $3,000,000—$1,800,000 by loss of specie, and $1,300,000 by loss of legal tenders—created some astonishment. Nor was the cause of this exhibit in the matter of legal tenders clearly understood when the heavy disbursements of the government on account of bonds purchased was considered, and at present the only explanation that can be afforded is the assumption of a much heavier movement of currency to the Southwest during the week than has been reported. The loss of specie is easily accounted for by the large payments of customs duties, the importers taking advantage of the lower figure of the premium to move goods out of bond. Against this loss of legal reserve is a decrease in the bank liabilities by a reduction in the amount of the deposits of $1,267,297, which is more than counterbalanced, however, by increased expansion in the loans and discounts, amounting to $1,626,008. The banks hold of lawful money reserve in excess of the legal reserve $20,648,296, against $23,518,761 on last Saturday.

The following exhibits the totals of the last two statements in contrast:—

	August 7.	August 14.
Loans	$264,879,357	$266,505,365
Specie	26,003,925	24,154,499
Circulation	33,947,985	33,992,257
Deposits	200,220,008	198,952,711
Legal tenders	56,056,834	54,730,089

The exact figures of the changes are as follows:—

Increase in loans	$1,626,008
Decrease in specie	1,849,426
Increase in circulation	44,272
Decrease in deposits	1,267,297
Decrease in legal tenders	1,326,745

The precise relation between the liabilities and reserve is thus shown:—

	August 7.	August 14.
Deposits	$200,220,008	$198,952,711
Circulation	33,947,985	33,992,257
Total liabilities	$234,167,993	$232,944,968
Specie	26,003,925	24,154,449
Legal tenders	56,056,834	54,730,089
Total reserve	$82,060,759	$78,884,538
Twenty-five per cent res..	58,541,998	58,236,242
Excess over legal res've.	$23,518,761	$20,648,296

Decrease in legal reserve since last week, $2,870,465.

The future of the money market is engaging much of the attention of prominent and leading operators on the street, and beginning to excite among all classes, in view of its uncertainties, grave caution respecting time loans. Thus to-day, although money on call was freely offered at moderate rates, ranging in extreme figures from five to seven per cent, with the exceptions above noted, commercial paper of long date was only accepted with reluctance and discounts ruled stiff, even on prime names, at eight to ten per cent. In this connection the following extract, from the financial article of an evening paper of this afternoon, contains matter deserving consideration. It will be seen that the writer bears out what was said here yesterday respecting the importance of Mr. Boutwell being more outspoken regarding his intentions, to afford a proper opportunity to men of business to act intelligently in preparing for the contingencies of the next few months:—

The banks are not sanguine in their calculations upon the fall money market, and there would seem to be very obvious reasons for their placing themselves in a conservative position. At the date of the last bank statement the Clearing House banks held $56,000,000 of legal tenders [reduced since then to $54,730,000—ED. HERALD], which may be viewed as representing their resources for providing for the crop movements of the next ten or twelve weeks. What may be the requirements of these movements may be best judged from a comparison of late years. We find, then, that in 1868 the associated banks held on August 8 $74,000,000 of legal tenders, and that on October 31 the amount was reduced to $51,600,000; that in 1867 they had $76,000,000 on August 10, and only $54,300,000 on October 19; and that in 1866, when the crop movement came late, they held on September 1 $92,600,000, and on November 24 only $62,400,000. It thus appears that for the last three years the withdrawals of legal tenders from the New York banks in connection with the fall crop movements have ranged between $22,000,000 and $30,000,000. Yet to meet such a drain the banks hold only $56,000,000, of which $30,000,000 consists of three per cent certificates. Nor can it be said that the present extremely low condition of the legal tender line of the banks represents so much more currency in active circulation in the interior, which would lessen the drain on this city for crop movements; for the fact is that the legal tender circulation has been contracted about $24,000,000 since June, 1868, by the liquidation of interest-bearing legal tenders, while a very large amount of United States notes are held out of actual circulation in the South by close hoarding, so that the active circulation outside this city is probably somewhat less than it was a year ago. An impression prevails in some quarters that the West has found local use for its funds this summer to a large extent, instead of allowing them to remain here on deposit, and that, consequently, it is not in a position to draw so large an amount of money from the East as usual. We find, upon careful inquiry, however, among banks doing a Western business, that their Western deposits are at present larger than usual for this season, so that we stand exposed to a heavy demand from that section should the crop movement require it. This comparison of our present position with our impending wants is by no means assuring. It suggests the probability of our being within the next sixty days placed under the power of speculative manipulators of the money market. What may be the course of the Treasury we have no means of judging. Its action, however, must have an unusually intimate bearing upon the condition of the money market, and it is not wholly beyond the range of probability that the government may be called upon for greenbacks to liquidate three per cent certificates. We have reason to believe, however, that Mr. Boutwell will, as far as practicable, obviate any undue hoarding of currency in the Treasury.

The markets in Wall street to-day were generally barren of interest, extremely dull and with a weak feeling. The first sales of gold were made on the street at 134⅛, the price afterwards advancing to 134¼, at which figure it opened in the room, where it shortly advanced to 134⅜. From this it declined to 133⅞ on free speculative sales, which it reached shortly after noon, and between which and 134 and 134⅛ it continued steady for some time. Later there was a rally to 134⅜ on reports of large purchases of bonds to be made by Secretary Boutwell in September and October and a stoppage of gold sales after September. It was also reported that at the next meeting of the Cabinet propositions were to be considered for the purchase of Cuba, and would probably be adopted. Rumors of a decline in the price of bonds in the London market, stated on private advices, was likewise used to aid in the advance. At the formal closing of the room the price stood at 134¼, and at four o'clock 134⅜. Cash gold, as on yesterday, was in active demand at intervals during the day, the carrying rate ranging irregularly from 2 to 5 per cent. To-day's steamers took out in all $104,000 in specie. The disbursements of coin interest to-day amount to $33,457. The report of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day is as follows:—Gross clearings, $71,141,000; gold balances, $2,474,493; currency balances, $3,406,187.

The following is a detailed report of the specie exported from New York during the week:—

August 10—Steamer Cimbria, Hamburg—	
Gold coin	$1,100
August 10—Steamer Cimbria, London—	
Mexican dollars	5,000
Mexican doubloons	27,000
August 10—Steamer Cimbria, Paris—	
Silver coin	20,000
August 11—Steamer Russia, Liverpool—	
American gold	50,000
Gold bars	210,000
Mexican dollars	5,000
August 11—Steamer Alaska, Aspinwall—	
American silver	35,053
August 12—Brig John Lewis, Turk's Island—	
American silver	4,000
August 12—Steamer Hermann, London—	
American gold	232,500
August 12—Steamer Hermann, Paris—	
American gold	80,000
August 12—Steamer Missouri, Havana—	
Spanish doubloons	6,298
American silver	3,500
August 14—Steamer City of Antwerp, Liverpool—British gold	14,640
Silver bars	27,923
Gold bars	60,500
August 14—Schooner Rebecca C. Lane, Para	
American gold	1,000
Total	$784,116

Governments were dull and weak to-day as a result of the decline in gold. Transactions were on a limited scale and the market devoid of special features. The following were the closing figures:—United States sixes, 1881, registered, 122 a 122¼; do. do., coupon, 122 a 122¼; do. five-twenties, 1862, registered, 121¼ a 122; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123¾ a 123⅞; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121⅞ a 122; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121⅞ a 122; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120⅛ a 120¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120⅝ a 120¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120⅝ a 120¾; do. ten-forties, registered, 110¼; do. do., coupon, 113½ a 113¾; currency sixes, 109¾ a 110.

In State bonds new Tennessee and North Carolinas were the features on advanced quotations, the former on the second call being ½ per cent higher than in the morning, and the latter 1 per cent, continuing firm to the close.

The stock market shared in the general dulness of the street, and was heavy throughout the day, with narrow fluctuations and very moderate dealings. The following were the prices on the second call:—Canton, 58½ a 60; Cumberland, 35 a 36; Western Union, 38⅛ a 38⅜; Quicksilver, 15½ a 16; Mariposa, 8 a 9; do. preferred, 12 a 14½; Pacific Mail, 82⅞ a 83; Boston Water Power, 13 a 14½; Adams Express, 58⅝ a 59; Wells-Fargo Express, 19⅞ bid; American Express, 38¼ a 39; United States Express, 67 a 67¼; Merchants' Union Express, 10¼ bid; New York Central, 209⅝; Hudson River, 186 a 187; Harlem, 162½ a 164; Reading, 96¼ a 96¼; Michigan Central, 132; Lake Shore, 105⅜ a 105½; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½ a 106; Chicago and Northwestern, 88¼ a 88½; do. preferred, 97⅝ a 97¾; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 81½ a 85; Rock Island, 116½ a 116¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, 82½ a 82⅝; do. preferred, 89½ a 89⅝; Toledo and Wabash, 73½ a 75; do. preferred, 81; Fort Wayne, 153 a 153¼; Alton and Terre Haute, 35 a 36; do. preferred, 58 a 59; Ohio and Mississippi, 31⅞ a 32; New Jersey Central, 106⅞ a 106⅞; Chicago and Alton, 155 a 158; do. preferred, 158; Morris and Essex, 88½ a 88¾; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 125 a 125½; do. preferred, 123½ a 123¾; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 34½ a 34¾.

Foreign exchange was dull after the steamer and a shade weaker on sterling, but firm on francs and continental bills generally.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, August 14—10:15 A. M.

$20000 US 5-20, c, '62....	123⅜	100 shs United States Ex	68
20500 US 5-20, r, '65....	121⅛	100 do.........	67⅜
11500 US 5-20, c, '65, n...	120⅞	100 N Y Cen RR.....b60	212⅜
10000 US 5-20, c, '67.....	121¼	200 Reading RR.......c	96⅛
18500 US 5's, 10-40, reg.	110	600 do............c	96
15000 US 5's, 10-40, c...b3	114¼	100 Mich Central RR.b c	130
6000 US 6's, currency.	109¾	1200 Lake Shore&MSRR	105⅝
6000 Tenn 6's, new.....	51	100 do..........b5	105¾
5000 do...........	51⅛	25 Panama RR.....s60	240
10000 do...........	51⅜	200 Clev & Pitts RR.....	105½
15000 do...........	51½	150 C, Col, Cin & I RR..	80
21000 Va 6's, ex cou.....	56	130 do............	81
2000 Georgia 7's........	92	100 C & N W RR.........	87⅞
1000 N Car 6's, n.......	49½	600 do..............	88¾
1000 N Y 7's, b l, reg...	109	22 do.....bet call	89½
2000 N Y Cen 6's, '87...	92	200 Chic & N W RR pf..	97¾
1000 Chic & NW 1st....	91½	200 do.............c	97⅝
1000 Gal & Chi 1st m...	97	100 do.............	97¾
1000 Morris & Essex 2d.	92	300 Chicago & R I RR..	116⅞
7000 T & Wab 1st m, ex.	89	100 Mil & St Paul RR...	82⅛
5000 C & R I&P RR 7's.	95¼	100 do...........	82¼
4000 do......bet call	95	100 do...........	82⅜
6000 Chic & Alt 1st......	100	100 Mil & St Paul pf....	89½
1000 Lake Shore div bs	91	100 do..........s3	89⅜
1000 C, C & I Cent 1st.	82½	200 do..........b45	90
20 shs Bk of Commerce	125¼	100 P, Ft W & Chi RR...	153½
20 Del & Hud Canal....	128	100 do...........	153¼
100 Mariposa Min Co....	8	100 do......bet call	153⅛
100 Pacific Mail SS Co...	83⅜	100 Ohio & Miss RR.....	32¼
100 do...........	83¼	100 do.........b30	32¼
600 do...........	83⅛	50 Del, Lack & West...	112½
200 do.........s60	82¾	200 do............	112¼
200 do.........s30	83	100 N J Central RR....	107
200 Adams Ex.........	58⅞	25 N Y & N H RR......	145
5 Am Mer Un Exp....	38	100 C, C & I C RR.......	35

Twelve o'Clock M.

$1500 US 5-20, reg, '62..	121½	$23000 US 5-20, c, '67.s3	120⅞
5000 US 5-20, c, '64.....	121⅝	500 US 5's, 10-40, c.....	114⅛
5000 US 5-20, c, '65, n...	120⅝	20000 do..............	114
5000 do..........b3	120¾		

One o'Clock P. M.

$5000 Tenn 6's, new....	52	100 shs Chic & Rk I RR.	116⅝
4000 N Car 6's, n.......	50½	100 do..............	116½
14000 do..special tax	51	100 do.........s60	116¼
10000 Cleve&Tol s f bds.	100	10 do..............	117
100 shs Pacific M SS Co.	83	17 do..............	117¼
100 do.........b10	83	100 Mil & St Paul RR...	82¾
100 do..........b3	83	700 do.............	82½
30 Wells-Fargo Exp....	21	100 Mil & St P pref..b10	89¾
200 do..........s60	19½	100 do..............	89¾
100 do..........b15	19¾	100 Pitts, Fort W & C.b30	154
300 do..........s30	19½	100 do.............	153¼
400 do............	20	85 Morris & Es RR....	88⅝
100 Am Mer U Ex....s60	38½	100 Al & Ter H RR......	35
200 N Y Central RR.....	209¾	100 do.............	35¼
100 do..............	209⅝	200 Alton & Ter H pref..	59
200 do............s3	209½	500 Ohio & Miss RR.....	32
100 do..............	209⅝	200 Chic & Alton.......	155
5 U S Express Co.....	67	200 Han & St Jo RR.....	125
100 Hud River RR.bet c	185½	100 H & St Jos pref....	124½
200 Reading RR........	96⅛	100 do............	123½
200 Lake Shore&MS RR	105½	100 do............	123¾
300 do............	105⅝	100 Col, C & I C RR....	34⅝
100 Chic & NW RR pf..	97½	150 N Y & N H RR.....	145

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel....	38⅜ a 38⅝	Northwestern ..	88¼ a 88⅜
Pacific Mail.....	83 a 83⅛	Northwestern pf	97¾ a 97⅞
N Y Central	209⅝ a 209⅞	Rock Island....	116½ a 116⅝
Hudson River..	185½ a 186½	St Paul.........	82¼ a 82½
Harlem.........	162½ a 164	St Paul pref....	89½ a 89⅞
Erie...........	28½ a 28½	Ft Wayne......	153 a 153¼
Reading........	95⅞ a 96	Ohio & Miss....	31¾ a 32
Lake Shore.....	105¼ a 105⅜	N J Central....	107 bid.
Pittsburg........	105½ a 106		

MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following is a complete list of marine transfers from the 26th day of July to present date:—

Date.	Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price.
July 26..	Steamb't.	Eliza Hancock..	421 38-100	⅛	$8,000
July 26..	Schooner	John Mosser....	93 29-100	⅛	2,500
July 26..	Schooner	Carrie..........	233 90-100	½	5,000
July 27..	Steamb't.	Eureka..........	183 16-100	All.	6,500
July 27..	Steamb't.	Eureka..........	183 16-100	All.	3,000
July 27..	Propeller	Leader..........	188 78-100	All.	9,250
July 28..	Sloop....	Enterprise......	8 86-100	All.	450
July 28..	Brig.....	Wm. Creevey....	Not giv'n	All.	1
July 29..	Steamb't.	George.........	119 33-100	⅓	1,583
July 29..	Steamb't.	George.........	—	⅔	3,166
Aug. 3.	Tugboat..	Belle..........	33 91-100	All.	5,600
Aug. 3.	Schooner	W. H. Jewell...	46 72-100	All.	2,000
Aug. 3.	Canalb't.	T. W. Knight...	107	All.	300
Aug. 4.	Canal b't	Yuba...........	118 98-100	All.	1,400
Aug. 5.	Canal b't	Gen. Geo. B. McClellan........	106 53-100	All.	487
Aug. 6.	Yacht....	Minnehaha......	86 84-100	All.	3,000
Aug. 6.	Yacht....	Escort.........	20 44-100	All.	2,500
Aug. 6.	Sloop....	James R. Sayne.	47 31-100	All.	2,675
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	S. R. Halsey....	77 41-100	⅓	5,800
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	S. R. Halsey....	77 41-100	⅓	5,000
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	S. R. Halsey....	77 41-100	1-12	1,600
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	S. R. Halsey...	77 41-100	1-12	1,600
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	S. R. Halsey....	77 41-100	1-12	1,600
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	S. R. Halsey....	77 41-100	1-12	1,600
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	S. R. Halsey....	77 41-100	1-12	1,600
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	S. R. Halsey ...	77 41-100	1-12	1,600
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	Russia.........	147	1-12	1,600
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	Russia.........	147	1-12	1,600
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	Russia.........	147	1-12	1,600
Aug. 6.	Elevator.	Russia.........	147	1-12	1,600
Aug. 9.	Sloop....	Melvina........	11 89-100	All.	1,075
Aug. 10.	Schooner	Mary Augusta...	158	1-16	900
Aug. 10.	Propeller	Wm. Wells......	29 22-100	½	1,000
Aug. 10.	Yacht....	Charlotte.......	28 85-100	All.	300
Aug. 11.	Prop.....	Shetucket.......	270 92-100	All.	3,000
Aug. 11.	Prop.....	Shetucket.......	270 92-100	All.	3,000
Aug. 11.	Prop.....	Shetucket.......	270 92-100	All.	3,000
Aug. 12.	Sloop....	G. F. Rodgers...	11 92-100	All.	1,500
Aug. 12.	Sloop....	G. F. Rodgers...	11 92-100	All.	1,400
Aug. 12.	Schooner	Farmer.........	261 30-100	All.	4,500
Aug. 13.	Schooner	Otis...........	65 18-100	All.	2,100
Aug. 13.	Schooner	O. H. Perry.....	38 67-100	¼	750
Rug. 14.	Schooner	Jack Downing...	39 89-100	½	1,000

A CONNECTICUT ROMANCE.

A Divorced Couple Elope and are Married the Second Time.

[From the New Haven Palladium, August 14.]

About twelve months ago Richard Waite, whose relatives reside in Bradley street, led to the hymeneal altar, before a large assemblage of friends, at the George street Methodist church, Miss Jennie Githings, of Lafayette street. Richard had been generally regarded as a gay Lothario, to the sorrow of his relatives, and the marriage took place in opposition to the wishes of the bride's friends; but strong love had seemingly bound its silken cord firmly around him, and for six or eight months, it is said, he lived happily with the charming woman, who, notwithstanding the reports which Dame Rumor had whispered in her ears, had consented to be his wife. But at the end of that period a change came over the spirit of their dreams. For some reason, hitherto kept very secret, the once happy wife determined to sever the ties which bound them together. In Connecticut it is—luckily for mismated couples—easy to obtain a divorce, and some three months ago the court decreed them no longer man and wife. The lady returned to her friends and the gay Richard returned to the pursuits which he had followed in his bachelorhood. It is understood that Mrs. Waite's relatives were mainly instrumental in securing the separation, and that her consent was only obtained after continued, persistent urging on their part. It is easy to separate the bodies, but to divorce two loving hearts is quite a different matter. After their separation it would seem that only till then did they know how strong had been their affection for each other. By degrees they became intimate as of yore, indulging in the same moonlight walks and passing through a second courtship as earnestly as they did the first. A second marriage was talked of, but the lady's friends interposed the strongest opposition and positively refused their consent. Richard's friends were willing, and a little more. Finding that nothing better could be done they concluded to take the matter into their own hands, firmly believing that cruel, hard-hearted fathers and mothers have no right to keep asunder two hearts which Cupid had firmly united. On Thursday night they took the steamer Continental for New York, and those who knew of the affair in its incipiency are confident that they were remarried yesterday. The young man is about twenty-three years of age and the lady about twenty. They are both very respectably connected, and their best friends hope their second search for wedded bliss will be more successful than the first.

A PRIZE FIGHT INTERFERED WITH.—On Thursday afternoon, Lieutenant Smith, of the harbor police, was informed that a prize fight was about to take place at Point Airy, and sent a boat's crew to the island to put a stop to it. Upon the boat arriving there it was found that the fighting men had made their escape, and that the ropes and stakes had been carried off. It was understood that the fight took place in New Jersey.—*Philadelphia Ledger, August 14.*

THE INTER-UNIVERSITY CONTEST.

The Harvard and Oxford Boat Race—Criticisms on the Americans—The Rumors of Foul Play.

LONDON, August 2, 1869.

The London newspapers, which are always satisfied to be a week or two behind the public in all matters of news and general interest, are just beginning to wake up to a realization of the fact that four spirited and adventurous young oarsmen from an American University have made a journey across the Atlantic Ocean for the purpose of entering into a friendly contest with the same number of picked men from the Oxford University and with the laudable ambition of wresting from the English collegians the laurels they have repeatedly won in their famous races with the Cambridge crews. The Harvard boys having been now some ten or twelve days located at their quarters at Putney, on the Thames, we are at length favored with the opinions of the metropolitan journals as to their style of rowing, their general capacity as oarsmen and their prospects in the approaching struggle. These opinions are various, and if they all savor more or less of hypercriticisms and superciliousness we may well attribute the fact to the overweaning self-conceit which is a component part of John Bull's character. If we can place reliance upon these Cockney critics all chance of the success of the young American adventurers, or even of a well-contested race, is at an end; for, by whatever course of reasoning it may be reached, the conclusion is the same in all the London journals, and that is that the Harvards stand no chance whatever against the gallant "hoarsmen of Hoxford."

According to one authority they are too short in the stretch, and according to another they are too slow in the catch of the water. One critic discovers that there is no strength in the beginning of their pull, another that it is weak in the middle, and a third that it lacks power in the feathery end. Here we are told that they work with their arms and not with their bodies, and there that they lack the "lift together" and power in unison. Now we are assured that the dip of their oars is too deep, and now again we have the comforting wholesale assurance that they "lack style" altogether. To be sure, as four strapping fellows, tall, straight and muscular, and in every respect models of strength and activity, may any day be seen by the visitors to Putney sauntering on the bank or quietly pulling for practice on the river our newspaper critics are willing to admit the fact that the Harvard crew are fine, powerful men; but then "they haint got the style of the Hoxford fellows, you know," and so we are led to expect the Americans have made their transatlantic voyage for nothing, and are certain to return home discomfitted.

Now this may all turn out to be true, but it is certain that as yet there is nothing to justify the arrogant boasting of the Londoners or to assure the Oxford men in the victory of the coming race. The practice of the Harvard crew upon the Thames has been up to this point entirely satisfactory to their well wishers, whatever it may have been to the critics of the London press, and the best hopes of their friends have been raised by their quiet confidence and evident self-reliance. Of course their opponents have every advantage on their side and ought to come out victorious if they do not, and that in a fair race and without resort to any foul play. While the Harvard men were enduring the trials of a hard sea voyage, with its necessary prostration and danger of temporary injury to the constitution, the Oxford four were enjoying the healthful retreat of a retired riverside home, and were daily practising together on the river on which the match is to be rowed, availing themselves of the most experienced "coaching" they could secure, and getting themselves into perfect condition. Year after year they have raced over the course chosen by themselves for the contest, and they know every turn of its current, every ripple of its waters, while to the Americans it is an "unknown waste."

The Oxfords have insisted upon rowing with a coxswain and the Harvards have consented, although the presence of a coxswain in a boat is entirely new to them. While the Harvard students row only occasionally as an amusement and very seldom hear a whisper of a race, the use of the oar is a part of the English student's education, and every season the University match calls forth a spirit of emulation and incites the collegians to giant efforts to acquire proficiency in this their favorite pursuit. The details of an English boat race, the condition of the river, the action of the spectators, are all familiar to the Oxford crew, while they are all foreign to the Harvards. On the principle that every cock fights best on his own dunghill the Oxford crew will row better on their own river and surrounded by their friends than they could anywhere else, and nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of every thousand who witness the race will shout and throw up their caps and pray for the success of the Oxonians. All these are admitted facts, and they only prove that, if the Harvard men do win, they will wrench victory from the hands of fortune against tremendous odds. But despite them all, and notwithstanding the bounce and bombast of the British blowers, there are those competent to judge who feel a quiet confidence in the Harvard crew, which increases as they get more and more settled down to their work, and who firmly expect to see the crimson flag lead the dark blue at the winning post on the day of the race.

It is noticeable that through all the overwise prognostications of the London critics peeps forth a certain amount of apprehension which all their crowing does not suffice to allay. Thus we find some of the journals are making a great talk over the amount of "instruction" the Harvard men are to receive from Kelly, the ex-champion, who has been represented as their "coach," while one paper has the presumption to claim that they will be no longer an American crew when they are in a boat of English build and have been taught how to row by Englishmen. Now it happens that no arrangement has been made with Kelly at all, and the most he will do for the Harvards is to post them as to the course over which the race is to be rowed. It is not by any means certain that the Harvards will row in an English boat after all, nor are they at all dissatisfied with the boats they have brought with them from home. Long before they launched either of their boats on the Thames they had given orders to Salter, the English builder, for an English race boat, intending to try which they liked best. As to the amount of "instruction" they will receive, it may be as well to state on the best authority that they have up to this time seen nothing in English rowing that causes them any alarm, or that can, in their judgment, teach them any more than they already know. There is, therefore, not the slightest shadow of truth in any report that they are contemplating any change of "style," being very well contented with their own, and satisfied to try that against their English competitors, win or lose. If it suffices to bring them in ahead they will not feel annoyed should it fail to satisfy the critical taste of John Bull.

But are the Harvards to be permitted to win? That is the question that just now attracts general attention. It will not escape observation that certain journals, in their indignant repudiation of any intention of foul play, are so incensed at the bare hint of such a thing that they discountenance the discussion of the subject, and, as a consequence, any steps that may be contemplated to guard against it. Now, there is no doubt that the English nation, or the English people, or whatever may be the proper term for generalization, would be very indignant at any attempt to interfere with the perfect fairness of the race. It would be difficult to perceive how the English nation could be otherwise, seeing that every advantage lies with the English crew and that every one of their conditions has been complied with, however detrimental to the Americans. But then the English nation will not be at the race, while betting men who have been backing Oxford largely at long odds, and heated partisans, who would feel terribly annoyed at the defeat of the Oxonians, will be there in puffing steamboats, piratical wherries and clumsy barges. It is to be sincerely hoped, if the Harvard crew in the early part of the race give indications of superiority and lead the Oxford boat, that the hostile multitude on the river will not resort to foul means to deprive them of the laurels. Such an act would be a lasting disgrace to the nation, and hence it is difficult to understand why certain papers should feel so indignant at the idea of taking any measures to prevent its occurrence. It is all very well to abuse the American press for hinting at the possibility of such a disgraceful and cowardly proceeding, but then it should be borne in mind that the experience of the past does not give any very promising guarantee for the future. When Heenan came to England to fight the champion Sayers there was great talk about British love of fair play, and the American journalists who dared to hint at the possibility of a "foul" were severely rapped over the knuckles; but in the end, when it was seen that Sayers must be badly whipped, the ring was broken up and the American's life was threatened by the manly British boxers. There are roughs on the river as well as in the ring, and it is incumbent upon that highly respectable party, the English nation, to see that they do not indulge in their customary eccentricities on the day of the Anglo-American university boat race. These considerations make it appear singular and not altogether satisfactory that a portion of the press should evince so much sensitiveness as to refuse to discuss the possibility of foul play, and hence indignantly spurn the idea of taking any precautionary steps for its prevention. The day of the race has not yet been definitely fixed, and there has been some evidence of a desire to press the Havards to name the day at once. This is scarcely fair, and it is to be hoped they will firmly refuse to do so until they feel that they have thoroughly recovered from the effect of their sea voyage and are in proper condition for a good three or four weeks' practice over the course. This will be little enough, seeing that the Oxford crew will have been hard and steadily at work for as many months.

A woman has been arrested in Vienna for decoying young girls into her house and then bleeding them. The blood was used by this female fiend to wash herself with in order to preserve her beauty.

BALL IN HONOR OF GEORGE PEABODY.

The Peabody Ball at the White Sulphur Springs—Immense Attendance—Distinguished Personages Present—Five Hundred People En Costume—Great Display of Beauty—New York and Kentucky Rivals—Comic and Amusing Scenes.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, August 11, 1869.

These Springs, where in the olden times the Southern political leaders discussed and matured plans to perpetuate their power, were never the scene before of so brilliant and gorgeous a pageant as they were last evening on the occasion of the fête in honor of Mr. Peabody. The beauty, grace and intellect of the South and North, in brilliant, stylish and costly costume, paid homage to the great philanthropist, and in doing so illustrated how easy it is to obliterate the trace of birthplace and the petty rivalry of sections, when our people are left free by the politicians to follow their better inclinations. In the same vast ballroom shone resplendently the fair daughters of Virginia, New York, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Mississippi, Louisiana and Kentucky, and it would have been difficult for the keenest-eyed observer to have told the birth place of any of them, so indiscriminate were the beaux in their attentions to them all. The palm of beauty among this host of beauties seemed, however, narrowed down by general consent to two fair contestants—both blondes—Miss Vance, of Louisville, and Miss Souter, of New York. If your correspondent had been elected umpire he would, without doing violence to his taste or conscience, have decided in favor of the claims of the latter of the rival belles. The presence of the beauties named and their gallant escorts and admirers did not constitute the only attractive feature of the ball by any means, for there were in attendance from a half dozen States distinguished married ladies of the class who give tone to American society, and distinguished military men and civilians of more or less national reputation. General Robert E. Lee, owing to the recent death of his brother, Commodore S. D. Lee, did not participate in the festivities, but Beauregard, Henry A. Wise, Commodore Maury, Colonel J. S. Mosby, Generals Gary and O'Conner, of South Carolina; Buckner, of Kentucky, and other celebrities figured conspicuously during the evening. *En passant* I may remark that no young gentleman now at the White Sulphur pays the ladies more unremitting attentions than General Beauregard, and rumor has revived the report of last season—that he is addressing, with fair prospects of success, a belle from Lynchburg. His attentions to her are certainly very marked, and I see no reason why she should not appear here next summer as the brilliant Mrs. General Beauregard. I did not observe Blacque Bey among the throng, although one of the striking beauties among the Virginian belles looked bewitching in bright colored satin and sparkling jewels as "the Light of the Harem."

The dancing commenced before ten, and the interminable German was being done in the small hours of the morning. The supper was a splendid affair, and fully in keeping with the rest of the entertainment. Sparkling wine flowed in profusion and seasoned the supper-table talk of one of the most brilliant companies that ever sat down to table in the spacious dining hall of the White Sulphur. By the way, you will be able to judge of the scale upon which everything here is gotten up when I inform you that this ball has capacity for dining 1,500 persons comfortably.

You need not conclude from the list above that the conspicuous gentlemen whose names are given are the only persons of note here, for there are hundreds who in their States and localities occupy influential positions. For instance, there are a half-dozen Virginia judges whose legal attainments give character and weight to the decisions of the courts of that State, members and ex-members of State Legislatures, ex-members of Congress and representatives of the press from six States. These, of course, all help to make the general society here remarkably attractive and entertaining to visitors who enjoy something else at a place like this besides pretty faces, music and sulphur water.

The ball was a perfect galaxy of Southern youth and beauty, with a sufficient representation from the great North to make a contrast. It was easy to distinguish the Northern from the Southern belle, not particularly in the style of beauty so much as in the manner of each, their dress and general deportment. Your Northern beauties, familiar with the glare and glitter of fashion, the pomp and display so often presented at Long Branch, Saratoga and Newport, bore a nonchalant air as they were whirled in the giddy mazes of the dance. They were all charming, if not fascinating, but there was a peculiar aristocratic motion connected with them when singled out among the host of Southern beauties by whom they were surrounded. An easy, graceful and dignified bearing distinguished the Southern ladies, that was forcible and striking, and their attire, though becomingly fashionable, was divested of that extreme gaudiness and display so remarkable in their fair cousins. All were, however, bewitchingly lovely in their gay costumes, and, if report speaks the truth, many a gallant cavalier was made a captive by the fair ones on this delightful occasion.

So charming were all the ladies in appearance that it would be invidious to make distinctions; but as a matter of interest to the fair readers of the HERALD I give a few of the characters and costumes among the throng. One that attracted great attention was Miss F. Turner, of New York, who appeared as Marie Antoinette, in the full costume of the French Court, with powdered hair and white plume, looking really queenly and dignified, and as she danced with Colonel Rush, of Lousiana, as Paul Clifford, the pair were the observed of all observers. Miss Mary Maben, of Richmond, as the Gleaner, with white underskirt striped with different colors, scarlet tunic, black velvet bodice, wreath of wheat and wild flowers, and a beautiful white lace scarf round her shoulders, made a very charming appearance. Miss Fannie Rutherford, of Richmond, as Snow Flake, was exceedingly pretty. Miss Bell Campbell, of Richmond, who is a blonde—and blondes are now the favorites—looked charming in a dress of blue silk under body of smoked tissue, turban of rainbow silk and tulle veil spangled with rain drops. Miss Flora Allen, of the same city, wore a tulle overskirt, looped with flowers and leaves, and was much admired as Summer. Miss Mary Thomas, of Baltimore, personated the Daughter of the Regiment, wearing a dress of white satin striped downward with blue; red, white and crimson satin coat, canteen; and the graceful little hat of the character set with a military air which was admirable. Miss Sallie Montague, of Richmond, was very pretty as Moonshine, in a dress of white tarlatan, blue overskirt of silk, white veil and blue mask. Miss Mary Kent, of Richmond, another blonde, with black eyes and flaxen hair, wore a dress of white tarlatan, underskirt of white silk and white illusion veil, and was greatly admired. Miss Mary Wynne, of Baltimore, wore a dress of white tarlatan trimmed with silver lace, decked with colored leaves, wings trimmed with gold lace flowers, and her hair was powdered. Miss Sallie Rutherford, of Richmond, wore a full ball dress of white muslin flounced to the waist. Miss Sallie Enders, of the same city, a beauty, appeared as Peg Woffington, in a dress of blue silk trimmed with point lace, hair glistening with costly jewels and flowers and powdered. She was greatly admired because of her graceful and majestic form, and was recognized as one of the beauties of the occasion. Miss Skipwith, of West Virginia, a brunette with brown eyes, represented the Persian Girl, in a magnificent dress of silver foil, turban of same, with three pendant plaits wrapped with pearls. Mrs. James Syms, a dignified matron of Richmond and leader of the *ton*, appeared exceedingly graceful in a full dress of pearl-colored silk, white and plush wreath of flowers and a collar of costly lace. Mrs. Connor, of Louisiana, as the Marquise, personated that character to perfection, in a pink silk skirt over a dress of green satin made in the Watteu style and wearing a satin pearl necklace. Miss Thayer, of New York, as the Shepherdess, was charming. She wore an overskirt of pink silk and underskirt of muslin. Mrs. General Connor, of South Carolina, formerly a Richmond belle, who married the General at the cessation of hostilities, wore a full ball dress. She is another beautiful blonde, and in a lilac moire antique dress, bertha of point lace, and handsome necklace of pearls, looked exceedingly charming. Miss Taylor, of Georgia, still another blonde and a beauty, wore a dress of white tarlatan, trimmed with artificial leaves. Her hair, thick and luxuriant, was loose, flowing below the waist, and she attracted considerable attention. Miss Shiff, of New Orleans, as Queen Elizabeth, wore a dress of green velvet, ermine all round, open in front; moire antique petticoat, embroidered in gold, with magnificent jewels to suit. She is also a blonde, with bewitching brown eyes, that made her an object of much attraction. Miss Williams, of Baltimore, wore a dress of tulle, plain, and a heavy necklace and cross of diamonds. It would be impossible to describe all the dresses, which were of the most elegant and costly description.

There will be a grand ball given to the press about the 1st of September, when, it is expected, some important political action will be determined upon.

BOGUS EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I feel it my duty, through the medium of your valuable paper, to lay before the public the following facts:—Last summer a friend of the writer, residing in another city, paid a visit to Long Branch with his family, and on his departure from there delivered his baggage to one of the employes of the New York and Long Branch Express Company, so called, for transportation to New York, and received a check therefor. Arriving at New York he found that the trunks were gone. On applying to the company the receipt of the baggage was admitted, but that was all that was known about it, and he never saw his baggage again. As all compensation was refused the matter was placed in the hands of an attorney, who sued the company, and some time last winter recovered a judgment, no defence whatever being interposed by the company. An execution was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, but he could not find any property. Finally it was discovered that the company had no corporate existence, and only does business during the summer months. The person in charge of the business, on being inquired of at different times by different persons gave each time a different name of some person as the owner of the concern, but refused to disclose such owner's whereabouts, and the Directory does not tell.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS REUNION.

Major General Slocum has arranged to meet the officers of his old command (the Twelfth corps) on the battle-field at Gettysburg on the 24th and 25th inst. His line embraced Culp's Hill, where acres of forest trees are now dead and dying from the effects of that terrible musketry fire. It is rumored that Greene's brigade will rebuild their lines of breastworks, as the most appropriate landmark of their position. Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, who commanded a division of Slocum's corps, will meet him on the field. Major General Wright, the old Sixth corps commander, whose troops arrived at Gettysburg in the nick of time on the evening of the second day's engagement, after thirty-five miles of continuous marching, will arrive at Gettysburg via Washington early in the week. Major General Newton, the commander of the First corps after Reynolds' death, will join the party and be present to establish the positions of his command during the second and third days' fights.

General Graham, whose command contested so desperately with General Barksdale for the possession of the peach orchard, and who was severely wounded and captured on the field, has telegraphed throughout the country, and received favorable responses that his staff and line officers will almost unanimously meet him there. General Ward, whose command opened the second days' engagement at the Devil's Den, and Major General Ingalls and Generals Dickinson, Tremaine, Lock, and Majors Bullard and Cooney, of the staff, will be of the party. Major General Webb, whose line formed the objective point of General Longstreet's famous charge on the afternoon of the third day, will be present. It is also expected that his father, General J. Watson Webb, will accompany him, and James Walker, the historical painter, who, for the past three years has been engaged upon a painting representing the repulse of Longstreet's charge, has accepted an invitation from the Gettysburg Battle Field Memorial Association to visit Gettysburg at this time. Major General Howard will meet the party from Washington. Colonel Bachelder, the author of the isometrical drawing of the field, and who is now writing a history of the battle, will leave here on the 20th to assist in the arrangements for the occasion. These gentlemen are desirous of meeting as many of their old comrades in arms as can make in convenient to be present, in order that what has been so well begun may be equally well finished.

General officers at the battle of Gettysburg who intend to be present at the reunion during the week, commencing August 23, will be furnished with free transportation tickets from Boston or New York on application to Colonel John B. Bachelder, No. 59 Beekman street, New York.

DELAY IN THE ISSUE OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The Treasury Department is uneasy at the delay of the fractional currency. Superintendent McCartee, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, went to New York on Wednesday noon with instructions to settle the difficulties. Anticipating a supply greater than the demand could possibly be, the Treasurer some time since issued circulars calling in all the old issue. The consequence is that large sums are daily received at the department for redemption and there is now no fractional currency for issue. The presses in the seal room are comparatively idle, while the indications are that the strike in New York will either prove successful or the government will be compelled to take the printing under its own charge. In view of the urgent demand for the currency the Treasury has been compelled to bring out some of the old issues, which it was thought had been forever dispensed with, and throw them upon the market.—*Washington (August 13) correspondence Philadelphia Press.*

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CONNELL—SPENCE.—On Tuesday, August 10, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, by the Rev. Isidore Daubresse, Mr. HUGH G. CONNELL to Miss ELLIE E. SPENCE, second daughter of the late Jasper Spence, all of this city.

HUNTER—WATTERSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 12, by the Rev. Francis Peck, JASON C. HUNTER, of New York, to Miss EMILY WATTERSON, of Brooklyn, E. D.

LYNCH—BRADY.—On Thursday evening, August 5, at the Church Holy Name of Jesus, Bloomingdale, N. Y., by Rev. Richard Brennan, assisted by Rev. Dr. Brandt, MICHAEL JAMES LYNCH, of this city, to ANNE TERESA BRADY, eldest daughter of Mrs. George Finnegan, of Bloomingdale.

WHITEHOUSE—WALTERS.—In Brooklyn, E. D., at the residence of and by the Rev. W. H. Boole, JOSEPH WHITEHOUSE, of 133 Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. (late of London, England), to MARY ALICE, youngest daughter of Benjamin Walters, Esq., of Derby, England.

Died.

ALGER.—On Saturday, August 14, HAROLD HASLAM, only child of F. C. and Josephine Alger, and grand-son of Ira Losee, Esq., of Hempstead, L. I., aged 9 months and 21 days.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BINGHAM.—On Thursday, August 12, of cholera infantum, JOHN JAMES, infant son of Jacob W. and Margaret A. Bingham, aged 2 months.

BAKER.—At New Orleans, La., on Friday, August 6, of pernicious fever, JACOB, eldest son of Frederick S. and Margaret G. Baker, aged 16 years, 5 months and 12 days.

BERRY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 13, Captain WM. C. BERRY, in the 55th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,316 Fulton avenue, near Classon avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at four o'clock.

BRADY.—On Friday, August 13, after a short illness, THOMAS FRANCIS BRADY, youngest son of Joseph C. and Mary E. Brady.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Patrick McLaughlin, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 317 East Fortieth street, near Second avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BURGHER.—On Friday, August 13, ROBERT, only son of Catharine Burgher, of Staten Island, aged 15 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at his late residence, 149 East Thirty-second street, this (Sunday) morning, at eleven o'clock. The remains will be taken to the Moravian church, Staten Island, for interment.

BURKHARDT.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, August 14, WILLIAM BURKHARDT, in his 27th year.

For further notice see daily papers of to-morrow.

BLECH.—On Friday, August 13, after a long illness, ANNA, wife of Gustave Blech, aged 28 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence, No. 128 Tenth avenue, corner of Eighteenth street.

BROWNING.—On Friday, August 13, WILLIAM BROWNING, aged 70 years, 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 139 Bank street, corner of Washington street.

CASEY.—WILLIAM CASEY.

The members of the Operative Masons' are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, corner of Thirtieth street and Second avenue, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CONDON.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, August 14, at the residence of her son-in-law, Maurice Barry, Sixty-second street, between Second and Third avenues, in this city, while on a visit with her friends, JOANNA MARY, wife of Thomas Condon, of Cortland, N. Y.

Her remains will be taken for interment to Pine Wood Cemetery, Marathon, Cortland county, N. Y., this (Sunday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

CURRAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 14, THOMAS FRANCIS CURRAN, beloved son of Francis and Margaret Curran, aged 3 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 186 Myrtle avenue, at two o'clock, on Monday afternoon.

CLITZ.—On Saturday, August 14, ADOLPHUS DE RUSSY, only child of Edward M. and Sarah Clitz, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at eleven o'clock, from 120th street, fifth house west of Second avenue, south side, Harlem.

DOYLE.—On Saturday, August 14, after a short illness, PATRICK DOYLE, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 135 Crosby street.

EARLEY.—On Friday, August 13, BERNARD J. EARLEY, aged 25 years.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, John H. and James A., also of his brother-in-law, John Riley, are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, from 245 West Thirty-fifth street.

FITZGERALD.—On Friday, August 13, JULIA, daughter of William and Kate Fitzgerald.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral this (Sunday) evening, at one o'clock, from 145 East Twenty-second street.

FERRIS.—On Friday, August 13, JAMES FERRIS, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Throg's Neck, Westchester county, N. Y., on Monday, at twelve o'clock noon. Carriages will be in waiting at Williamsbridge on the arrival of the 9:10 train from Twenty-sixth street.

FLYNN.—At Melrose, Westchester county, on Thursday, August 12, after a short illness, JOHN W. FLYNN, aged 25 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family, also of his brother, David H. Flynn, are invited to attend the funeral, this day (Sunday), at twelve o'clock, from his parents' residence, Mott street, opposite College avenue, Melrose.

GODINE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 13, SUSIE CRESSWELL, infant child of John A. and Fannie E. Godine, aged 7 months and 11 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, Francis Godine, No. 213 West Fifty-third street, New York, this (Sunday) afternoon, at four o'clock.

Newark and San Francisco (Cal.) papers please copy.

GROSSMAYER.—On Friday, August 13, LEON, son of Nathan and Sarah Grossmayer, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Funeral this (Sunday) morning, at nine o'clock, from No. 410 East Fifty-first street.

GRAU.—On Friday morning, August 13, of palpitory apoplexy, EMANUEL GRAU, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence 54 East Twenty-sixth street.

HACKET.—On Saturday, August 14, after a long illness, JAMES HACKET, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of volunteer Engine Company No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, from his late residence, corner of Montgomery avenue and Third street, Hudson City, N. J.

HANNA.—On Wednesday, August 11, at the residence of her brother, 188 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., of consumption, JANE HANNA, aged 26 years.

Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

HAYES.—On Friday, August 13, JAMES HAYES, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 Oak street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

HANVIN.—On Saturday, August 14, after a long and painful illness, CATHARINE, the beloved wife of Bernard Hanvin, and daughter of the late John and Jane O'Neill, a native of Kingstown, county Dublin, Ireland, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 207 East Forty-fourth street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

Dublin papers please copy.

HENRY.—On Friday, August 13, ELIZABETH BEEKMAN, widow of James Henry and daughter of the late Theophilus Beekman, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Clement's church, Amity street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The remains will be deposited in the family vault of St. Mark's church, in this city.

HODGE.—At the Knoll, near Phœnixville, Pa., on Thursday, August 12, Mrs. MARGARET D. HODGE, in the 87th year of her age.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

KERR.—On Saturday, August 14, FRANCIS KERR, aged 60 years, the beloved wife of John Kerr.

The funeral will take place on Monday morning, at nine o'clock, from her late residence in Eighty-seventh street, from thence to St. Laurences church where a solemn mass of requiem will be said.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KIRKHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 14, MARY ELIZABETH, beloved wife of William J. Kirkham, aged 31 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, from Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avenues.

KNOWLTON.—In Hoboken, N. J., at the residence of his mother, Mrs. William McKenzie, on Friday, August 13, FRANK KNOWLTON, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Hudson streets, on Monday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, August 13, after a short illness, TERESA, wife of John Kennedy.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 12 Grand street, between Third and Fourth streets, Hoboken, N. J., this (Sunday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

LEE.—At Bolton, Lake George, on Thursday, August 12, of congestion of the brain, WILLIAM HENRY, youngest son of Stephen G. and Georgiana G. Lee, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The remains were interred in Greenwood.

MEARES.—At No. 217 West Eighteenth street, JANE, only child of Thomas and Charlotte Meares, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MYERS.—On Saturday, August 14, JAMES C. MYERS, aged 21 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 234 South Second street, Brooklyn, E. D.

MEEHAN.—On Saturday, August 14, FRANCIS, son of John and Mary Meehan, aged 5 years, 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 92 Cherry street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MEANY.—On Thursday, August 12, JEREMIAH MEANY, aged 27 years, 4 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of the Thomas Coman Association and ex-members of Eagle Engine Company No. 13, of the late volunteer fire department, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 406 Pearl street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MEEHAN.—On Saturday morning, August 14, CHARLES C. MEEHAN, only son of Mary and the late John Meehan, aged 1 year, 10 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, Thomas McKeon, 13 Prince street, New York city.

MOONEY.—On Saturday, August 14, GEORGE F., youngest son of John and Hannah Mooney.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Twenty-first street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, Brooklyn, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MORGAN.—At Clinton, Iowa, on Thursday, August 12, EDWARD CHAUNCEY, son of Henry A. and Ann Eliza Morgan, of this city, in the 20th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURPHY.—On Saturday morning, August 14, THOMAS JAMES MURPHY.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1,170 First avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MURPHY.—On Saturday evening, August 14, at her residence, 25 William street, ANN, wife of Owen Murphy.

Notice of the funeral in Monday's Herald.

MCHUGH.—FRANCIS MCHUGH, son of John L. McHugh, aged 21 days.

Funeral from residence, No. 407 West Thirty-sixth street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCALLISTER.—On Saturday, August 14, at the house of Mr. D. Clarkson, 403 West Nineteenth street, BRIDGET MCALLISTER, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday morning, at ten o'clock, from St. Columba's (Roman Catholic) church, 339 West Twenty-fifth street.

MCGUIRE.—In Williamsburg, CONSTANTINE MCGUIRE, in the 61st year of his age, born in the parish of Tynan, county Armagh, Ireland.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Metropolitan avenue, near Bushwick avenue, Williamsburg, on Monday afternoon, at two a clock.

PRENTICE.—On Saturday, August 14, EMMA JANE, eldest daughter of Robert and Catharine Prentice, aged 4 years and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 85 Eighth avenue.

PRESBY.—In Newark, N. J., on Friday, August 13, of cholera infantum, CHARLES W., infant son of Charles M. and Bessie Presby, aged 5 months.

Funeral will take place on Monday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 57 State street, Newark, N. J. Friends can meet the remains at the Morris and Essex Railroad depot, Hoboken, at eleven o'clock in the morning. Place of interment, Greenwood Cemetery.

Montreal papers please copy.

ROMER.—On Friday, August, 13, ELIZA, wife of Henry Romer, in the 66th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Methodist Episcopal church at Pleasantville, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHEPARD.—On Friday, August 13, of cholera infantum, FLORENCE VANDERBILT, only child of Elliot F. and Maggie V. Shepard, aged 7 months and 5 days.

Funeral services will take place at No. 459 Fifth avenue, on Monday afternoon, at three o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

SPROULL.—On Saturday, August 14, EMELINE DICKSON SPROULL, daughter of the late Jeremiah and Sarah D. Sproull.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Sproull, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Terhune, No. 244 West Forty-ninth street, on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SHANNON.—Suddenly, on Friday, August 13, at the residence of Hon. William Radford, Yonkers, ALFRED AUGUSTUS SHANNON, in the 18th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed church, Yonkers, this (Sunday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

SHENTON.—On Wednesday, August 11, HARRIET A., widow of George Shenton, aged 41 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Yorkville Baptist church, Eighty-third street, between Second and Third avenues, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCHERFF.—On Friday, August 13, AMELIA MARY, beloved daughter of Philip and Mary Scherff, aged 9 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Twenty-first street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, South Brooklyn.

Western papers please copy.

THERIOTT.—On Sunday, August 8, AUGUSTE VALENTINE, infant son of Charles J. and Louisa Theriott.

TAGGART.—On Thursday, August 12, DANIEL TAGGART, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 770 Washington street.

TRAINER.—At the Highlands of Neversink, suddenly, on Friday, August 13, PETER, youngest son of Alicia and John B. Trainer, aged 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Sunday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 462 West Twenty-fourth street.

TURTON.—Suddenly, on Friday, August 13, HATTIE, youngest daughter of Thomas and Ann Eliza Turton, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Evergreen avenue, near Conselyea street, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

TAPPEN.—On Saturday, August 14, ANNIE ANN PAGE, daughter of the late Jeremiah Tappen.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Sheep's Head Bay, Gravesend, Long Island, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock. Take the Coney Island cars at Fulton ferry at seven o'clock and eight minutes to eight.

WHITNEY.—On Friday, August 13, JOHN THOMAS WHITNEY, son of Francis R. and Sophronia A. Whitney, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, 88 Thompson street, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SUBURBAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

A MAN ACCIDENTLY SHOT.—Yesterday afternoon a policeman was sent to kill a mad dog in Essex street, and was firing a shot at the animal, when the ball passed through an old fence and entered the right leg of Mr. Hayes, who was approaching to witness the performance. A dangerous wound was inflicted on Mr. Hayes, and he was removed for medical treatment.

Hudson City.

A HOTEL KEEPER CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.—A few days ago Mr. Frederick A. Giles, one of the owners of the watch factory at West End, made an affidavit before Recorder Aldridge that in the month of March last James A. Wood and a man named Risley entered into a contract with the Marion Building Company by which the management of the St. James Hotel was entrusted to them, the company fixing the rates for boarders. Wood and Risley agreed to supply all the requirements and make payments at stated times to the company in proportion to the amount received from boarders as rent for the premises. Risley resigned his position, and Wood had, therefore, exclusive control; but it is alleged that since Risley's retirement Wood failed to remit the profits according to stipulation. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Wood, who it was reported threatened to resist the authorities. Constable Johnson, however, entered the premises and presenting a revolver at Wood told him to march along. The order was obeyed and Wood was taken before the Recorder, who held him to bail for his future appearance. The examination was postponed till next Monday two weeks. A charge was also preferred against Wood of threatening to take the life of Theodore Dumont, a boarder at the hotel, whom he accused of telling Mr. Giles concerning the alleged defalcations, and on this charge he was also held to bail.

SUPPOSED FOUL PLAY—A WOMAN MISSING—HER HUSBAND ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.—Yesterday forenoon Coroner Warren and Chief of Police Robinson were engaged in investigating a case of a very mysterious character, which has caused no little excitement among the citizens near West End. It appears that about three weeks ago a Scotchman, named William Chesser, came with his wife to Hudson City in search of employment, and was shortly afterwards hired as a laborer at the water works, near the Hackensack bridge. Some ten days ago he announced to his fellow laborers his intention of emigrating with his wife to Canada, and after two days they both took their departure at West End, *en route* for that country. Shortly after going on board the train they were overheard by some of the officials to speak in harsh terms and quarrel with each other. Nothing more was seen or heard of them until the afternoon of Wednesday, when William returned to Hudson City and declared to his old companions that his wife had deserted him on the railroad and promised to return to their former boarding house at West End. When this tale was unfolded to the foreman of the laborers on the meadows he suspected that Chesser's statement was not exactly true, and on Friday he and some of the workmen gave information to the authorities of what had transpired, as the wife was yet a nonentity in the neighborhood. Recorder Aldridge immediately ordered the arrest of the husband, who was accordingly arraigned yesterday forenoon. When interrogated as to what had become of his wife he blushed at intervals and told different stories of her conduct. He was thereupon committed without bail to the County Jail to await the result of further investigation. Meanwhile the examinations made by the Chief and Coroner cast a shade of suspicion over the whole affair. Bundled up in the luggage of the prisoner, every article of the clothing which the wife had worn on going away was found tightly wrapped in paper. William refused to give any information of the manner in which he had come to bring them back. There are various rumors afloat of Chesser's conduct towards his wife, some of the workmen averring that he "dumped her into the river," while others incline to the belief that he had caused her death by greater violence in dashing her on the road while the train was in motion. The prisoner will be held in custody until the authorities are satisfied that he is innocent of the charges made against him, which is anything but probable at the present time.

Communipaw.

THE STOCK YARDS.—During the past week 338 cars arrived at the stock yards, containing 3,499 cattle, 10,194 hogs and 8,097 sheep. There were slaughtered during the week 532 cattle, 10,017 hogs and 6,138 sheep.

Newark.

A LAME EXCUSE.—It is offered as a reason why all the lines of horse cars do not run on Sunday in this city, despite the expressed wish and desire of the people, that most of the directors and other officials are out of town taking their summer vacation.

MUSICAL.—The Eintracht Singing Society, of this city, which numbers thirty or more fine voices and is in a flourishing condition, have accepted an invitation to participate in the second Sommernacht's Fest of the New York Liederkranz, which takes place next Tuesday evening, at Jones' Woods.

THE GERMANIA VETERAN SOCIETY have elected the following officers for the ensuing six months:—President, Theodore Flenk; Vice President, Hans Roeltger; Corresponding and Financial Secretaries, Messrs. Fred. Felger and Fred. Schueller; Treasurer, Gottlieb Schwalz. The society has a fund of nearly $1,500, and has accomplished a great deal of good.

RIVER ACCIDENTS.—On Friday the sloop Ben Higgins ran foul of the Centre street bridge and damaged the side plank so that trade was delayed several hours. A collision took place previously between the steamer Naushon and the tug Lawrence, resulting in but slight damage to either. The Lawrence was again unfortunate and run aground on the flats just below the new railroad bridge. She got off all right after a few hours' waiting.

ALLEGED DISGRACEFUL OCCURRENCE—SERIOUS ATTACK ON CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN.—An occurrence of a very disgraceful character is alleged to have taken place a few evenings ago on board the excursion steamer General Sedgwick, whereby two Catholic clergymen and several other persons were more or less seriously beaten and hurt. It appears that among the guests of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick on their excursion up the Hudson river to Mount St. Vincent were Rev. Fathers Dalton, of this city, and Corrigan, of New York, besides a company of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, including what the Friendly Sons were pleased to designate some of the first families of Ireland. Everything passed off in the pleasantest manner possible until on the return, when the boat was near the Central Railroad bridge which spans Newark Bay, Father Dalton thought to play a joke on Christopher Nugent, a man of powerful physique and a member of a leading morocco finishing firm in this city, by placing his (Nugent's) hat on the head of one Patrick Smith. On turning round Nugent waxed wrathy at the disappearance of his hat, and seeing it on Smith he, as alleged, dealt him a powerful blow, so as to fell him to the deck. Father Dalton at once proceeded to explain that it was he that had taken the liberty with the hat, when, as stated, he too was placed *hors de combat* by another of Nugent's blows. Father Corrigan ran to the assistance of the prostrate clergyman, as did also Professor Schmidt, organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral, when they also were knocked down and very roughly handled. At this juncture a Mr. Moran, one of Nugent's business partners, started up and commenced kicking the priests, when Mr. Paul Buchanan and a deck hand appeared and put a stop to the affair. Intense excitement prevailed for some considerable time subsequently, but no more blows were struck. Though every effort has been used to keep the matter quiet, it is known to a large number of persons. That such an occurrence should have taken place is the more surprising from the fact that Mr. Nugent has been looked upon as one of the stanchest adherents of the church and been always foremost in works of charity. Whether there was any liquor on board has not been ascertained, and the inference can only be in one direction.

Elizabeth.

A TERRIBLE BURNING CASUALTY occurred in Elizabeth, N. J., last evening, about nine o'clock. The victim was Adam Wirt, proprietor of a bakery, at No. 6 Morris avenue, who was dreadfully burned about the head and face while attempting to draw some blazing faggots from his oven—a back draught having descended the chimney and forced the flames through the door upon him. His wounds were immediately attended to by the Rev. Father Henry, of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, who expresses serious doubts of his recovery.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT.—A large concourse of people gathered at St. Nicholas' church yesterday forenoon to witness the funeral services over the remains of young Eller, whose sad decease, through an accident, has already been noticed in the HERALD. The services were conducted by Rev. Fathers Henry Johnson and Kane, and consisted of the celebration of high mass and the singing of a solemn requiem. The Excelsior Base Ball Club, of which deceased was a member, attended in a body. There were also present a number of prominent city and county officials. The other injured men, Hess and Keller, are doing nicely and will soon be about.

Paterson.

PASSAIC COUNTY COURTS.—An adjourned session of Passaic county courts was held yesterday morning, Judge Bedel presiding. Considerable routine business was transacted, but no case of importance or interest was brought up.

TAX SALES.—The sale of lands for unpaid city taxes, announced for yesterday afternoon, was further adjourned until Thursday afternoon next, when the sale will positively take place, without further adjournment. The property to be sold comprises many hundred city lots.

FIRE.—About half-past six o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Isaac Van Blarcom, situated in the rear of his residence, No. 89 Marshal street. The stable was almost wholly destroyed. Loss from $400 to $500. A barn adjoining, owned by John Marr, was also slightly damaged, and it is only owing to the exertions of the Fire Department that a great deal of property was not destroyed, as the locality is very thickly built. After the fire a quarrel between two of the engine companies occurred, which at one time threatened a serious riot; but better judgment prevailed, and order was soon restored.

Hackensack.

THE IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION.—Some excitement exists at this place relative to the Hackensack Improvement Commission. Judges Voorhis and Huyler both claim to be president of the commission, and there is consequently a state of confusion. At a meeting two days ago Mr. E. Winton attempted to make an explanation, with a view to settling the difficulty, when he was most unceremoniously gavelled down, amid the greatest confusion, and not allowed to speak. There are high controversies on the question, and things have resolved themselves into a most inextricable muddle.

THE COMMUNIPAW ABATTOIR.

Injunction Granted by Chancellor Zabriskie Yesterday—The Abattoir Declared a Nuisance—How the Announcement was Received—Excitement Among the Butchers and Drovers.

The war on the Communipaw Abattoir which has been waged by certain parties in Jersey and Bergen cities since the completion of the structure, was carried into the courts yesterday on a motion before Chancellor Zabriskie at Jersey City that an injunction do issue restraining Henry R. Payson, Isaac Freese, Jr., Samuel W. Allerton, David Sherman, James McBride, George Bartlett and others from doing the acts alleged against them in the bill of complaint; that the foregoing persons may answer to the bill; that the act incorporating the New Jersey Stock Yard Company did not operate to repeal certain acts named or the statute or common law relative to nuisances. Attorney General Gilchrist appeared in support of the motion. The reading of the bill of complaint occupied fully two hours. The complainants are Seth G. Babcock, John Van Horn, Jr., John A. Babcock, John A. Post, Delos E. Culver, Ephraim W. Buck, William Keeney and John R. Halladay, owners of property affected.

THE BILL OF COMPLAINT.

The complaint sets forth that the act incorporating the New Jersey Stock Yard Company nowhere authorized them to keep, feed, water, market, kill, deliver or transfer live stock or dead or unsound animals, or to take care of, subsist, handle or render the same, but simply to erect and maintain the yards, &c., necessary to enable others to do such acts. The bill also sets forth that the offal rendering—if authorized at all—should be done in a careful manner, and without any injury to the health or comfort of the people; that the population of the vicinity at the time the Abattoir was constructed was 2,500 persons, who had chosen it because of its peculiar desirability for residences; that many of them had invested in real estate there with the view of ultimately selling at profit; that up to that time its value had been steadily increasing. The bill then describes the location of the Abattoir, its offensiveness and the impossibility of carrying on the business in any other than an offensive manner, and alleges that its conductors have been negligent and unskilful; that in consequence thereof the health and comfort of the people have been seriously injured; that Delos E. Culver recovered from them seventy-five dollars and costs therefor in the Supreme Court, by certiorari; that an indictment therefor by the Grand Jury is pending against them, but cannot be tried until October; that they have disregarded remonstrances by the citizens; that when an examination was made of the institution by New York physicians and others in July last, at the time the visit was made the tide being high, the wind off shore and a preliminary cleansing of the outside having been done, no proper judgment could be made.

THE INJUNCTION GRANTED.

As the Stock Yard Company was not notified of this motion, and consequently not represented by counsel, the Chancellor would not admit the main question, whether the company should be restrained altogether from killing cattle, &c., and the company will accordingly be granted a hearing on that question. But as he was satisfied, from the affidavits before him, that there existed just grounds of complaint, and as the law very explicit regarding nuisances, he would grant the relief asked for by issuing an injunction restraining the stock yard company from doing those things alleged against them in the bill, namely:—Causing offal, blood and filth to be collected and to accumulate in such a manner that the stench arising therefrom was injurious to the health of the inhabitants in the vicinity. The hearing of the case was set down for the 3d day of September.

HOW THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECEIVED.

As soon as the intelligence was conveyed to the abattoir, where it was most unexpected, there was no little commotion. A large number of men are employed in the establishment, and the announcement was a matter of deep concern to them. The men ran in squads to the office of the superintendent, Mr. Freese, but he was not to be found. Mr. Payson, the president, was called for, but he too had left. There was no design in this, as business is very light on Saturday. The only member of the company on the premises at eight o'clock last evening was Mr. M. H. Gillett, and he, with Mr. S. H. Smith, the secretary, posted off to the residence of Mr. Winfield, their counsel, at Greenville. On their way they passed groups of men who were discussing the situation. It could be easily seen that any effort to clog the operation of this extensive establishment will excite commotion among hundreds, and evoke a protest too earnest and significant, perhaps, to be disregarded. "Why should we be trampled upon," asked one, "by a few disappointed real estate speculators, who are almost to a man directly interested in the cattle yards at Weehawken, and who will therefore strain every nerve to crush this rival? Let us fight it out to the death with them." This observation evoked a hearty response from a crowd of drovers and butchers who were standing by.

WHAT THE DEFENDANTS WILL DO.

When the case comes up for hearing before the Chancellor the counsel for the defendants will move to set aside the injunction, and in support of their motion will adduce the testimony of such medical authorities as Dr. Swinburne and Dr. Sayres, of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and Dr. Mulcahy, of the Hudson County Medical Society, besides several others who examined the abattoir during the warmest days of the season. The question whether the injunction should extend to the killing of cattle, &c., in the establishment will also be taken up. One thing is quite clear—namely, that the stock yard company will contest the case inch by inch to the highest tribunal, and will expose the real object of those who are loudest in the complaint. Such was the result of a consultation held in New York by members of the company last evening.

A messenger was despatched to Trenton at noon yesterday for the purpose of having the seal of the State attached to the writ; but it had not been served up to a late hour last evening.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

BURGLARY AT TARRYTOWN.—Last Friday evening the residence of George Smith, on Beekman avenue, Tarrytown, was forcibly entered by parties who carried away silverware and other articles to the value of about $400. The burglars availed themselves of the absence of the occupants, who had gone to witness a circus performance in the village.

ROBBERY OF HARNESS.—William Moore, a young man, eighteen years of age, was arrested by officer Durie, of the Tremont police, yesterday, while he was about to cross Harlem bridge, having in his possession harness and horse blankets valued at forty dollars. On being questioned, Moore admitted having stolen the property from a stable near Fordham during the previous night. He was locked up until the owner of the harness can be found.

RESISTANCE TO THE FIRE KING AT YONKERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the village of Yonkers, held on Friday evening, a resolution was adopted authorizing a call of the taxpayers, that they may vote on the question of procuring without delay two steam fire engines for the village. The taxpayers will also be asked to express by ballot their wishes in regard to the construction of a public reservoir. In addition to the above a resolution was passed authorizing the immediate purchase of 500 feet of hose.

A TRIO OF YOUTHFUL HOUSEBREAKERS.—An extraordinary case of burglary by three boys was brought to light at Morrisania last Friday. James Bowman, a boy ten years of age, was on the day named taken to the office of Justice Hauptman by his mother, who informed that functionary of her suspicions that the boy had been doing wrong, the nature of which she was unable to state. When closely questioned the juvenile offender acknowledged that Joseph Heckel and John Gilnooly, aged respectively seventeen and fourteen, in company with himself, had broken into the residence of F. W. Sterry, on Railroad avenue, last Wednesday afternoon, and that they carried away from the premises plated ware, glassware, and other articles, of the value of which the little fellow seemed to be entirely ignorant. On proceeding to the dwelling indicated it was found to have been thoroughly ransacked, while the precise quantity of property taken could not be determined owing to the absence of the family. Young Bowman stated that Heckel climbed on to the piazza of the house, and, after breaking through a window, entered and opened the door for his companions, adding, however, that he (Bowman) did not enter the house. Gilhooly and Heckel were arrested yesterday.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

FOUND DEAD.—A farmer named Valentine Gilbert, living about four miles from this village, was found dead in his field on Thursday afternoon. He left the house to go into the field early in the morning, and not coming back he was looked for. After considerable search he was found sitting against a fence, dead, having died of hemorrhage of the lungs. He had been injured about two years ago by the fall of a crowbar upon his neck, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. Mr. Gilbert was a respectable German, who has lived for some time near Eight-and-a-half station, having bought the Tooker farm about two years ago. He leaves a family. Coroner Lewis Little held an inquest yesterday and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

PORT JERVIS.

FELLOWS, THE MURDERER, was removed to Goshen jail on Thursday night, by Sheriff Van Sickle, where he will await the action of the Grand Jury in his case.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Star vs. Mutual.

As was generally expected, the game between these clubs which came off yesterday on the Union grounds proved to be a decidedly interesting and exciting contest. As the Stars had won the first game of the series and had been practising since then, and felt quite confident of giving the Mutuals a hard tussle, and as, on the other hand, the Mutuals have been doing some nice work lately, and fully appreciated the fact that their young opponents were not to be trifled with, there was every inducement for a large crowd to be present. There was a very fair gathering of the lovers of the sport present; and here it may be remarked that for the first time on the Union grounds was the crowd—or rather a portion of it—so lost to common decency as to hiss at the decision of an umpire. Mr. John Goldie, of the Unions of Morrisania, officiated as umpire, and those who know him must acknowledge that a more honorable man cannot be found in the ranks of the fraternity. The occasion of the hissing was a decision given by him in the third inning. Wolters had batted toward second base and the ball was fielded to Hall at first, but thrown so wide that Hall in reaching for it fell at full length on the ground. Catching the ball under the circumstances was remarkably fine play, and the question was whether he held his foot on the base or not before Wolters reached there. Mr. Goldie evidently thought he did not, and decided Wolters "not out." Thereupon a hiss was sent up by a crowd of gamblers and loafers. The umpire is bound by the rule to decide on what he sees. If from his position Mr. Goldie could not see that Mr. Hall's foot was on the base he was perfectly right in deciding as he did, and no person with any instincts but those of a loafer would be guilty of "hissing" an umpire, however wrong he might be. The members of the Star Club were satisfied that Mr. Goldie did not decide against them wilfully, and that if he erred his error was only in his judgment, and that to such an error every man is liable.

A study of the score given below will show how the game kept seesawing from the second inning to the close of the Stars' ninth. The playing on both sides was careful, and although at times, in their over-anxiety, the players on either side made several bad "muffs," it was, on the whole, very fine. Cummings' pitching was remarkably good, and, backed up as he was by such fine fielding, the Mutuals found themselves taxed to the utmost to hit him safely. The fielding score shows that the majority of outs on the Mutual side was in the field, while on the Star side the majority was on the bases. From this it may be seen that the Mutuals chiefly batted up, while their wiry young opponents batted down. It would, no doubt, be interesting to recount the innings separately, but space forbids. At the close of the seventh innings the Stars were one ahead of the Mutuals, and in the eighth inning they placed themselves one more in advance. They were working so sharply that the Mutuals looked somewhat seriously at their chances. It was by remarkably fine play that the Stars were allowed only one run in the eighth inning, after the first striker had been missed on what looked like a sure catch by Eggler. Cummings was the fortunate one, and he was helped around by a fine hit by Hall to centre field, which Lewis fielded handsomely. Hall got as far as second base, and was kept there, while Manly Clyne and Johnson were disposed of at first by the sharp fielding of Eggler and Hatfield to E. Mills. The Mutuals succeeded in placing themselves one in advance on the eighth inning, being helped thereto by missed fly catches by Hall and Johnson. The ninth was commenced amid a profound silence with Rogers, who had been very fortunate in getting to his base. He opened with a good daisy cutter to right field and made first base. Then Jewell popped the ball up over right short, and Flanly got under it and dropped it for the purpose of making a double play. Jewell evidently suspected that he would do so, and got to first base in lively style. Flanly picked the ball up and looked toward first, where Jewell stood grinning at him. The ball was passed to Eggler on second and Rogers was "out." Dollard then sent a short high ball toward left field, which Hatfield started for and caught handsomely while running at a brisk rate in the same direction with the ball. This fine play was loudly applauded. Hatfield turned quickly and, seeing Jewell had not got quite back to first, threw the ball high and hard toward E. Mills. This throw would have enabled the Stars to score an additional run had not Mills by a remarkable jump and catch prevented it from going in the crowd. Worth then hit the ball down and it bounded between home base and the pitcher's place, and might have been safe had not Walters jumped for it, clutched it in his left "flip" and passed it to Mills, thus disposing of Worth and insuring the victory to the Mutuals. By some very nice batting the Mutuals gained three runs more, and closed the game with the score standing as follows:—

STAR. Players.	O.	R.	1B.	T.	MUTUAL. Players.	O.	R.	1B.	T.
Rogers, l. f...	3	3	1	1	Hatfield, 3d b...	3	4	2	3
Jewell, c...	4	1	2	2	E. Mills, 1st b...	1	3	4	7
Dollard, s. s...	2	4	3	6	Flanly, 2d b...	3	3	1	1
Worth, c. f...	5	1	2	2	C. Mills, c...	1	4	5	5
Cummings, p...	2	3	3	3	Swandell, l. f...	3	3	4	6
Hull, 1st b...	1	3	4	7	Eggler, s. s...	5	0	0	0
Manly, 3d b...	3	1	2	3	McMahon, r. f...	3	2	2	2
Clyne, 2d b...	3	2	2	2	Wolters, p...	2	3	4	7
Johnson, r. f...	4	0	1	1	Lewis, c. f...	6	0	0	0
Totals...	27	18	20	27	Totals...	27	22	22	31

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star...	1	7	0	2	4	3	0	1	0	—18
Mutual...	4	4	1	3	3	0	1	3	3	—22

Left after clean hits—Cummings, 1; Hall, 1; Clyne, 1; Johnson, 1—total, 4. E. Mills, 2; C. Mills, 1; McMahon, 1; Wolters, 1—total, 5.

Clean home runs—Hall, 1; Dollard, 1; E. Mills, 1; Wolters, 1.

Fly catches—Dollard, 4; Jewell, 4; Worth, 2; Rogers, 1; Cummings, 1; Hall, 1; Manly, 1; Clyne, 1—total, 15. Swandell, 5; Hatfield, 1; C. Mills, 1; McMahon, 1—total, 8.

Foul bound catches—Jewell, 4; Manly, 1—total, 5. C. Mills, 4; Wolters, 1—total, 5.

Base play—Put out by Hall, 4; Clyne, 2; Manly, 1—total, 7. Assisted by Manly, 2; Dollard, 2; Jewell, 1; Hall, 1; Clyne, 1. Put out—By E. Mills, 7; Hatfield, 3; Flanly, 2; Eggler, 1; Wolters, 1—total, 14. Assisted by—Flanly, 4; Hatfield, 2; Eggler, 4; Wolters, 2; E. Mills, 1; C. Mills, 1.

Double plays—Flanly and E. Mills, 1; putting out Manly and Clyne on a hit by the latter. By Swandell, Eggler and Hatfield, 1; Cummings taken on the fly by Swandell and Worth headed off in running from second to third.

Out on foul balls—Star, 6 times; Mutual, 11 times.

Umpire—Mr. John Goldie, of the Union, of Morrisania.

Scorers—Messrs Sterling and Bell.

Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes.

Quickstep, of Staten Island, vs. Harmonic, of Brooklyn.

The Harmonics took a trip to Staten Island yesterday afternoon and played a game with the Quicksteps at Camp Washington. The last inning was played in comparative darkness, which may account in part for the making of fourteen runs. The score of the game is as follows:—

QUICKSTEP. Players.	O.	R.	1st.	T.	HARMONIC. Players.	O.	R.	1st.	T.
McCauley, 2d b...	1	5	4	5	Fenniman, 1st b.	2	6	3	6
Gower, p...	3	3	2	2	Brown, 2d b...	2	6	4	7
Max, 1st b...	1	4	3	7	Lewis, 3d b...	3	4	4	8
Johnson, l. f...	5	1	0	0	Crosby, l. f...	2	5	6	10
M. Hass, c...	3	2	2	3	Larkin, c. f...	2	5	4	5
Doran, 3d b...	4	2	2	2	Bennett, s. s...	4	2	3	3
Robinson, c. f...	3	3	3	8	Lennon, r. f...	5	3	3	6
Hayes, s. s...	4	1	3	2	Jones, c...	3	5	5	7
F. Hass, r. f...	3	2	2	3	J. Hatch, p...	4	3	5	7
Totals...	27	23	21	33	Totals...	27	39	38	59

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Quickstep...	5	2	0	7	2	2	0	1	4—23
Harmonic...	3	6	5	3	1	0	2	2	17—39

Left on bases—Quickstep, 3; Harmonic, 6.

Fly catches—Quickstep, 9; Harmonic, 8.

Base play—Put out by Quickstep, 15; Harmonic, 11.

Foul bound catches—Quickstep, 3; Harmonic, 3.

Umpire—Mr. J. S. Lockwood, of the Resolute Club.

Scorers—Messrs. Shea and O'Hara.

Time—Three hours.

Appleton & Co. vs. Scribner & Co.

The return game was played yesterday on the Keystone ground between the "Blue Stockings," of D. Appleton & Co., and the "Katrinas," of Charles Scribner & Co., which resulted in an easy victory for the "Blue Stockings," as the following score will show:—

BLUE STOCKING. Players.	O.	R.	KATRINA. Players.	O.	R.
W. S. Appleton...	2	5	Maguire...	3	1
G. S. Appleton...	1	6	Ebbetts...	1	3
Irwin...	2	5	Wynkoop...	2	2
Lundy...	3	3	Farley...	1	3
Wilkie...	3	3	Valentine...	3	0
Bellington...	2	4	Burnton...	1	2
Stevens...	1	5	Tilton...	1	2
Hyde...	0	5	Wilson...	2	1
Corry...	1	5	Bailey...	1	2
Totals...	15	42	Totals...	15	16

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Blue Stocking...	10	24	3	1	4—42
Katrina...	4	5	1	1	5—16

Home runs—Blue Stocking, 5; Katrina, 3.

Base Ball Notes.

The coming week promises to be full of sport for the ballists. To-morrow the Base Ball Reporters and the Eckfords will play at the Union grounds. The Reporters' nine comprises Messrs. Chadwick, Hudson, McAuslan and Lewis, of Brooklyn papers; Piccott, Gill, Taber and Kelly, of New York papers, and Crane and Thorne, of Newark. Those whom the champions have left behind must look sharp to the laurels of their club or the newspaper folks will make them sad.

On Tuesday, the Athletics, of Brooklyn, and the Champions, of Jersey City, will play on the Capitoline grounds, and the Unions and Powhatans will play on the grounds of the former at Melrose.

On Wednesday the Mutuals and Unions, of Morrisania, will play on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, E. D. On Thursday the Mutuals and Ross Club will play on the Union Grounds. On Friday the Atlantics and Keystones, of Philadelphia, will play on the Capitoline Grounds, and on Saturday the Atlantics and Stars will play their return game on the Capitoline.

To-morrow the first and second nines of the Empire Club, as noticed in the HERALD of yesterday, will have a game at the Elysian Fields.

The Keystones (Jr.'s), of this city, have been doing some heavy work during the present season. They have defeated ever so many heavy juniors, have engagements for as many more and are anxiously looking for the Independent and Young America clubs, of Brooklyn, and the Olympics, of Staten Island. On the 17th they play the Mohawks at Jersey City, on the 19th they play the Marions for the junior championship, at Fordham; on the 20th the Eckford (Jr.'s) at Jersey City; 21st, Stars, of Greenpoint, and 23d Stars, of New York; also at Jersey City.

The Keystones played the Montauks a few days ago. They say they defeated the latter with a score of 32 to 17. The latter give the score 31 to 18. Here is a chance for a fight.

The employes of Wyndoop & Hallenbeck defeated the employes of the New York Printing Company yesterday with the score of 34 to 26.

The Quickstep, Jr., and the Slowstep, Jr., both of Williamsburg, will play to-morrow on the Burnside Grounds.

The Nameless of Peekskill defeated the Independents at Newburg on the 10th with a score of 61 to 13.

A "red stocking" made his appearance in front of Peck & Snyder's a few days since, and the youngsters who vegetate in the neighborhood have been feasting their eyes on him ever since. One lad asked another what the "P. & S." on the shirt breast meant. "Ah," said another, "Git out, don't yer see it means dat he's a picsher an' a sign."

The Gothams play the Olympics of this city on the 20th at Hoboken and the Spartas on the 25th.

The Empires will play the Actives on the 25th at Hoboken and will play the Unions during this week if arrangements to that effect can be completed.

The Nationals defeated the Atalantas at Washington Heights on Thursday. Score—Nationals, 53; Atalanta, 9.

The Keystones from Philadelphia will arrive in town on Thursday next.

The Eckford Base Ball Club, of Brooklyn, arrived in Cincinnati yesterday morning, and played a game with the Buckeyes of that city in the afternoon. The game was poorly played. The score was:—Eckfords, 37; Buckeyes, 16. The Eckfords will play the Red Stockings on Monday.

THE WRECK OF THE GERMANIA.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY, NEW YORK, August 14, 1869.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We have just received the following telegram from St. John's, N. F., in regard to the lost steamer Germania:—

The steamship Cimbria sailed on the afternoon of the 5th. The mails are recovered and sent. Nearly all the specie and bullion has been recovered and deposited by me in the vaults of the bank here awaiting salvage claim.

The steamer Cimbria called at St. Johns, N. F., to take the passengers and crew to Europe, and has also taken the Germania's mails, as appears from above despatch. Being informed that dissatisfaction is expressed in many circles about the scarcity of news received in regard to the disaster of the Germania, we beg to draw your attention to the fact that the distance between the scene of disaster and St. John's, N. F., the nearest telegraph or mail station, is over one hundred miles, and that there are said to exist no roads or any means of communication, so that fully three days elapsed before the news of the disaster reached St. Johns.

Any information we receive has always and will be promptly communicated to you.

KUNHARDT & CO.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1869.

The third congress of the National Labor Union will be held in this city at the Assembly Rooms, corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, on Monday, the 16th inst. Already prominent officials are here, and many delegates have arrived. It is expected that most of the States will be represented. The St. Crispins are largely represented among those who arrived this evening. The workingwomen associations are also represented. The session will probably occupy five days. The delegates will represent over two hundred thousand constituents, members of the trade unions.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

[From the Pottsville Miner's Journal, August 14.]

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 104,892 tons; by canal, 32,624 tons; for the week, 137,516 tons, against 19,098 tons for the corresponding week last year—increase over the corresponding week last year, 118,418 tons. The trade is unsettled and the demand for coal slack. Some collieries in this region have suspended for want of orders, and it is probable that others will soon do likewise. The increase for the week from all the regions, as compared with the corresponding week last year, is 88,525 tons; for the year, 197,882 tons.

The two companies at Scranton are still standing idle, and by their course can be justly held responsible for the high prices which have ruled for coal, for the furor which has been raised in consequence, and for the present unsettled condition of the trade. Had they compromised with their employés in a just spirit, the supply of coal they would have thrown into the market would have kept the prices at paying rates and the trade steady. We can still only advise purchasers abroad to buy moderately and not check the trade entirely, or the result must be still higher prices in the fall before the close of the season.

The Lehigh operators have fixed the following prices for coal at Mauch Chunk and New York for the month of August:—

	At Mauch Chunk.	At New York.
Furnace Lump...	$4 50	$8 25
Lump...	5 00	8 50
Steamer...	5 00	8 35
Broken...	5 00	8 35
Egg...	5 00	8 35
Stove...	5 00	8 50
Chesnut...	4 50	8 00

A BIG "SMOKE."—The Burlington (Vt.) *Press* relates that a number of men engaged in haying at Hydeville, Vt., last week, were driven from their work by a swarm of wasps which had concealed themselves in one of the walls of the barn in which they were unloading the hay. Not relishing the pain arising from the numerous stings they had received, they determined to remain "masters of the situation," and conceived the idea of "smoking out" the "varmints." Accordingly, at the suggestion of a reverend gentleman who just then happened along, they saturated a bundle of hay with kerosene, attached it to the end of a pole, ignited it and held it up to the side of the barn where the wasps seemed to be the thickest. The first application was altogether successful, it having the effect not only to "smoke out" the wasps but destroy the barn and all its contents.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises...	5 10	Moon sets... morn	— —
Sun sets...	6 58	High water.. morn	2 15

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 14, 1869.

Herald Packages.

Captains and Pursers of Vessels arriving at this port will please deliver all packages intended for the HERALD to our regularly authorized agents who are attached to our Steam Yacht fleet. The New York Associated Press do not now collect marine reports nor attend to the delivery of packages, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the regular monthly meeting, held March 3, 1868:—

Resolved, That on and after April 1, 1868, the Associated Press will discontinue the collection of ship news in the harbor of New York. Passed unanimously.

☞ The office of the HERALD steam yachts JAMES and JEANNETTE is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Antwerp (Br), Mirehouse, Liverpool—J G Dale.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.

Steamship Bremen (NG), Leist, Bremen via Southampton—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Sherman, Quick, New Orleans—Frederic Baker.

Steamship George Washington, Whitehead, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah—W R Garrison.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, NC—James Hand.

Steamship E C Knight, Neff, Georgetown, DC, with mdse to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond—Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston—W P Clyde.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford—Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Johanne (NG), Janssen, Liverpool—Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship L L Sturges, Linnekin, New Orleans—N H Brigham.

Bark Freden (Nor), Beck, Queenstown for orders—Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Raffaele (Ital), Savarese, Cork for orders—J R Hinson & Co.

Bark August Frederich (NG), Bruhn, Konigsberg—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Rebecca (NG), Rittgard, Trieste—Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Nyborg (Dan), Lange, Rio Janeiro via Richmond, Va—Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Clarabelle, McCoy, Palmos, Majorca—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Memphis (Br), Sanford, Greytown, Nic—C Durand.

Brig Madonna (Br), Jordan, Demarara—Miller & Houghton.

Brig Brisk (Br), Hill, Cienfuegos—Fowler & Jova.

Brig Aylesford (Br), Martin, St Johns, PR—Heney & Parker.

Brig Georgia, Swan, Charleston—I B Gager.

Brig Johanna, McCarty, Norfolk—C E Staples.

Brig Whitaker, Look, Elizabethport—Snow & Richardson.

Schr R C Lane, Whittemore, Para—L E Amsinck & Co.

Schr A Richards, Arey, Rio Hache—Brett, Son & Co.

Schr J A Decker, Dunton, St Pierre, Mart—H A Vatable & Son.

Schr Otis, Cutts, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.

Schr Annie Jane (Br), McIsaac, St Johns, NF—S L Merchant & Co.

Schr Prairie Bird (Br), Caldwell, Windsor, NS—Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr Atlantic (Br), Davidson, Hantsport—Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr Asa Eldridge, Babbitt, Corpus Christi—Thone, McFarland & Co.

Schr Clara Montgomery, Cole, Charleston—N L McCready & Co.

Schr J A Berkele, Souder, Richmond, Va—N L McCready & Co.

Schr J F Farland, Lawrence, City Point, Va—A Abbott.

Schr Northern Light, Plummer, Baltimore—Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr Kenduskeag, Mitchell, Elizabethport—Snow & Richardson.

Schr Starlight, Blatchford, Calais—J Boynton's Son & Co.

Sloop Metowax, Tuthill, New Haven—G K Rackett & Bro.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia—J Hand.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Etna (Br), Lockhead, Liverpool via Queenstown and Halifax, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale. Aug 9, 25 miles NE of Cape Race, passed bark Margaret Evans, bound west; same day, 10 miles NE of Cape Race, passed a large iceberg, also an iceberg 5 miles west of do, and another 10 miles west of do; same day, passed a large steamer ashore on English Point, 4 miles west of Cape Race; 12th, 123 miles SW of Sambro, passed steamship City of Cork, bound east; 13th, 248 miles east of Sandy Hook, a Cunard extra steamship, bound east.

Steamship General Meade, Sampson, New Orleans Aug 7, and the Southwest Pass 8th, at 2 PM, with mdse and passengers to Frederick Baker; Aug 9th, lat 24 10, lon 82 50, exchanged signals with ship Lochiel (Br), bound north; 12th, lat 32, lon 78 36, exchanged signals with a bark showing white and red distinguishing pendant and numeral flags, corresponding to Marryat's Code, 1, 9, 0, bound north.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, 70 hours, with cotton, mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, with mdse and passengers, to Arthur Leary. Aug 13, at 9 AM, 30 miles north of Cape Henry, spoke brig Havana, hence for Havana; same day, off Chincoteague, spoke brig C A Beng, from Cette for New York.

Steamship Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, NC, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Wm P Clyde, Morgan, Wilmington, NC, with mdse and passengers, to James Hand.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, NC, with mdse and passengers, to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Daniel Draper (Ital), Bottome, Palermo, 50 days, with mdse and 4 passengers, to Jas Robinson & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Southeaster (Br), Sandberg, Algoa Bay, C G H, June 5, with wool, &c, to Dowley, Corners & Co. Crossed the Equator in lon 31 W; had light NE trades, and squally weather off Bermuda; since light winds and calms. June 11, lat 33 43 S, lon 16 4- W, spoke ship Lloyd, Rainon, from Calcutta for NYork, 69 days out. August 3, lat 30 20 N, lon 58 W, brig Saul (Ital), from Leghorn for NYork.

Schooner B H Jones (of Brookhaven), Cook, Chassahowitzka, Florida, 16 days, with cedar timber, to J & T Corner. Had light easterly winds.

Schr Oliver H Booth, Orcutt, Virginia.

Schr S J Vaughn, Vaughn, Virginia.

Schr J & D Cramer, Cramer, Virginia.

Schr Moderator, Tulon, Virginia.

Schr C B Smith, Tooker, Virginia.

Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, Virginia.

Schr Isle of Pines, Lake, Virginia.

Schr Rainbow, Clum, Virginia.

Schr Ocean Wave, Zeluff, Virginia.

Schr Orvetta, Bush, Virginia.

Schr Barbara, Headley, Virginia.

Schr Eva Holmes, Jones, Virginia.

Schr J C Cramner, Cramner, Alexandria.

Schr J E Willetts, Bayles, Alexandria.

Schr S J Hoyt, Cranmer, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr Edward Slade, Soper, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Clara, Cox, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A C Lyon, Lyon, Georgetown, DC.

Schr James Jones, Doane, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Snow Flake, Brown, Georgetown, DC.

Schr J H Hoyt, Anderson, Georgetown, DC.

Schr A R Wetmore, Bogart, Georgetown, DC.

Schr M E Gildersleeve, Wallace, Maryland.

Schr Success, Richards, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, ——, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr S A Falconer, Wilcox, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

RETURNED—Bark Quindaro (Br), Norton, hence for Iloilo and Arica March 31, when near the Falkland Islands was boarded by a heavy sea, which stove the starboard bow, plankshear and bulwarks, and done other damage; returned to this port for repairs. (The Q was spoken Aug 14, 37 miles SE of Sandy Hook, by steamtug Wm A Hennessey, Capt Hennessey.)

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Brig B Young, Clifton, St John, NB, for New York, with spars and spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr Wm Carroll, McGee, Portland for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr July Fourth, ——, Bangor for Hoboken, with lumber.

Schr Senator, Smith, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr Flora Temple, Gillis, Nantucket for New York.

Schr George Gilman, Rankin, New Bedford for New York.

Schr W D Mangham, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr John Lozier, Macomber, Taunton for New York.

Schr Ella H Barnes, Griffin, Taunton for New York.

Schr Liberty, Johnson, Providence for New York.

Schr W P Ritchie, Powell, Providence for New York.

Schr Compromise, Barlow, Providence for New York.

Schr John C Baxter, Jones, Providence for New York.

Schr Vigilant, Nickerson, Providence for New York.

Schr Maria Lunt, Barlow, Providence for New York.

Schr Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence for Haverstraw.

Schr Iris, Crapo, Pawtucket for New York.

Schr Chief, Smith, Norwich for Rondout.

Schr Clara Post, Ferris, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Helen P, Jones, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr E M Wells, Kelsey, Portland, Ct, for New York.

Schr Richard Morrill, Morrill, New Haven for Hoboken.

Schr Hesperus, Crowell, New Haven for New York.

Schr Gen E Cook, Smith, New Haven for New York.

Schr Treasure, Arnold, New Haven for New York.

Schr Presto, Jones, New Haven for New York.

Schr Josephine, Ball, New Haven for New York.

Schr Connecticut, Stevens, New Haven for New York.

Schr John W Bell, Hall, New Haven for New York.

Schr Hattie McLean, Hawkins, New Haven for New York.

Schr Roanoke, Hathaway, New Haven for Rondout.

Schr David J Anderson, Doyle, West Chester for New York.

Schr Elouise, Nickerson, Harlem for New York.

Schr Telegraph, Whitworth, Harlem for New York.

Schr Circle, Hulse, Port Jefferson for New York.

Schr Enterprise, Anderson, Roslyn for New York.

Schr Long Islander, Gallagher, Cow Bay, LI, for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Curley, Dale, New York for Sydney, CB.

Brig Cumming, Hookway, New York for Cow Bay, CB.

Schr James English, Parker, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr S Meredith, Meredith, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr Reading Railroad No 44, Haines, Philadelphia for Norwich.

Schr S Wright, Keen, South Amboy for Providence.

Schr M Johnson, Phinney, South Amboy for Providence.

Schr Senator, Smith, New Brunswick for New Haven.

Schr Two Sisters, Dunn, Woodbridge for New Haven.

Schr Comet, Down, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr C Brainard, Brewer, Albany for Hartford.

Schr L Gray, Small, Albany for Boston.

Schr Zoe, Hall, Rondout for Providence.

Schr Yankee Boy, Reeve, Newburg for Norwich.

Schr Mariner, ——, Williamsburg for Greenwich.

Schr M J Mead, ——, New York for Taunton.

Schr Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, New York for New Haven.

Schr Mediator, Gage, New York for New London.

Schr Downing, ——, New York for Providence.

BELOW.

Ship Agra (Br), Miller, from Manila March 8 (by pilot boat Nettie, No 20).

Brig C A Berry, 107 days from Cette (by pilot boat Nettie, No 20).

SAILED.

Steamships City of Antwerp, for Liverpool; Erin, do; Bellona, London; Bremen, Bremen; Caledonia, Glasgow; Euterpe, Galveston; Sherman, New Orleans; Geo Washington, do; Mercedita, Fernandina; San Salvador, Savannah; Champion, Charleston; Rebecca Clyde, Wilmington, NC; Isaac Bell, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond; E C Knight, Georgetown, DC.

Wind at sunset S, light.

Shipping Notes.

The schooner Wm H Jones, 298 tons, built in Wilmington, Del, in 1867, and belonging to Captain Lines and others, is on Dean's railway, Red Hook, recalking and painting bottom and top, and other repairs.

The tug Mohawk is also on Dean's railway, repairing stern bearings.

Marine Disasters.

SHIP DASHING WAVE, Mayhew, from New York for San Francisco, before reported, put into Rio Janeiro July 7 leaky, was compelled to put back from off Cape Horn.

BARK EARLY MORN, from Winnebah, Africa, June 5, at Boston 13th, was hove to Aug 6, under close reefed maintopsail, for 10 hours, in a hurricane; carried away close reefed foretopsail and mainsail, washed flying jib off boom, but sustained no other damage.

SCHR A M FLANAGAN, from Philadelphia for Charleston, was spoken off Tybee bar 10th by a pilot boat. Capt Collins refused to take a pilot and subsequently ran upon the Knoll. After running ashore he obtained a pilot, but she remained on the afternoon of the above date.

Miscellaneous.

Purser E W Sparhawk, of the steamship Magnolia, from Charleston, has our thanks for favors.

Purser Harry Haskell, of the steamship Leo, from Savannah, has our thanks for his attentions.

ANOTHER FAST PASSAGE TO SAN FRANCISCO IN THE DESPATCH LINE—The celebrated clipper ship Swallow, Capt D McLaughlin, has just arrived at San Francisco in 113 days—one of the fastest passages of the season—arriving before ships that sailed from this port from 20 to 50 days ahead of her. She is owned by Messrs Magown & Sons, of Boston. This is the tenth ship of the Despatch line that sailed since Jan 1 and have arrived at San Francisco.

Notice to Mariners.

The Harding's Ledge Bell Boat will be taken from her station for a few days, on or about the 14th inst, for necessary repairs. Her place will be supplied by a second class Nun Buoy, painted black.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

G S BLAKE, Lighthouse Inspector, 2d dist.

Boston, Aug 13, 1869.

Whalemen.

Arrived at New Bedford Aug 13, bark John Wells, Dean, Arctic Ocean, with 300 bbls sp (150 bbls taken on the passage home) and 1000 do wh oil and 40000 lbs bone. Reports at Monganui April 15, barks Jas Maury, Smith, NB, 350 bbls oil; Osmanli, Williams, do, 100 wh. Spoke 11th inst, off South, bark George, Osborn, from New Bedford for the Pacific Ocean.

Cleared 13th, bark (late ship) Herald, Sturgis, Indian Ocean.

Spoken.

Bark Meridian (NG), Lenz, from Bremen for Philadelphia, no date, lat 49, lon 5 W.

Bark Neversink, Gibson, from Calais for Montevideo, July 3, lat 28 N, lon 35 W.

Bark Minna (NG), Stunkel, from Newcastle, E, for New York, Aug 4, lat 50, lon 24 45.

Bark Juno, from Alicante for New York, 70 days out, short of provisions and was supplied, lat 29 N, lon 42 W.

Bark Thomas (Br), from Cardenas for Portland, Aug 12, 120 miles S of Sandy Hook.

Bark Woodland (Br), from Philadelphia for London, Aug 12, off Cape May.

Bark A J Stevenson, from Jamaica for Boston, Aug 10, off Cape May.

Brig M B Haskell, from Pensacola for Boston, Aug 9, off Cape Henlopen (by pilot boat Nettie, No 20).

Brig H F Eaton, from —— for Boston, Aug 11, off Chincoteague (by pilot boat Nettie, No 20).

Brig E H Rich, from Wilmington, NC, for London, July 20, lat 44 48, lon 47 25.

Brig Windward, from —— for Baltimore, Aug 12, 10 miles east of Fire Island (by pilot boat Jas Avery, No 9).

Foreign Ports.

ARDROSSAN, July 30—Arrived, Wirralite, Bremer, Liverpool for Cleveland, O.

BRISTOL, July 31—Sailed, Abigail, Raymond, NYork via Newport.

In port 2d, Castida, Robinson, for NYork; Ankathor, Henricksen, for do; Riverside, Randall, for New Orleans—all ldg.

In Kingroad 31st, Lindhelm, Paulsen, and Armonia, Cicoriardi, from NYork for Gloucester.

BREMERHAVEN, July 29—Arrived, Antoinette, Rosenau, New Orleans; Ceder, Rohlfs, NYork; Christel, Friedrichs, do; Agnes, Hirdes, do; Weser, Rodenburg, Galveston.

BROUWERSHAVEN, July 30—Arrived, Wilhelmina, Rhetz, NYork (and sailed 31st for Helvoet).

BUENOS AYRES, June 24—In port, barks Masonic, Lampher, from NYork, arrived 18th, unc; Josephine, Haven, from Portland, arrived 18th, do; Prince Waldemar (Br), Jaques, from do, arrived 19th; Sarah Elizabeth (Br), Sinclair, unc; brigs San Carlos, Mathews, from Portland, arrived 18th; Crimea, Waterhouse, unc; Standard (Br), Forbes, for Uruguay; Sancho (Br), Cowan, unc; schr Wm Hunter, Harksen, unc. Also in port, ship Sumter, Keene, unc; brig Karl August (NG), Meermans, unc.

Sailed June 8, ship Lydia (Br), West Coast; 11th, brig Rhone (Br), McDougall.

Also in port June 24, barks McGilvery, Nichols, for NYork, ldg; Hannah H (Br), Holder, for do, do; Omoa (Br), Porter, for do, do; brig Virginia Dare, Bell, for Boston, do; schr Albert Thomas, Rogers, for NYork, do, and others.

BAHIA, July 10—In port brig Herald (Br), DeGruchy, unc; schr Star of the East (Br), Farrell, do.

COWES, July—Off Isle of Wight 31st, Edwin (of Boston), Knapp, from Shields for Palermo.

CARDIFF, July 31—Arrived, Fawn, Nelson, Gloucester.

In Penarth Roads 31st, Ilva, Shiel, from NYork, for orders.

CADIZ, July 27—Arrived, Morning Light, Levander, New York.

COW BAY, CB, Aug 7—In port, steamer Zoe (Br), Whelan, for NYork, ldg; brigs Nebo (Br), McDonald; Victoria Amelia (Br), Lenoir; Emily Fisher, Clark; Volant (Br), Ganion; Iris (Br), Burrell; Alpha (Br), Craig; Leo (Br), Wilson; Speed (Br), Larkin; George (Br), Graham, and Oak Point (Br), Vigus, for do for do; schr Czar, Hammond, for do do.

Sailed 31st ult, brig Altelope for NYork.

DEAL, Aug 3—Passed by, Mary Evans, Jenkins, from Baltimore for London.

DUBLIN, July 31—Arrived, Mathilde Octavia, Michon, New York; Louisa Jewett, Hunter, Miramichi.

Sailed 31st, Clara Killam, Capp, Quebec.

ELSINORE, July 28—Arrived, Albert, Ericksen, NYork for Konigsberg.

FALMOUTH, July 30—Arrived, Vestalinden, Black, Matanzas via Savannah; Aug 2, Henry, Blair, Sourabaya; Willie, McDonald, Fray Bentos.

HAVRE, July 31—Sailed, Magdalen, Henke, NYork.

HALIFAX, NS, Aug 8—Arrived, steamships City of Cork, Allen, NYork for Liverpool (and proceeded); Acadia, Lees, Glasgow for St John, NB (and proceeded).

Arrived at do Aug 2, St James, Goodwin, New Orleans; Atalanta (s), Pinkham, London (and left 3d for NYork).

HAMBURG, July 30—Arrived, John Bertram, Petersen, NYork; Prinz Albert, Helderick, do; 31st, Gea, Pedersen, do.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—Arrived, Chatham, Young, Galveston; Johann, Schaeffer, Boston; Aug 1, Houri, Pepper, Pensacola.

Off the port 2d, Mary Fry, Fry, from NOrleans.

Sailed 31st, Etna (s), Lochead, Halifax and NYork; Calliope, Liswell, NOrleans, and Sorrento, Wilson; Emma C Beal, Dawes, Boston; J G Hall, Cosman, NHaven; Jessica, Congdon, San Francisco; Ellsworth, Woodward, Calcutta; Aug 1, Ellen Southard, Alexander, Boston.

Cleared 31st, Magna Charta, Williams, Galveston.

Entered out 31st, Scotia (s), Judkins, and City of Montreal, Daggett, NYork; Preston, Donald, NOrleans; Oneco, Haskell, Boston.

LONDON, July 31—Arrived, Amie (not Annie), Cobb, NYork; August 2d, Sarah, Gorham, NOrleans; Grazia, Moricick, Boston.

Cleared 2d, Unanima, Minto, Newport and New Orleans.

Sailed from Gravesend 2d, New World, Champion, NYork.

MARSEILLES, July 29—Arrived, Magna Charta, Hartegan, and Maria, Savarese, NYork.

MAURITIUS, June 18—Arrived, bark Wetterhorn, Stinson, Callao.

MONTEVIDEO, June 15—Arrived, brig Nellie Hastings, Smith, NYork for Buenos Ayres (and sailed); 16th, barks Prince Waldemar (Br), Jaques, Portland (and proceeded 17th to Buenos Ayres); 17th, Mary Ridley (Br), Illis, Pensacola (and proceeded to Buenos Ayres); 19th, brig Roslyn, Tuthill, Bordeaux; 23d, bark Somerville (Br), Hill, Tome.

Sailed June 14, schr A A Baudell, Newton (from NYork), Valparaiso; 19th, bark Annie T Bell, Sterling, NYork (since spoken); 25d, schr G E Thacher, Thacher, West Indies (since spoken).

In port, June 28, ship Matilda Blake, disg; barks Ophelia M Hume, Hume, do; Southern Belle (Br), Bergman, for NYork, ldg; brigs W H Bickmore, Bickmore, for ——, ldg mules; Fredonia, Dawson, for Permambuco; Satanella (Br), Veale, from Baltimore, arrived 15th, disg.

NEW HAVEN, E, July 31—Arrived, Contest, Blackler, New York.

NAPLES, July 18—Arrived, Jane Banfield, Jago, NYork.

QUEENSTOWN, July 31—Arrived, Charleston, Cochran, Pugwash for Cork.

Sailed 30th, Huma, Flett (from NYork), Liverpool; J & G Wright, Wright, Clyde.

RIO JANEIRO, July 7—In port, barks Parthian (Br), Osborn, for NYork; Minmanneth (Br), Christophers, for do; Adelaide, Etchberger, for Baltimore; brig Haabet (Nor), Sandy Hook for orders.

Cleared 7th, bark Talisman (Br), Anderson, for Hampton Roads.

Sailed 4th, barks New Light, Brown, Baltimore; 7th, Brazileira (NG), Wessels, Santos, to load, NYork.

SUNDERLAND, July 31—Arrived, Evadne, Stephenson, Pensacola.

WATERFORD, July 30—Put in, bark Skirner (Norw), Bergsund, from Liverpool for Galveston (salt), with the crew of schr Isabella, of Waterford, which foundered 29th off the Smalls.

American Ports.

BOSTON, Aug 13—Arrived, brig Ocean Belle, Howes, Darien, Ga.

Cleared—Steamers William Lawrence, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; R B Gove, Harkness, Camden, Me; schr E Nickerson, Nickerson, NYork.

Sailed—Wind SW, bark J Pratt.

14th—Arrived, steamer Concordia, Hedge, NOrleans; brigs Kroo Boy (Br), Algoa Bay; A M Putnam, Crowell, Philadelphia; Henry Trowbridge, Leighton, do.

BALTIMORE, Aug 13—Arrived, brigs Water Witch, Sanford, Arecibo; Jabez (Br), White, Demerara.

Cleared—Bark Alnwick, Chesebrough, Rio Janeiro and a market; brig Clara Pickens, Rogers, Boston; schrs F R Baird, Gardner, do; Lavinia Bell, Bayles, Fall River; Marion Draper, Meady, Gardiner, Me; Mott Bedell, Bedell, Salem; Paragon, Shute, Providence; Addie Fuller, Henderson, Hallowell, Me; Wellington, Barbour, Salem; J W Hine, Lane, Pawtucket; Fair Lady, Blessing, NYork; Rudolph, Brown, Jersey City; N W Finch, York, NYork; J W Morris, Brown, do; Naiad Queen, Chase, Pawtucket; Thos Herbing, Williams, Brooklyn; J H McGelon, ——, Jersey City.

Sailed—Ship Annapolis, bark Sicilian, brig Chattanooga.

BANGOR, Aug 12—Arrived, schrs Darius Eddy, Hopkins, and W E Barns, Barker, NYork.

Sailed—12th, brig E F Dunbar, Nichols, Buenos Ayres; schrs Anna D Torrey, Curtis; Michigan, Pickering, and Mary Alice, Perry, NYork.

BELFAST, Aug 9—Arrived, schr Wm S Burns, Barber, NYork.

CHARLESTON, Aug 11—Cleared, schrs Lottie, Johnson, Providence; Myrover, Brown, NYork.

14th—Sailed, steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, NYork; schr Lion, Bermuda.

CALAIS, Aug 9—Cleared, schrs Mary Lee Newton, Reed, Baltimore; 10th, John Griffin, Coombs, NYork; 11th, Morelight, Bradford, Portchester; 12th, George Todd, Davis, NYork.

EASTPORT, Aug 10—Cleared, schr Z A Paine, Noyes, New York.

FERNANDINA, Aug 8—Arrived, brig Machias, Whiting, NYork.

Sailed 7th, steamship Mercedita, Starkey, NYork, left port 7:30 AM in a heavy northeaster, drawing 15 ft 4 inches of water.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 14—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Corina Hill, from Boston; for Norfolk, brig Waredale, from Baltimore.

FALL RIVER, Aug 12—Arrived, schr Ney, Chase, New York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug 12, PM—Arrived, bark H A Stephenson (Br), Roberts, Jamaica for Boston; brigs M C Haskell, Allen, Pensacola for Portland; Henry Perkins, Mayo, Alexandria for Bath; Tanger, Roose, Philadelphia for Boston; Irene, Wass, St George, NB, for Stonington; schrs Jas S Hewett, Corson; R S Miller, Birch, and Geo Kilborn, Stanley, Philadelphia for Boston; Baltimore, Dix, do for Salem; Free Wind, Drisbee, do for Rockport, Mass.

Sailed—Brig Jene.

13th, AM—Arrived, brig Monica, McCobb, Philadelphia for Boston; schrs Nellie Starr, Poland, do for Portland; Lyndon, ——, do for Eastport; Miniola, Whitaker, Providence for Ellsworth; E A Chesebro, Robinson, Westerly, RI, on a cruise; steam yacht Emma and schr yacht Widgeon, on a cruise.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 14—Arrived, steamships United States, Norton, NYork; Geo Cromwell, Vaill, do.

Sailed—Steamship Crescent City, Hildreth, NYork.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug 13—Arrived, bark Veteran, Cathcart, Georgetown, DC.

Sailed—Schrs J H Perry, Kelly, and J Truman, Gibbs, Philadelphia; Louisa, NYork; M A Rowland, Fuller, Mattapoisett for do.

NORWICH, Aug 12—Arrived, schr Texas, Champlin, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schrs Jos Hall, NYork; Isaac Merritt, do.

NEW LONDON, Aug 12—Arrived, schrs Panthea, Hill, Philadelphia; Hattie Holmes, do; D T Willets, Hoboken.

Sailed—Schr Chief, Champlin, NYork.

NEW HAVEN, Aug 12—Arrived, bark Cycla, Bougee, Newcastle; schr America, Ingraham, NYork.

Cleared—Brig Ruby, Nova Scotia; schrs Tycoon and Montrose, NYork; Mary Louise, Virginia; W W Brainard, Elizabethport.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 13—Arrived, bark Maggie Hammond (Br), Willis, Liverpool; brig Milwaukee, Brown, NYork; schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford; Broadfield, Crowell, Boston; Melbourne, Pinkham, Boston; Edward Lamever, German, Boston; Ella Fish, Willey, Portland; Reading Railroad, No 48, Ross, Norwich; H Lee, Settle, Lynn; H Newell, Gould, NYork; J V Wellington, Chipman, Boston; Polly Price, Yates, Boston; William Wallace, Scull, Boston. Below, bark Frederick VII, from Ivigtut.

Cleared—Brigs John Chrystal, Barnes, Ponce, PR; Elena (Br), Stewart, Ivigtut; Nellie Mowe, Merryman, Barbados; H H Seaver, Lee, Bangor; L Stevens, Stevens, Boston; schrs J Veldren, Cavalier, Weymouth; E B Wheaton, Johnson, do; De Cera, Engles, Boston; Sarah Fisher, Moore, Richmond; General Conner, French, Boston; George Nevinger, Smith, Stonington; Hattie Ellen, Dix, Boston; C H Moller, Brown, do; H P Simmons, Corson, Richmond; Restless, Baxter, Boston; H B McCauley, Vickers, Charlestown; Vernal, Sawyer, Salem; Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Norwich; Wm H Tiers, Gifford, Salem; R S Corson, Corson, Providence; L A Burlingame, Burlingame, Cambridge; Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket; G S Adams, Baker, Providence; D G Floyd, Welden, Wickford; Ann S Cannon, Cobb, Providence; Trade Wind, Corson, Boston.

14th—Arrived, bark Griffin, Armstrong, Genoa.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug 11—Arrived, schr T S McLeann, Farr, NYork.

PROVIDENCE, Aug 13—Arrived, schrs Alice Ida, Mears, Nansemond, Va; B F Powell, Leavitt, Georgetown, DC; Vermilion, Lockwood, Philadelphia; Fred Tyler, Terrell, Port Johnson; L S Thompson, Smith, Elizabethport; J S Lane, Hatch, do.

Sailed—Brig Americus, Hand, NYork; schrs Flying Scud, Granger, Baltimore; Benj Strong, Brown, Philadelphia; Village Queen, Tillotson, do; Ira Bliss, Hudson, do; Hannah Blackman, Jones, do; Thomas P Cooper, Sleeper, NYork; Allen H Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport; North Pacific, Eaton, NYork; Jane Fish, Gardiner, do (or Calais); Josephine, McDonald, do (or Calais); Benj English, Baker, do; sloop Mary E Bayles, Jayne, do.

PAWTUCKET, Aug 12—Sailed, schrs Eagle, Chase; Casper Heft, Shoe, and Daniel Webster, Conery, do.

RICHMOND, Aug 12—Sailed, schr Albert Mason, Rose, NYork.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 13—Arrived, ship Swallow, McLaughlin, NYork; barks St Thomas, Boutemard, Hamburg; Sparrow Hawk, from McKean Island via Honolulu.

Sailed—Bark Solomon, Carter, Liverpool.

14th—Arrived, ships John L Dimmock (Br), Winchell, and Malay, Dudley, Hong Kong.

Cleared—Ship Haze, Forsyth, Hong Kong; bark Optima (Br), Gould, Cork.

Sailed—Ship Favorita, Greenman, Payta; barks Lizzie Williams, Wormell, Liverpool; Faraway (Br), Cleveland, Sydney, NSW; Seville, Valparriso; Mohawk, McKean Island via Honolulu.

SAVANNAH, Aug 10—Cleared, schr W B Mann, Rogers, Jacksonville (and sailed).

14th—Cleared, schrs Watauga, Jacksonville, Fla; French, Portland.

SALEM, Aug 11—Sailed, schr Leocadia, Elwell, NYork.

12th—Arrived, schrs Clara Davidson, Jefford, and D S Mershon, Ayres, Philadelphia; Mary G Collins, Endicott, do.

Sailed—Schr Mary Milnes, Parker, Philadelphia.

TAUNTON, Aug 12—Sailed, schrs John Lozier, Lincoln, and Charles, Trefethen, NYork.

WILMINGTON, NC, Aug 12—Cleared, schr Julia R Floyd, Squires, NYork.

14th—Arrived, steamship Volunteer, Jones, NYork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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A.—CORN SUFFERERS—DR. KIMBELL, THE SKILful and popular Chiropodist, 58 Bowery, corner Canal street, has reduced his price to $1 for removing each corn. Cut this out.

CORNS, BUNIONS, ENLARGED JOINTS AND ALL diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway. Refers to all surgeons.

MILHAU'S ELIXIR OF CALISAZA BARK IS THE original article, and has forty years' reputation as the best tonic, anti-dyspeptic and ague preventive.
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RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the eye, nose, face and person.
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45 DEY STREET, NEW YORK, AUGUST 14, 1869.—Notice.—Merchants indebted to the undersigned must make their payments to H. P. Clarke in person, or to his written order.
H. P. CLARKE.

DENTISTRY

A BEAUTIFUL IMPROVED SET OF ARTIFICIAL Teeth at $10, $15 and $20. Teeth filled with gold, bone and platina at reasonable prices; all work warranted first class at Dr. WHITE'S, 76 Sixth avenue.

DR. CRANE'S OSTEOPLASTIC AND PURE GOLD restores decayed, broken and sensitive teeth to their original beauty and soundness, without pain. Over 10,000 testimonials. Removed to 212 West Thirty-fourth street.

THE MOST PAINFUL DECAYED TEETH OR STUMPS preserved by filling and building up to original shape and color, without pain, with white Cheoplastic. Gold Cheoplastic Teeth inserted over the old ones.
Dr. SIGESMOND, 30 East Nineteenth st., near Broadway.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Tenth Annual Report of the Superintendent of the New York State Insurance Department—Valuable Statistical Information—Important Suggestions.

The second part of the tenth annual report of the New York State Insurance Department, marked "Assembly document No. 70," and containing a review of the working of life and casualty insurance in this State, and even elsewhere, for the year 1868, is just about being completed by the printer. The advance proof sheets of the most important portions of this report have, in fact, been distributed by Superintendent Barnes in a limited number. From these much valuable statistical information is gained, although some of the tables, while undoubtedly of great interest to professional insurance men, to mathematicians, actuaries and compilers of mortuary tables, are too complicated to reproduce here for the general reader, and hence simplified abstracts have been made for that purpose.

NEW COMPANIES ORGANIZED FROM JANUARY 1, 1868, TO APRIL 1, 1869.

During the calendar year 1868 there were in all eight new life insurance companies organized, including the Metropolitan, at New York city, which was created by the change of the National Travellers', or Casualty Insurance, to a pure life insurance company. This was the largest number ever incorporated in a single year, and equal to the number of all the New York State companies transacting business in the year 1860, the time the Insurance Department was organized. Two more companies were incorporated during the first three months of the present year, making the total number for the time covered by the report ten. The following table gives these new companies in detail:—

Name of Company.	Location.	Date of Organization.	Capital.
Calendar year 1868.			
1. Am. Tontine Life & Savings Ins. Co..	New York.	Jan. 8, 1868	$125,000
2. Ashbury Life Ins. Co.	New York.	April 7, 1868	150,000
3. First Nat'l Eclectic Assurance Society of the U. S.	New York.	July 7, 1868	125,000
4. Homoeopathic Mutual Life Ins. Co.	New York.	July 17, 1868	150,000
5. Mutual Protection Life Ass. Society	New York.	July 17, 1868	100,000
6. Craftsmen's Life Ass. Co.	New York.	Sept. 4, 1868	200,000
7. Western New York Life Ins. Co.	Batavia....	Nov. 21, 1868	125,000
1869.			
8. Amicable Mutual Life Ins. Co.	New York.	March 17, 1869	130,000
9. Empire Mutual Life Ins. Co.	New York.	April 1, 1868	100,000
10. Nat'l Travellers' Ins Co., changed to Met. Life Ins. Co.	New York.	March 24, 1868	200,000

The charters of fifteen other companies are on file in the department, some of them dating back to 1864. The charters of six have lapsed by operation of law, the corporators having failed to make the required deposit of $100,000 with the superintendent within two years from the day of filing their proposed charter. The following nine companies are still within the two years:—

Inchoate Charters.	Location.	Date of Filing.
1. Fraternal Mutual Life Ins. Co.	New York..	Nov. 30, 1867
2. The Peoples' Life Ins. Ass'n.	New York..	Nov. 9, 1868
3. Commonwealth Life Ins. Co...	New York..	Dec. 12, 1868
4. The Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of New York	New York..	Jan. 7, 1869
5. Manhattan Co-operative Life Ass. Co.	New York..	Jan. 8, 1869
* The Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of New York	New York..	Jan. 22, 1869
6. Hercules Mutual Life Ass. Society of the United States	New York..	Jan. 23, 1869
7. Empire State Life Ins. Co.	Watertown.	Feb. 24, 1869
8. Farmers and Mechanics' Life Ins. Co.	New York..	March 13, 1869
9. Progressive Mutual Life Ins. Co.	New York..	March 22, 1869

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Company have since made the required deposit, and received their certificate of incorporation. The Mutual Benefit charter, marked in the table with *, is an amended one, being filed by the same corporators who some four years ago proposed to organize the "Provident Savings and Life Insurance Institution," and whose original charter lapsed by law on December 11, 1867, for the reason above stated.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Superintendent, Mr. Barnes, expresses himself strongly in favor of the present policy of incorporating insurance companies under general laws, giving all alike equal rights and privileges, and he hopes that the policy of granting valuable corporate franchises and privileges by special charters will never again be resorted to. He also believes that a large deposit is necessary for the better security of policy holders. In 1851, when the sum of $100,000 was fixed by law, it was more difficult to aggregate that sum than it is now, and the amount should be increased to, perhaps, $200,000. The amalgamation and dissolution of life insurance companies would prove to be in this country, as in Great Britain, an evil of great magnitude, fraught with corrupt practices, to the demoralization of officers, the disadvantages of policy holders and the public. The superintendent deprecates this practice among American companies, and, anticipating the future, desires to strengthen, consolidate and build up all existing companies on such a solid and secure foundation as to perpetuate their independent and successful existence; organizing new companies only with sufficient assets to promise reasonable success and fully to protect the public in cases of failure or discontinuance in business.

REGISTRATION OF LIFE POLICIES.

The system of registering life policies in the Insurance Department has been adopted by the five companies named in the accompanying table, giving also the number of policies, the amount insured and the sum deposited to secure the insured:—

Name of Company.	No. of Policies	Amount.	Deposit.
1. North American Life In. Co	4,463	$14,021,236	$525,000
2. Atlantic Mutual Life In Co	364	1,031,600	25,000
3. Metropolitan Life In. Co...	67	223,804	25,000
4. Globe Mutual Life In. Co...	404	1,267,000	30,000
5. Asbury Life In. Co........	26	119,000	25,000
Total..............	5,324	$16,662,570	$630,000

The superintendent says that such a policy is probably the safest that can be issued by any corporation. If, in the future history of life insurance companies in this country, evils and practices are developed subversive and destructive to the public interests, an appropriate remedy can be provided, so far as the reinsurance fund is concerned, by making the registration of policies compulsory instead of voluntary on the part of the companies. This course should, however, be adopted only as a last resort, leaving ordinarily to both companies and policy holders the full liberty of choice between the two systems of business.

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

No new life insurance company was admitted to transact business in this State during the calendar year 1867. The following is the list for the year 1868:—

Name of Company.	Location.	When Incorporated.	Date of Admiss'n
Calendar year 1868.			1868.
1. Northw'stn Mutual Life I. C...	Milwaukee, Wis.	March 2, 1857	June 1
2. Provident Life and Trust	Philadelphia, Pa.	March 22, 1865	July 15
3. National Life Ins. Co. of U. S.	Washington, D.C.	July 28, 1868	August 18
1869.			1869.
1. Penn Mutual Life Ins. Co...	Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 24, 1847	March 1
2. Anchor Life Insurance Co.	Jersey City......	Feb. 20, 1860	March 2
3. Hartford Life and Annuity...	Hartford, Conn..	May 25, 1866	March 29

STATE RIGHTS AND CONGRESSIONAL CHARTERS.

On this subject Superintendent Barnes is very emphatic, and expresses himself so strongly against the "absurd and baseless pretensions" of Jay Cooke's National Life Insurance Company that his language is inserted here entire:—

The pretensions advertised by this company to rights and privileges superior to the life corporations duly incorporated by the State sovereignties of the Union, and the claim made that compliance with State laws was unnecessary, and that the corporation was coextensive with the United States instead of the District of Columbia, could not have been very seriously entertained as a reality even by the corporation itself; any practical claim in this direction should be met *in limine* with a prompt and decided refusal to recognize any such absurd and baseless pretensions.

UNIFORMITY IN STATE STANDARDS OF MORTALITY AND INTEREST FOR LIFE INSURANCE VALUATIONS.

Another effort was made by the superintendent for the adoption of a uniform standard of mortality and rate of interest in the States of Massachusetts and New York for the purpose of life insurance valuations, in the hope that the adoption of such a standard by these two States would soon be followed by its adoption in other, and perhaps in all of the States. Several interviews were had by Mr. Barnes with the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, and the American Experience Table of Mortality, at four and a half per cent interest, was agreed to be recommended to the respective Legislatures for adoption. It was adopted in New York, Michigan and Missouri, but the proposition failed to become a law in Massachusetts, it not being very zealously urged.

UNIFORMITY OF LIFE INSURANCE NOTATION.

Impressed with the necessity and advantage of uniformity in life insurance symbols, and of a common and universal notation for the science of life contingencies, the superintendent, on the 15th day of October, 1868, issued a circular asking the opinions of actuaries and officers on this subject, and assuming as a basis the notation of Dr. William Farr, in his English life table No. 3, requesting suggestions for any alterations, amendments or additions thereto. A number of highly interesting answers have been received from actuaries and mathematicians in this country, England, France and Germany and are given *in extenso* with the report.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

From the very elaborate and minute tables contained in this report only a few items of more general interest are here subjoined. In order to show the rapid growth and almost unparalleled expansion of the business of life insurance in this country within the last ten years the following figures are given, comparing 1859 with 1868:—

In 1859 there were eight New York State companies in operation, having 23,690 policies in force, covering the sum of $72,197,436 32 as the amount insured. The annual premium by cash and note was $2,013,376 84 and the losses paid $759,888 41, while the gross assets of these eight companies were valued at $11,629,085 31.

In the same year (1859) there were domiciled and doing business in this State six companies of other States, having 25,918 policies in force, insuring $69,300,541 60, on which the yearly premiums were $1,956,748 12. The losses for the year were $628,282 27 and the gross assets of these six companies were $8,906,999 27.

Adding the two together we have the following as the insurance business in 1859 of the eight State companies and the six from other States transacting business in this State:—

Number of companies	14
Number of policies in force	49,617
Amount of policies in force	$141,497,977
Amount of premiums	3,970,124
Amount of losses	1,388,170
Amount of gross assets	20,536,084

Passing over the intervening years we now take the business of life insurance of the companies doing business in this State for the year 1868. Of State companies there were in operation 34, which had 270,531 policies in force, insuring the sum of $795,509,710 45; on this the annual premium was $35,691,951 60, the loss for the year $5,651,720 29, and the gross assets were $89,063,961 45.

Of companies from other States 21 were authorized to transact business here in 1868. They had then 267,063 policies in force, insuring $733,474,974 87, at a yearly premium of $31,883,212 24, paid losses to the extent of $5,411,622 69, and owned gross assets to the amount of $86,198,368 26. The two together give the following aggregate for the year 1868:—

Number of companies in the State	55
Number of policies in force	537,594
Amount insured	$1,528,984,685
Amount of yearly premium	67,575,163
Amount of loss for the year	11,063,351
Amount of gross assets	175,262,329

With these figures, indicating such an enormous increase before him, the superintendent is fully justified when he says:—

On the 31st day of December, 1868, over 550,000 life policies were in force in the United States, principally in the Northern and Western States; the number will soon exceed the number in force in Great Britain, where there are about 150 existing companies, and where life insurance has been practised for over a century. In this country it cannot be said to have been established over a quarter of a century. If the extent of life insurance marks the degree of civilization in a people Americans are certainly making rapid and unparalleled progress in this direction.

The following was the financial condition of solvency of all of our State companies for the year 1868:—

Premium notes and loans	$11,938,176
Deferred premiums	5,659,335
Unpaid premiums	6,178,914
Commuted commissions and personal securities	300,102
Accrued interest	146,969
Total unrealized assets	24,224,038
Total realized assets	62,616,442
Total assets	86,840,481
Percentage of unrealized to total assets	27.89

And the following of the companies from other States having agencies here:—

Premium notes and loans	$32,705,481
Deferred premiums	1,945,120
Unpaid premiums	3,317,762
Commuted commissions and personal securities	287,534
Accrued interest	262,246
Total unrealized assets	38,660,539
Total realized assets	49,136,051
Total assets	87,790,791
Percentage of unrealized to total assets	44.26

NON-FORFEITURE AND OTHER LAWS AS TO POLICIES.

The superintendent is opposed to any legislation which should prescribe certain conditions of life policies, such as giving them the character of non-forfeiting policies and the like. Sharp competition between so many companies will shape the policies for the benefit of the public to the full extent of safety to the companies, just as the *lex mercatoria* and the usages of companies and underwriters have been perfecting the marine policy. But he suggests that companies might provide liberally for "days of grace" or rather months of grace in the payment of premiums.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF LONDON.

The report gives a full and extended history of the International Life Assurance Society of London, its first organization in 1838, its opening offices in this city in 1844, when life insurance was comparatively unknown here, its insolvency, the transfer of its business to the Hercules Fire and Life Insurance Company and the transfer of this company again to the Prudential Life Assurance Society of London. The superintendent gives all the legal steps taken in England and here and remarks that the net value of the outstanding policies and additions of the company in the United States is $309,606, to satisfy which there remains in his hands the sum of $145,657 and the amount of premiums, notes, loans and credits, in various forms, of $52,839, showing an apparent deficiency of $111,089. Mr. Thomas J. Creamer is the receiver appointed by the Supreme Court in this district April 7, 1869. In connection with this subject the superintendent gives the American proprietary or stock companies some wholesome advice as to extravagance in commissions, salaries, dividends, &c., and he says that "in cases of actual necessity the superintendent will assume the grave responsibility of initiating legal proceedings—a course which will not be taken without the most careful preliminary scrutiny, and after all methods of voluntary reform have been assiduously pressed and recommended."

CASUALTY INSURANCE.

The four New York State companies of this class heretofore organized have all either changed or discontinued their business. Four new charters have been filed, but their incorporation has not been perfected, as follows:—

Inchoate Charters.	Location.	Date of Filing.
1. National Health Ins. Co.	New York..	Oct. 5, 1867
2. N. Y. State Live Stock Ins. Co.	New York..	March 21, 1868
3. Cosmopolitan Health Ins. Co.	New York..	Jan. 28, 1869
4. National Plate Glass Ins. and Indemnity Co.	Brooklyn...	Feb. 27, 1869

From other States three companies were admitted to do business here as follows:—

Name of Company.	Location.	Date of Admission.	Capital.
1. Travellers' Ins. Co.	Hartford, Ct.	Sept. 26, 1864	$500,000
2. Railway Passengers..	Hartford, Ct.	July 9, 1866	274,800
3. Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co.	Hartford, Ct.	May 11, 1867	100,000

The Hartford Life and Accident Insurance Company of Connecticut and the United States Casualty Insurance Company of New Jersey have both abandoned the accident business, and the Hartford Live Stock Insurance Company and the Ætna Live Stock Insurance Company, both of Hartford, Conn., have been unable to meet their engagements, and have probably sunk all of their paid up capital.

SYNOPSIS OF INSURANCE BUSINESS OF NEW YORK COMPANIES.

The following synopsis of the entire insurance business of 157 New York companies—fire, marine and life—for the year 1868 will be found of interest:—

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Assets	$62,154,468
Liabilities	42,658,664
Income	26,234,242
Expenditures	22,889,489
Premiums	23,081,530
Losses	12,088,459
Risks in force	2,232,658,989

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Assets	$25,080,722
Liabilities	21,551,353
Income	11,412,836
Expenditures	9,382,546
Premiums	10,231,846
Losses	5,268,158
Risks in force	175,033,471

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Assets	$89,063,961
Liabilities	76,343,813
Income	35,219,752
Expenditures	19,579,258
Premiums	31,867,783
Losses	5,553,840
Risks in force	795,032,277

And in order to give the reader a complete and comparative view of the immense extent the business of insurance has assumed since 1865, the following table is added, giving the grand aggregate of the business of the New York insurance companies of all classes, and of those of other States transacting business in New York, for the last four years:—

	Assets.	Liabilities.
1865	$164,781,334	$137,256,111
1866	188,825,637	165,605,665
1867	237,990,312	193,561,955
1868	287,761,849	246,785,652
	Income.	Expenditures.
1865	$65,879,067	$58,444,156
1866	88,775,109	76,982,881
1867	107,871,179	82,052,017
1868	121,719,891	88,260,809
	Premiums.	Losses.
1865	$56,503,408	$32,917,880
1866	83,495,266	48,684,072
1867	94,921,271	43,698,231
1868	105,898,276	40,478,077
	RISKS IN FORCE.	
1865	$3,618,824,965	
1866	4,361,515,411	
1867	4,757,944,145	
1868	5,399,620,059	

SUICIDE OF COLONEL MCKENTY, OF MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer* of August 11 states that Colonel Henry McKenty committed suicide in that city on the afternoon of the 10th by shooting himself. That paper adds:—Colonel McKenty came to this State in 1849 or 1850, a young man. He made a claim on Lake Johanna, which lake he named for the lady who afterwards became his wife. He took up his permanent residence in St. Paul in June, 1851, and engaged in the real estate business, in which he was eminently successful, and became the heaviest dealer in the Northwest. In 1857 he owned 60,000 acres of land, and could have sold out for at least $250,000. The crash of '57 came, and he was one of its first victims. Nearly all his immense wealth was in wild lands, and his colossal fortune melted rapidly away. Since that time his life has been one ceaseless struggle to recover his lost fortune. He remained in St. Paul until 1863 endeavoring to save something from the wreck. During this dark period no man could have acted more honorable or high-minded. He literally gave up everything, even to the bed upon which he slept and the home he had secured to his wife and children (and in this he was cheerfully seconded by his devoted wife) to satisfy the claims of his creditors. He removed to the oil regions in 1863 and spent several years there endeavoring to recover, but in vain. In 1868 he left for the Pacific coast, and for the two years past has struggled as only such an ambitious man could to retrieve his fallen fortunes. He did not succeed, and he returned to St. Paul about a month ago a broken-spirited man whose life had become a burden.

Mr. William Wright, chairman of the Hull Dock Company, has received an intimation that he is to receive the honor of knighthood, in commemoration of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

THE ECLIPSE.

Scientific Observations—A Graphic Description of the Heavenly Bodies Before, At and After Totality—Appearance of Surrounding Objects on the Earth—A Spectacle of Surpassing Magnificence.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August 7, 1869.

Nothing could have been more beautiful or more splendid than the magnificent total eclipse of the sun which took place here to-day, in one of the clearest of unclouded skies. It was glorious. It was a great success, therefore, astronomically. Professor Winlock, of Harvard Observatory, who has been here for more than a month past, had everything in readiness—telescopes, photographic apparatus, spectroscope. He was assisted by Mr. John Whipple, of Boston, who superintended the photographic department, and who was himself assisted by the brothers Clark, the object glass manufacturers of Boston. Professor Dean, of the Coast Survey, observed the contacts and searched for interior planets. Mr. Frank Blake, of the Coast Survey, had similar duties to perform, and Mr. Searle, of Harvard Observatory, was stationed at Falmouth, where he might be as near as possible to the edge of the shadow. Mr. Tevis, of Shelbyville, observed the thermometrical and barometrical phenomena.

While these gentlemen were assigned their various duties I repaired early in the morning to a point about seven miles east of Shelbyville, where, on a range of hills known as Jeptha Knobs, I had an extended view for many miles over the country. Especially toward the west the view was unrivalled. A wide valley lay open between two gently sloping knobs, beyond which the undulating country could be seen for twenty miles or more. At the moment of totality the sun would occupy the heavens immediately over this lovely valley. The sun had risen with a clear white light, while opposite in the west the sweet blue sky pictured along the horizon, and merging upward into violet and yellow, betokened a continuance of fair weather. At ten o'clock a few small clouds appeared, but in an hour all vanished, and not another cloud was seen during the day. The whole dome of the sky was of a beautiful azure, extending to the very horizon. A fresh breeze from the east rendered the air delightfully cool. My drawings of the scene were all prepared and ready for the momentous event, and, taking the opportunity for a little rest, I was luxuriating on Kentucky blackberries, when a party of a dozen gentlemen on horseback arrived on the knob, whose intention was to reach another elevation, where they expected I had taken my position. The moon was just then coming before the sun. They therefore hitched their horses to the fence and gathered about me.

THE ENCROACHMENT.

The moon had encroached upon the sun's disk about one-half of its diameter before any very perceptible diminution of light took place. From that time the dimness increased gradually, and as the light grew fainter a golden greenish hue suffused the foliage of the trees and shrubbery which were to be seen to the right and left and behind us. In the direction of the sun the sky was glowing with light; the landscape lay tinted in all the richness of sunlight streaming across hill and dale and meadow and groves of forest trees; and as the light diminished it changed not into pallor, it grew not whitish or livid, but was simply lost in quantity. I observed the whole landscape very carefully during the approach of totality. To every part of the heavens my attention was continually directed. Opposite to the sun, in the east, the sky early assumed a deep purple blue which grew deeper and deeper, thus occupying about half the hemisphere, while the yellow western sky extended obliquely upward to the left and right—the dark eastern sky terminating in a sharp angle along the horizon on each side of the heavens. It was now close to totality, and I refrained from looking behind me, for the whole effect of the scene, looking directly toward the sun during the total phase, was the object which I had come to study. I watched, then, closely the color, the light and shade of sky and land. The decrease of light struck me as most remarkable. While the quantity of light diminished, the intensity which it retained up to the last moment occurred to me as most extraordinary. For twenty miles in the direction of the sun the colors were distinctly visible up to the very moment of the disappearance of the sun. They can scarcely be said to have changed. The illuminated objects appeared to have lost only in quantity and not in quality or color of light; and thus the shadows also retained their hues, and only grew fainter, until

THE LAST FLASH OF LIGHT.

If ever there was glory pictured in the heavens it was this day at the moment of complete obscuration. Already the western sky around the sun had been suddenly transformed from its prevailing glow into a most lovely purple; and at once along the horizon, extending toward the south, and with its sharp angle toward the west, a region of light was suddenly opened, revealing thin streaks of variously tinted golden and yellowish clouds. Then suddenly to the right hand another triangle of yellow light appeared upon the sky along the horizon. Thus they lay; strange spaces of light sprung suddenly into existence from uncertainty, and pointing to each other beneath the vanishing orb of the universe, like the infinite past and the infinite future pointing toward each other at the extinguishment of life.

A GREAT DIAMOND IN THE SKY.

The most beautiful and novel appearances were now crowding with startling rapidity upon the sight from every part of the heavens and the earth. The sky darkened, the yellow triangles of light on either hand grew rapidly into a higher glow; hills, trees, shrubs and meadows and fields of corn were merging weirdly into a universal shadow, when, suddenly, there flashed a great and glorious, pure white, sparkling, rapidly twinkling, intensely bright flashing point of light in the western sky. Never shall I forget that beautiful point of intense luminosity, flinging its dazzling darts of the most exquisite yet the most tender light in a thousand lovely flickerings. A great celestial diamond glittered for a moment gloriously in the violet sky. It seemed like a light born out of the immense depths of infinite space; or it seemed as if a Great Hand were swinging, with infinite love, in the gloriously arrayed, eternal heavens—a lamp of love and bliss. That beautiful and unsurpassingly lovely flash of light! It awakened every tender feeling of the soul. It illuminated it with transcendant happiness. It was brighter than hope, lovelier than love, sweeter than affection—it was

THE CROWN OF GLORY.

It went out abruptly. The landscape was thrown into darkness. The corona stood forth; then succeeded the most quiet and lovely beauty. There was the dark moon, surrounded by a silvery light, in the midst of a violet sky, out of which shone forth Venus brightly and Mercury rapidly twinkling. The extraordinary brightness and activity of the light of Mercury were surprising. About four and a half degrees to the right of the sun, almost exactly in a horizontal line, Mercury lent an important and charming support to the adornment of the wonderful display, while Venus, upward and to the left, larger than Mercury, but placid, supported on the other hand the central figure of the celestial picture, and was invisible before and long after the total phase. The corona presented not an appearance of rays emanating from the centre, but the light lay in silvery bands around the margin of the dark moon; these again were intersected by short, rounded cones of light, having their bases on the periphery of the moon—the whole together presenting a sort of irregular square, whose sides were inclined to the horizon in the direction of the ecliptic. I cannot liken the corona to a halo. It seemed more like a wreath, bound loosely around the moon. Professor Dean observed the same phenomenon with his telescope, and remarked that he saw no rays in the corona, but that it presented the appearance of coral—of aggregations of very small grains—which coincides closely with the aspect of the corona light as it presented itself to my eyes. The light extended irregularly about the moon's radius beyond its border.

THE PROMINENCES.

While intent upon the study of the corona, sky and landscape, my eye was continually attracted by a bright point of light at the lower edge of the moon, a little to the right of a vertical diameter. I had not counted on being able to see the famous reddish protuberances with the naked eye, and I wondered what the bright point of light could be. Although in the corona it was entirely distinct from it, its intensity was incomparably greater, and compared with the light of the corona it was remarkably different in color. It was of a bright pinkish intensity, while the corona was of a bluish, silvery whiteness. It seemed to be also full of activity and to shed downward from behind the dark moon sparkles of dripping light. A gentleman who particularly observed this prominence with a telescope made the same remark as to its apparent activity, and described it to me as a fountain of light.

THE DURATION OF TOTALITY.

As long as life shall last the picture of totality will remain in my memory, forever fresh within the frame of golden recollections. No other picture in the world is like it. It is not moonlight, it is not starlight, it is not twilight. It was an enchantment of two minutes and a half into which I fell and lived an age. It seemed forever; it seemed an eternity, and from which I awoke only when

THE GREAT LAMP,

more precious and brilliant than all the richness and wonders of "Arabian Nights," was swung once more, in a flashing point of ineffable light, in the midst of the heavens, in the centre of

THE VAST ROUND SHADOW

which lay upon the western sky. The angles of light lying along the horizon, and opening upwards to the right and left, sent, during totality, a faint gleam across the gray violet shadow in its lower part, while just below the land for miles and miles away in the vanishing distance lay immersed in the tenderest purple obscurity, while nearer, darker and darker and stronger, slept the shadows; and upward to the right and left the sloping knobs stood with their noble forest trees, strangely, mysteriously, awfully, against the yellow spaces of illumined sky; while in the field before me the dried-up clover, the withered white weed and the blackberry, mingled their forms in massed confusion. Yet was there color in them all—corona, moon, sky, stars and earthly objects. Then the light upon the right hand increased in extent and moved towards the left, and the light upon the left fled before the advancing shadow; and with an immense sweep, grand and magnificent, and awful, the enormous shadow swept towards the east—its circular boundary on the west distinctly visible against the glowing sky—the immense shadow swept through the air, and with a rapidity and a majesty of movement truly sublime it approached the corona-encircled moon, and in a moment more the flashing diamond shot its brilliancy into the air, and the beautiful totality was over. Then indeed I would have recalled it, once more to look at corona, moon, stars, sky and landscape, but it was gone forever from the regions of celestial space, and there remained only the perpetual picture in the memory.

THE ASTRONOMICAL RESULT.

When in the evening I returned to the town I learned that, astronomically, the eclipse here had been a great success. I was told that some excellent photographs had been taken during totality. The spectroscope in the hands of Professor Winlock gave six new bright lines. During totality he saw eleven lines—five only of them having heretofore been seen. Three of them he states as the lines of magnesium. The corona, however, yielded him no result, and whatever it may be the Shelbyville observation of the totality has not determined. No inter-Mercurial planets were seen. The barometer indicated no change, and the thermometer fell five degrees.

THE ANIMALS.

The only animals frightened were men. The negroes had somehow heard about a great hailstorm which was to happen just at or just after the eclipse. As far as my own experience went I can only say that the horses of the clever Kentucky gentlemen which were gathered around about me on Jeptha Knob conducted themselves throughout as if nothing whatever had happened. There was, however, one man scared. As the moon passed over the sun and it began to grow dark he retreated down the hill with his horse and ran for home. As for chickens and ducks, I heard of their going to roost and immediately crowing at the first reappearance of the sun.

The Eclipse as Seen at Terre Haute, Ind.—General Observations—Appearance at Totality—Passage of the Moon Over the Sun—Interesting Particulars.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., August 7, 1869.

Yesterday was doubtless a period of much suspense to all persons, whether scientific or otherwise, who had made a longer or shorter journey westward to see and investigate the extraordinary phenomenon of a total eclipse of the sun. The weather was very unpromising at sunset yesterday, but a final rain during the night that settled all the vapors washed the dust from the face of nature (not to speak irreverently), and a good breeze, which rose with daylight, proved to be so many assurances of a fair prospect; and so the day broke brightly, the sun shone cheerfully, and a sweet prairie breeze, almost like the air of New York Bay, floated through the sunlight Not a cloud or visible vapor interposed by way of doubt to eager, earnest anticipations, until about eleven o'clock, when a number were formed; but in the course of two hours those also had vanished, and the prospect continued clear until the decisive and precise moment of "contact" foretold by the astronomers.

The whole morning and the early afternoon hours were chiefly occupied by the citizens of this place, as far as I observed, in providing themselves with stained or smoked glass, to watch the "coming on" and the "passing off." At sixteen minutes past four P. M. a general exclamation from those near me of "There it is" indicated that the right hand lower portion of the sun's face had received a point of darkness. To the naked eye, for one hour, there was nothing special to observe except the gradual increase of the dark body of the moon, which appeared to be pushing up and into the face of the sun, and the decrease of the illuminated and illuminating disk of the latter. All at once, then, about sixteen minutes past five o'clock and some seconds, there was an intensely brilliant and perfectly pure gleam of the light of a thousand stars of the first magnitude compressed into one, and the sun disappeared. Simultaneously with this a murmur and shout of admiration arose from spectators within earshot, announcing the fulfilment of the great event of the century.

The moment following (or, as it seemed, in the same instant) the vanishing of the sun's bright disk, a corona of exquisitely pure light flashed around the moon, extending outward in an invariable band of light, apparently two inches in width.

This halo, however, appeared irregular or somewhat starlike in shape, caused, doubtless, by the projection of what are called by the astronomers the rose-colored protuberances. The color in one of these only was observed by individuals within my personal knowledge. Four or five others, very marked through the telescope, were seen and regarded with intense interest by Professor R. S. Bosworth, because of their importance scientifically, and a few others who were favored by a look through this medium. Several dark spots—two or three of them very large—were observed on the face of the sun.

My attention was fixed upon the general phenomenon and phenomena—a spectacle sufficiently marvellous, magnificent and beautiful to compensate one for railroad risks, broken rest and broken ties—inevitable concomitants of a thousand miles journey, made expressly to behold it. The moment the total phase began (I say began, because the phenomenon was passing momentarily, though it seemed then to be permanent), Venus appeared, upward and eastward to the left of the sun, while the planet Mercury, supposed, came into view below to the right, apparently quite near the sun. Fixed stars were not seen with the naked eye in the vicinity of the sun, owing, doubtless, to the stronger light of the corona. Towards the eastward zenith Arcturus and Lyra were observed by several who could afford to gaze for stars in these brief and precious moments. I could not, but kept my eye on the central object and the field of view its sphere absorbed. The lower horizon towards the north was of a deep purple, inclined to red, while to the southeast it was of an orange hue. The upward and upper sky was of a whitened and darkened grayish blue, and the intervening atmosphere was of a shadowed or benighted light. There did not appear nor was there the least coloring material or impurity in the air. It was transparent and free, and print could be read without effort and objects near by could be distinctly seen, though the density of a clouded twilight obscured everything at a certain distance, and cows and horses in a meadow below the ridge on which I stood, perhaps a quarter of a mile off, could be distinguished only with difficulty. The cows continued to graze, though I was informed by several parties that chickens sought their roosts and martins flew to their chimneys as the darkness grew apace. After the totality had passed off and the light increased the fowls came out from their roosts again and the swallows and martins left their eaves and chimneys.

When the first flash of light reached the earth as the moon passed from the lower edge of the sun's disk a cry of joyful admiration, such as was lifted when it flashed into vanishment, again arose from all the gazers of either sex within my hearing. In the streets of the city men took off and waved their hats.

In this county alone there were, probably, 40,000 people intently watching for the grand phenomenon, and all were at last startled by its infinite and marvellous beauty.

The mercury of a thermometer hanging on the limb of a small tree near the ground fell from seventy-three to sixty-four degrees from four o'clock to half-past five, rising again gradually as the sun emerged.

HAYTI.

The Siege of Aux Cayes—Specie Rates—Military Rule—Financial and Naval.

Our advices from Hayti are dated to the 15th of July. The latest report states:—

President Salnave is still besieging Aux Cayes, which town continues to repel all his efforts. Both steamers, the Alexandre Petion and the Salnave, as also the bark Tres Union, are there.

A small tugboat, the Colonel Lloyd, arrived here at the beginning of this month from Charleston, S. C., with the news that the Quaker City and the Florida had left the United States for St. Marc. This intelligence caused great excitement in Port au Prince, and gold, which was at 450 gourdes for the Spanish dollar, immediately went up to 650; and as it became known that the government wanted about 22,000 dollars (Spanish) to pay off the arrears of the crew of the Alexandre Petion before the men would go again from this to Aux Cayes, gold went up to 1,100 for the Spanish dollar, and to-day it stands at 800.

On the 7th inst. there was some slight commotion in this city, owing to a general, who is in charge of the Department of the West, and who is the supreme military authority during the President's absence, riding through the streets flourishing a couple of revolvers, snapping them off and otherwise inciting the populace. Fortunately, however, no great harm came of it, and he was disappointed, although all the inhabitants were ordered by the Governor of the town, General Vil Lubin, to keep themselves armed, ready to preserve order.

During the night a few shops in the rue Frontforts were plundered.

The coffee season has about closed and very few ships are here.

Monetary affairs are in a very bad state.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamship Defence, with Commodore Phillimore on board, arrived yesterday, and leaves for Port Royal to-day.

The English mail from Southampton of the 17th June, due here on the 5th inst., has not yet arrived from Jacmel.

We have in port her Britannic Majesty's steamship Britomart, Captain Arlington, and his Imperial Majesty of France's D'Estrees.

HOMICIDE AT OAKLAND, MISS.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, August 11.]

The citizens of Oakland, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, were greatly shocked, startled and thrown into profound gloom, on Monday evening last, by the murder of a young gentleman, long a resident in their midst and universally held in high esteem, by another citizen of the place. The murdered man was Mr. Derrick Barnes, son of Mr. S. C. Barnes, who resides near the town. He was aged about twenty-six years and was a lawyer by profession. The murder was committed by Dr. Lott, a practising physician of the town. The cause which led to this startling tragedy is involved in deep mystery. No one was aware of hostile or unfriendly feeling existing between Dr. Lott and his victim; but, on the contrary, they were regarded as friends. Young Barnes for some time had been sharing his office with Dr. Lott, and on the evening in question, at about the hour of six o'clock, Dr. Lott was sitting at the Post Office, near the murdered man's office, jocosely conversing with several others, when he abruptly left them and entered the office. In a few minutes afterward those with whom he had just parted were surprised to hear loud and angry words on the part of Dr. Lott. One of the number hastened to the door, and as he approached saw Dr. Lott standing in front of young Barnes, who was seated with a book in his hand, and heard him exclaim, "You must either take it back or explain, or your life is mine," at the same time presenting a revolver, ready cocked. Barnes replied, "Well, give me a chance to explain it," or words to that effect. The reply was instantly followed by a shot by Dr. Lott, which took effect in Barnes' body, and he fell from his chair as though mortally wounded. The murderer continued to fire rapidly, four chambers of the pistol exploding, and the ball from each entering the murdered man's body. The remaining two chambers failed to go off from the caps snapping. Having exhausted his weapon, Lott hastened from the office, mounted his horse, standing near, and, with the murderous weapon still in his hand, escaped, those who witnessed the bloody deed being so shocked and startled as to have made no effort at his capture.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Wrinkle in Politics—The Republican Party in a Critical Condition—Probable Triumph of the Conservatives Next November—John Quincy Adams to be Renominated—Seizing Liquor.

BOSTON, August 13, 1869.

An upheaving of a very violent kind is about to take place in Massachusetts politics. Boston, the great centre, will furnish the fire for the volcano, and its lava, without doubt, will run all over the country. A critical inquiry into political matters in this locality reveals the following curious programme:—

Representative Hooper, of the Fourth Massachusetts Congressional district, whose term expires in the fall of 1870, will about that time retire from public life altogether—a fact which was agreed upon by the wirepullers in the caucus of November, 1868, when Mr. Hooper made his last run for a seat in the House.

Judge Russell was a candidate for the nomination, but pulled out at the request of his friends and the solicitation of the Hooper clique, on the understanding that it would be Hooper's last term and that the friends of the latter would stand by and support Russell in Hooper's district. Russell at that time was thought to be a weak man (politically), and Mr. Peter Harvey, the democratic candidate against Hooper, was supposed to be a very strong man. Hooper received the nomination, and was of course elected. Russell received the Collectorship of the port of Boston, &c. The Judge, according to the programme, will retain his present office another year or so, when he will take Hooper's seat. Richardson, the present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, will then (upon the retirement of Judge Russell) be appointed Collector of this port.

And thus Massachusetts will continue to hold the control of the loaves and fishes of the customs. The whole programme is full of logical sequences and will without doubt be successful.

If this programme is fully carried out, with Butler in the official boots of Wilson, you will agree with your correspondent that lava will run, for all the elements of a volcano will be found in such a quartet as Sumner, Boutwell, Butler and Russell, with such auxiliaries as Hoar and other keen Massachusetts politicians whose names are only too familiar to the country.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

The approaching gubernatorial contest is awakening the real men of the Commonwealth of every race and color, not excluding Chinamen, to a full appreciation of the great interests at stake; and every party and shade of party feel the necessity of careful preparation for the coming struggle. The gubernatorial contest will be terrific and acrimonious. Prohibition will stand or fall for at least a decade of years next November. Every element that will conduce to success will be brought to bear on the issue by the temperance party, which boasts that money will flow like water to make prohibition an active, living law.

The democrats and conservative republicans, on the other hand, are determined to use every appliance to destroy that nefarious and unconstitutional statute; and, backed by a heavy Irish and thoroughly organized German vote and a treasury overflowing with greenbacks, there is every indication of success.

It is the opinion of gentlemen well versed in political affairs that republicanism in Massachusetts is in a critical condition. The nomination of Governor Claflin—and the party cannot avoid nominating him—will be a deathblow, as it will cause the "conservatives" to "bolt" from the convention, and they, without doubt, will fight under the banner bearing the legend

"ADAMS AND LIBERTY."

Thus, backed by the democratic party—a solid and liberal German and Irish vote—they cannot but succeed in demoralizing and putting to flight the party whose unwise legislation have multiplied the embarrassments of the State and degraded the fair fame of the old Commonwealth. The Butler party—whose gubernatorial candidate will be Dr. Loring, of Salem—will naturally ally itself to the liberal wings, for the single purpose of beating the temperance ring. The war cry of the party will be

"BUTLER AND THE UNITED STATES SENATE."

As matters now look John Quincy Adams is first favorite, and as there is no doubt of his nomination and its support by the various elements I have mentioned, there can be but little as to his election. The people are sick of this eternal cry of prohibition, and the last report of the State Treasurer has done but little to elevate the radicals in the estimation of the community. A careful canvass of the foreign vote of Boston shows at least thirty-five per cent of legal voters, and we hazard nothing in saying that nearly every voter represented in the above estimate will shoot a paper bullet into the ugly body of prohibition in November next. A heavier vote will be cast in Massachusetts at that time than ever before. We say nothing here of the vast outside influence—that of liberal non-voters (foreigners), who are naturally opposed to prohibition and in sympathy with foreigners—which will be brought to bear in the coming contest. The majority of this class bear with them thought, brain and education—very effective agents in pushing a campaign to success.

The estimated solid German vote that will be cast in November next is about 15,000. These figures are reliable. The Teutons will vote in a body. You may take away from the German his social and religious and political rights; you may load him down with unjust taxation; but never, no, never, will you take from him his lager beer with impunity. The radical republicans have fallen upon a hornet's nest, and next November they will be found stung to death. Never before has a party gone into a contest with such a fine prospect of success as the democratic party. Bad laws have arrayed men of wealth and influence on its side, and vast numbers who have hitherto voted with the radicals find that they can no longer swallow the nauseous dose of prohibition. Then, again, there is another important element to be considered in reviewing the prospects of the parties. The Knights of St. Crispin number nearly 40,000. They are liberal from instinct and hearty haters of the radicals, who rudely refused to incorporate them at the last session of the Legislature. It is pretty well understood here that these leading men favor John Q. Adams. Take it all in all the prospects of the democratic party were never so bright as they are now.

DOINGS OF THE STATE POLICE.

The State constables have decamped, gone down among the islands of the Boston harbor, making Hull (Strawberry Hill) their headquarters, where the Massachusetts volunteer militia are now at muster. Boston and surrounding cities and towns relieved of their presence are doling out the fire water over the bars with a nonchalance astonishing to a stranger. There is not a closed bar in Boston, and Major Jones knows it, though he has the barefaced impudence to deny it over his signature. Liquor is sold as freely in Massachusetts to-day as at any time during its existence as a State; the prices are the same as in the good old times when prohibitory laws were the dream of utopian legislators. Liquor men are waiting patiently for next November, when they think that Major Jones will go back to his old business of thief catching.

The constabulary make a few seizures now and then, but the quantity seized rarely amounts to more than a gill of whiskey or a gallon or two of beer. Private houses have been invaded, and liquors for private use taken away and confiscated; but public indignation has at last put a stop to such proceedings, and we do not expect to hear any more of these mean robberies done in the name of the law.

It is rumored that when the liquors which have been seized are to be accounted for Major Jones and his constabulary will have a rough time in making the ends of the lines meet.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what to live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the secretary, 618 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A FIRST CLASS SOPRANO SINGER WISHES A position in a church choir; best references given. Address at once box 2,305 Post office, New Haven, Conn.

A LADY RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PARIS, having studied with Dupres and other fine masters, will receive a few pupils for the cultivation of the voice. Address or call on Mr. WOOD, at Steinway & Sons'.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Eighth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. Piano, Singing, Violin, Harmony and Languages. Talent employed superior to that of any other music school in America. Send for circular.

VIOLIN AND PIANO TAUGHT BY MOST APPROVED method. Gentlemen prepared for orchestra and concert performance in a few easy lessons. Apply to JAMES GORDON, 22 Sixth avenue.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN AN EPISCOPAL church, by a baritone familiar with the service. Practice more an object than salary. Address F. P. Thomas, box 11 Post office.

WANTED—BY A LADY WITH A FULL MEZZO SOprano voice, highly cultivated, a situation in a first class Episcopal or Catholic choir. Address Mr. WOOD, at Steinway & Sons'.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A WIDOW LADY WANTS A PARTNER TO ASSIST opening a first class boarding house; she has influential friends, good security; references exchanged. Address A. R., Herald office.

A.—FROM $3,000 TO $10,000 CAN BE INVESTED IN the hotel business in New York city, now in full running order. Those with cash may apply personally. ALEXANDER HUMPHREY, No. 6 Clinton place.

A HALF INTEREST IN A COMMISSION BUSINESS, down town, for sale—Business good and profitable; small amount of capital required. Apply to SOUTHMAYD & CO., 194 Broadway.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, TO ENGAGE in the manufacture of an article of universal demand; a rare chance to make money. Apply to M. E. CONKLIN, 122 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

A LARGE MEN'S FURNISHING STORE FOR SALE.—The proprietor having an opportunity to form a European connection in a business of some magnitude, offers his retail Men's Furnishing Store, in one of the best locations in New York, established for years, having a permanent and reliable cash trade, with five years' Lease of the premises, at a reasonable price. Address JAMES JOHNSON, box 236 Herald office.

$1,000.—A GRAND CHANCE FOR SOMEBODY.—The above sum will buy the Stock, Fixtures, Lease, good will, &c., of a fine Grocery at Newark, N. J., worth $1,500 at least; must be sold this week to close up business. Address Grocer, box 141 Herald office.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR ESTABLISHment, best location and trade on Broadway, will be sold at a low figure; profits large; business cash. VANDYKE & CO., 176 Broadway.

A DOWN TOWN GROCERY HOUSE, ON LEADING thoroughfare, will sell their business on liberal terms at very moderate price; profits large; trade increasing. VANDYKE & CO., 176 Broadway.

A NATIVE OF GEORGIA, EXPERIENCED IN THE culture of cotton and fully competent to manage its cultivation on an extended scale, is anxious to arrange with some party of capital who would advance the means for purchasing and stocking a good cotton farm in Georgia. Unexceptionable city references can be given. Address W. Parke, Post office box 1,425.

ANY PERSON WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE wholesale drug business, with a moderate capital, can hear of a good opportunity by addressing Diamond, box 108 Herald office.

FIRST CLASS OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.—Any person desiring to invest $25,000 to $50,000 can secure an interest in a first class enterprise paying five per cent per month; best references exchanged. Address West, Herald office.

CHROMOS.—WANTED, A BUSINESS MAN, WITH some capital, to join a first class artist in the manufacture of chromos. Address D. C. F., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG ESTABLISHED steam book and job printing establishment, well located, and has an excellent cash trade. Cash required $2,500. Address C. C., Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE, WITH $5,000 to $10,000 capital, in a fire brick, pipe, tile and clay business, already opened, on 35 acres of very valuable clay land, with railroad facilities, one hour from New York. Address J. I. RINK, New Brunswick, N. J.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, IN the carpenter business. Apply at No. 9 East Nineteenth street. Call for three days.

TO FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS.—A SPLENDID business, with lease, on Broadway, near and above Union square, doing a business of $18,000 a year; present proprietor going to Europe. Apply to C. S. PECK & CO.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE PARTY, WITH $10,000, to extend a manufacturing business that will pay 35 per cent. Orders on hand that will take three years to fill. No humbug, and principals only dealt with. Address Manufacturer, 120 Hudson street, Jersey City.

WANTED—A CAPITALIST, TO INVEST $15,000 FOR the manufacturing of water pipes; business cash and profits large; principals only need answer. Address William, box 151 Herald office.

$5,500 CASH WILL PURCHASE A LEGITIMATE and A1 manufacturing business, paying a good profit and capable of large extension. The articles are put up in good style and wherever used have given perfect satisfaction; the present owner is about starting in other business out of town and offers this opportunity to an energetic man. $2000 as working capital would be amply sufficient. Apply to or address JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson st.

$6,000.—WANTED AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN as Partner in the manufacture of paper boxes and straw board; business well established. BINGHAM & CO., 114 Centre street.

$20,000 WILL BUY OUT AN INSURANCE Agency Business in New York city which has been established seven years; 25 per cent per annum over expenses should be made on the investment. Address, with real name and reference, box 2,496 Post office, when interview will be appointed. N. B.—No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

$50,000.—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. One of the most eminent physicians and chemists of Paris some years ago discovered a most wonderful medicine for the instantaneous relief of all acute and chronic pains, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Earache, Toothache, Scalds, Burns, &c., &c.

Having witnessed the miraculous effects of this remedy, I was induced to pay the sum of $20,000 in cash for its possession, which fact is sufficient evidence to satisfy any one of my belief in its certain success. I have testimonials of some of the most remarkable cures ever made by mortal man, and I feel confident that with the services of an enterprising person with from $30,000 to $50,000 capital there could be established a princely business.

As an inducement, I will offer one-third of the business to the party furnishing the above amount (for no other purpose than to popularize the article), and further agree to refund the said amount, with interest, out of the first profits realized, leaving sufficient for business purposes. None but men of means, who can give their services or furnish a representative, need apply. The best of references will be given. Address T. M. J., Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, HAVING SUFFICIENT elegant furniture to furnish a large house, wishes a gentleman to advance a quarter's rent, for which he will take a suit of rooms, with or without board. Address Mrs. Z. V., station D, New York city.

A FARMER WISHES TO LEASE OR PURCHASE A Farm, suitable for stock raising, in Western New York or vicinity of Western States; good references given if required. Address box 37 Closter Post office, Bergen county, N. J.

A YOUNG GENT AND WIFE, WITH ONE CHILD, two years old, want a part of a house of three or four rooms, for housekeeping; Brooklyn, within two or three blocks of the DeKalb avenue cars preferred; rent not over $20. Address Joe box 108 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE THREE OR four unfurnished Rooms for housekeeping, in a small private family, between Third and Seventh avenues, below Fortieth street; neighborhood and house must be good; references exchanged. Address, stating terms and accommodations, P. C. Talman, No. 25 Chambers street, room No. 8.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE REQUIRE (IN A GOOD neighborhood) unfurnished Apartments for housekeeping; a nice second floor, with basement, or upper part of a small house; modern improvements and reasonable rent essentials. Reference given and required. Address, stating location and rent, Veritas, box 139 Herald office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A WIDOW LADY without encumbrance, where the rent would be boarded out, with the privilege of taking a few first class boarders; the best of references given and required; any family desirous of being relieved of housekeeping will find this a rare opportunity. Address Housekeeper, station C, 637 Hudson street, New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW YORK OR Brooklyn, for gentleman, wife and servant; rent not to exceed $100 per month; best of references given. Address B. F. E., box 2,100 New York Post office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—TO MAY 1, AT moderate rent, within about one hour of New York, in a healthy location. Address, with particulars, M. G., box 154 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, LARGE SECOND Floor, unfurnished; modern conveniences; would partially Board. Address How, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished Room, between Eighth and Thirty-fourth streets. Address, with particulars, L. N., box 156 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS AND servant, part of a House in a genteel neighborhood, not above Fortieth street, east or west side. Address, with particulars, E. C., box 131 Herald office.

WANTED—IN YORKVILLE OR HARLEM, A MEDIUM sized three story House, brick or frame, in good location. Address C. W. CRANE, 310 West Forty-eighth street.

WANTED—A LARGE FOUR STORY HOUSE, BEtween Twenty-third and Forty-second streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address box 3,491 Post office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND Thirty-fourth streets, four stories, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a first class boarding house. Address box 6,190 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD TENANT, A THREE OR FOUR story high stoop House, unfurnished or partially furnished, between Fourth and Twenty-eighth streets, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address J. W. J., Herald office.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTEENTH AND FORTIETH streets and Third and Seventh avenues, a small dwelling House; rent not to exceed $1,000 per annum. Address, stating location and price, box 229 Herald office.

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR A small family; responsibility undoubted. Address, stating terms, location, &c., J. S., Herald office.

WANTED—TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, between Tenth and Spring streets, within three blocks of Broadway, from $40 to $50 per month. Address H. S. ORR, 30 and 32 Howard street.

WANTED—FOR THE FALL AND WINTER, PARLOR and two Bedrooms, with private table, for gentleman and wife, infant and nurse. Address, with full particulars, A. H. P., box 5,230 Post office.

WANTED—APARTMENTS OF FOUR ROOMS, ABOVE Fourteenth street, between Fourth and Seventh avenues; Sixth avenue preferred. Address stating terms and location, H. E. DAY, box 5,001 Post office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE BETWEEN YORKVILLE AND Morrisania for gentleman and wife, rent not to exceed $300 per annum. Address R. S. T., Herald office.

WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMILY, A FURNISHED House, or Suit of Apartments suitable for housekeeping, rent must be moderate. Address P. S. L., New York Life Insurance Company.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, not above third floor, for man, wife and child, for light housekeeping, in a private family, not above Fortieth street; terms not to exceed $40 per month, including use of bath and gas. Address E. E. S., No. 6 Murray street.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FROM SEPTEMber 15 until May 1, 1870; must be situated between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Tenth and Thirty-fourth streets. Address, stating lowest terms, W. R., box 4,400 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL UNFURNISHED House; good location, between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth streets, west side. Address, with full particulars, Porter, Herald office.

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, from 1st October next or sooner, a medium sized House, in best order and containing all the modern improvements; location between Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address, stating price, &c., K., box 4,445 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR adults, a House, furnished or unfurnished, above Twelfth street, between Third and Tenth avenues; must be in thorough repair; rent from $800 to $1,200. Address, with terms, box 5,656 Post office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

121 ATLANTIC ST., BROOKLYN.—A CAPABLE, and industrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and good cook, economising neat, and respectful; best references given; city or country.

145 WASHINGTON ST.—AS COOK OR WAITRESS in a saloon, or to do upstairs work or general housework, or to take care of an infant. Good references.

224 SULLIVAN ST., IN THE REAR.—A YOUNG woman as cook in a private boarding house; is a good cook and able to make desserts. Call for two days at two o'clock.

411 EAST 17TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as cook in a private family; no objection to help with washing or ironing; best city reference. Call for two days.

Chambermaids, &c.

A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, or to attend a bakery or fancy store. Address M. R., box 102 Astoria, L. I.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

42 WEST 4TH ST.—WORK IN THE MOST FASHIONable style and of the best workmanship executed faithfully to order by a French lady. Receives Paris journals weekly. Plain dresses $4 and upwards.

58½ WEST 10TH ST.—TWO FIRST CLASS DRESSmakers (French ladies), good cutters and fitters, want good situations; one for the cloth and mantilla department; the other for dresses; no objection to go to the country. Address Mme. Rosini.

167 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE person as family seamstress or housekeeper, with a little girl nine years of age; competent to do all kinds of family sewing; can operate; compensation not so much an object as a pleasant, permanent home; good reference; an elderly private family preferred. Address or call on E. J. D.

512 EAST 14TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, IN THE front.—A respectable woman to work by the day or hour; can do plain sewing.

LACE WORK WANTED—BY A LADY OF GREAT EXperience, at her residence; can make lace work by machine; also repairing, cleaning and fluting neatly done; can give the best reference. Address G. W., box 168 Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

303 9TH AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A young girl would do general housework, in city or country; good city references given. Call for two days.

435 EAST 17TH ST., IN THE GROCERY STORE.—A respectable young woman to do general housework; has a little boy four years old, and wishes to have him with her; no objection to the country; wages no object to a good home; good reference. Can be seen for two days.

283 AV. C., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—A German girl to do housework or take care of children.

Housekeepers, &c.

100 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN lady of respectability as housekeeper; where she would have the entire charge preferred, or would take charge of a furnished house, or of linen room in a hotel, or any position not menial; reference if required. Call on or address Mrs. Bartlett.

102 BLEECKER ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A FRENCH lady as housekeeper in a widower's family. Inquire of Madame Bianca, clairvoyant.

103 WEST 36TH ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEment as housekeeper; widower preferred. Call for one week.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, JUST ARRIVED, DEsires an engagement as housekeeper in a widower's family; would not object to go West or South. Call or address W. M., 46 Conselyea st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., Williamsburg, for three days.

A LADY OF GOOD EDUCATION, ACCOMPLISHED as a housekeeper and most respectably connected, desires a situation in a first class hotel or boarding house. Particulars obtained by addressing J. F. T., box 852 New York Post office.

A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—BY A young widow lady in reduced circumstances; desires to take full charge in the family of a gentleman or a widower's family; a good home more of an object than wages; unexceptionable references given. Only honorable parties need notice this. Address A. L. D., box 225 Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

24 SULLIVAN ST.—A FRENCH LADY AS NURSE OR governess with a family about to depart for California; first class references given. Call on or address Miss Deber.

34 WILLETT ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN AMERICAN widow lady, living alone, would like to bring up a baby on bottle.

512 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse to an invalid lady; can do all kinds of sewing; would take care of an infant night and day; reference if required.

577 GRAND ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS wet nurse to a baby at her own residence, her own child being two weeks old when it died. Call for two days.

Laundresses, &c.

143 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as laundress, day's work, and gentlemen's washing taken in at home.

413 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or of a family; no objection to go out by the day.

508 EAST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes to take in washing; understands fluting; or would work out by the day with parties who would not object to her bringing her baby.

Miscellaneous.

54 EAST 12TH ST., NEWS DEPOT.—A COMPETENT middle-aged widow to superintend or as housekeeper in a ladies' boarding house. Address A. B.

103 MONROE ST.—A YOUNG LADY AS GOVERNESS; can teach English, French and music, plain and fancy needlework. Call all next week.

176 BLEECKER ST.—A YOUNG LADY OF CAPABILity and energy in a store; is a first class saleswoman; has had several years' experience in buying and selling; city references. Call on or address Miss M. A. B.

226 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR AV. B.—A RESPECTAble woman in a small family; best city reference if required.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO INSTRUCTS CHILDREN IN French, German and piano, wishes a few more scholars. Address 381 Broome st.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY HAVING A LARGE amount of diamonds, jewelry and other valuables in pawn, being unable to meet the dues, wishes some gentleman to take them up and keep them until she can sell her property. Address A. L., station D.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY DESIRES EMPLOYment in any profitable pursuit not menial, where education and refinement would be appreciated. Address L. E. L., Herald office.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED FOREIGN YOUNG LADY desires an engagement in any capacity not menial; home more an object than high salary. Triflers not noticed. Address Education, Herald office.

A FRENCH LADY, WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH, SPANish and German, wishes to accompany a family to Europe and return, either to take charge of children or as lady's maid; as she is never sea sick her services will be valuable on the voyage. Apply to C. D. Fredricks. 587 Broadway.

A LADY, HAVING LARGE EXPERIENCE IN THE ladies' underwear business, wishes a situation either as cutter and forewoman or saleslady; is capable of taking the entire charge of a business. Address Mrs. Demar, Spring st. Post office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE A SITUAtion to a tend an invalid lady or gentleman, or to travel with them or a family to Europe, or any part of the United States; being used to the sea and never seasick her services would be found valuable on a voyage; best city references. Address immediately J. D., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION AS governess or companion to a lady; can instruct in all the English branches; also French, Italian and music; reference given and required. Address L. P., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

BONNET FRAME MAKERS WANTED—AT 60 MACdougal st., up stairs. Old hands will please apply at once.

FANCY BRAID SEWERS AND TRIMMERS WANTED—At Bay State Straw Works, 530 Broadway.

FOREWOMAN WANTED—IN LAUNDRY, WHO THORoughly understands laundrying new white shirts; wages $20 per week. 44 West Broadway, third loft.

LACE HANDKERCHIEF WORKERS WANTED.—ONLY good workers need apply.
E. BEHREND & CO., 149 Duane st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—ONE WHO IS COMPETENT and willing; good references required. Apply at 41 East 38th st.

WANTED—GOOD CLOAK MAKERS ON PIECE work. Apply at 218 Church st., up stairs.

WANTED—AT THE HAT MANUFACTORY, CORNER of Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, fifty wool and fur hat trimmers; also girls to learn.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD LACE HANDS, AT 79 White st., third floor. Also two good illusion workers.

WANTED—GIRLS, TO MAKE BOWS, SCARFS, &C. None but experienced hands need apply. No work given out. HUMPHREY, MORRILL & CO., 57 Leonard st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A MILLINER, COMPEtent to make infants' and children's caps, hats, bonnets &c. This is an excellent opening for a thoroughly competent woman. Will be paid either by the week or piece, or work given out. Apply to O'Sullivan & Greig, 771 Broadway, corner of 9th st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GOOD COOK; no washing or ironing; wages $14. Apply with reference, from 9 to 1 o'clock, at 227 West 38th st.

WANTED—STRAW SEWERS AND GOOD HANDS ON fancy and velvet work. Apply at 93 and 95 6th av., up stairs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FOREWOMAN FOR A cloakroom, also cloak hands and operators, at Frank Hardy & Co.'s, 307 Grand street.

WANTED—1,000 LADIES TO PURCHASE FIRST CLASS Sewing Machines, on instalments payable in work. 138 Bleecker street.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE VELVET AND FANCY hats on frames. Apply to T. Power, 84 Mercer st., between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; ONE WHO understands sewing and laundry work. Address Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts., in the garden.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 167 Carleton av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young colored man, as waiter in a private family; best reference. Address R. A., box 124 Herald office.

A FRENCH COOK DESIRES A SITUATION IN A family; can furnish best recommendations. Address V. J. M., 130 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

I WILL GIVE TWENTY PER CENT OF THE SALARY for a position in the Custom House, under the city government, stock, banking or mercantile situation. Address confidentially Clerk, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN, A situation as waiter in a private gentleman's family. Address Omega, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A SOBER, STEADY, RELIABLE MAN WISHES A situation as steward or superintendent in a first class hotel in town or country; understands his business thoroughly; can give first class references and testimonials. Address, with particulars, Steward, Englewood House, Bergen county, N. J.

A BOOKKEEPER WANTED—HAVING $2,000 TO INvest on satisfactory security; a liberal salary to the right man. Particulars of Alexander Humphrey, No. 6 Clinton place.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WITH GREAT EXperience in business and with good references and certificates, wants a situation to keep the French correspondence of a commercial house. Address 176 Bleecker st.

COLLECTING.—A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH MORAL character and large business experience desires the collections of a few first class houses. Address K., box 96 Brooklyn Post office.

CONFECTIONERY SALESMAN WANTED—A PERSON who has experience in travelling and a large acquaintance with the trade will be liberally treated with. Address Spaulding & Co., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands the business, to take charge of a store in the country; best references required. Call or address Sherwood, Druggist, Westchester, Westchester county, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping and has a knowledge of architectural drawing in connection with iron work. Address Iron Works, box 210 Herald office.

WANTED BY A SALESMAN, WHO CONTROLS A large trade, a position to travel for a liquor house. Address Liquors, Herald office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, HAVING AN ACquaintance and influence with the leading dry goods jobbers of this city. Call at No. 5 College place, room No. 5.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS THE wholesale drug trade, to travel as salesman; must have the best reference. Address box 2,141 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO take charge of a retail notion and trimming stock in a Broadway house. Address, with references, box 1,752 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ACCOUNTANT OR clerk in a mercantile, insurance, coal, iron or real estate office; best city references given. Address Business, box 111 Elizabethport, N. J.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS GARDENER.—AN ACTIVE SINGLE MAN OF first class practical abilities in all departments and first class reference. Address J., horticulturist, 878 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS coachman; understands his business thoroughly. Address Coachman, box 140 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN. ADDRESS W. C., box C, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—A FARMER WHO UNDERSTANDS HIS business thoroughly to go to a healthy locality South. Address M., box 2,999 Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener, experienced in all branches of horticulture, to take care of a private place or as foreman of a nursery. Call for ten days, on C. D., J. Buchanan's, nursery, Astoria, L. I.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN AGENT WANTED—TO SELL NEWMAN & COSS' Worcestershire sauce; with one who can command a trade a liberal arrangement will be made.
GUINZBURG & CO., 95 Maiden lane.

BOY WANTED—FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS OF AGE; must reside with his parents in this city. Address, with references, Retail Dry Goods, Herald office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED.—TWO OR three live, active men, experienced in the business, to work one of the most successful life companies in the city. To proper parties liberal inducements will be offered. Address box 3,932 Post office.

SILVER SPINNER WANTED.—A GOOD WORKMAN at silver spinning can find employment by applying at 20 Maiden lane. KNOWLES & LADD.

TRAVELLING AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED—TO introduce a staple manufactured article useful in every business. Liberal inducements. Call on or address Wagner & Persons, 68 Murray st.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS—WANTED IMMEdiately, for this branch of the service, unmarried men, over 21 years of age. This is a fine opportunity for men of good character who desire to enter this branch of the United States naval service. Preference will be given to those who have been honorably discharged from the United States army or marine corps. Further information will be given by the commanding officer of the marine barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS TO GET ADVERtisements and subscriptions for a weekly paper. Apply at 78 Cedar street, room No. 4.

WANTED.—PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT TO EXPErienced operators on Wheeler & Wilson's machines.
S. BRILL & CO., 34 Walker st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS MAKING small figures, for caricatures, at Gillett's (late Hamilton's) Gallery, 174 8th av.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE, WHO CAN WRITE a good hand; salary $3 per week. Address box 956 Post office.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD AGENTS TO SELL THE endless match in this city and country towns; agents are making $10 per day. Address Butcher & Bro., 172 Washington st., New York.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT BOY, IN A commission house. One to whom wages is not so much an object as the acquiring of a business knowledge. Apply Monday before 10 o'clock at 41 Broadway.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN TO MAKE BREAD AND assist in pastry room; best reference required; wages moderate. Apply, between 10 and 12, for two days, at Earle's Hotel.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY; ONE WHO LIVES with his parents and can come well recommended. Call between 4 and 5 to-morrow at 39 Greenwich av.

WANTED—FOUR A NO. 1 CANVASSERS TO GO among the wholesale merchants, bankers and brokers of this city; a tiptop opportunity for the right men. Address, with references, experience, &c., Register, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MAN, AS USHER IN OUR linen department; one of experience, with a thorough knowledge of linen goods, required. Address, by letter, with references, A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th av. and 10th street.

WANTED—A "JACK AT ALL TRADES," TO TAKE charge of some grounds and unfinished buildings. One who is not afraid of work and willing to go to Gravesend, L. I., may apply, with recommendations, to George C. Hall, No. 1 Erie block.

WANTED—A BOY IN A BROKER'S OFFICE. ONLY those with a good character need apply, after 9 o'clock Monday morning, at 41 Mercer st., front office.

100 GOOD LABORERS WANTED—FOR RAILROAD work on Long Island; wages $2; also a few track layers and spikers. Apply to James Muiry, 309 East 11th st., on Monday.

THE TRADES.

A LAD 17 YEARS OF AGE WISHES TO LEARN the carpenter's trade. Call or address S. T., 810 Sixth st.

A GOSSAMER BODYMAKER WANTED—AT S. F Washburn & Co.'s, 105 Elm st.

A FEW FIRST CLASS GOLD CHAIN MAKERS wanted to go to Springfield, Mass. Apply at the office of Stewart & Huffman, 15 Maiden lane.

AN EXPERIENCED DRAUGHTSMAN, AGED 30, wishes employment in an architect's office in New York. Best references from leading architects and business firms in Philadelphia. Address Draughtsman, care of Gorham Manufacturing Company, No. 3 Maiden lane, N. Y.

FILE CUTTERS WANTED.—TO EXPERIENCED hands good wages and constant employment given. Apply at Cliff File Works, Sing Sing, N. Y.

GRINDER WANTED—ONE ACCUSTOMED TO SMALL steel tools; also a Sheffield forger of spokeshave blades, turnscrews and other tools. WM. Johnson, manufacturer of carpenters' tools and hardware, Hedenberg Works, Newark, N. J.

JAPANNERS WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS PLAIN hands. Apply at 348 and 350 West 41st st.

POCKETBOOK MAKERS WANTED—TWO GOOD hands; one used to fine work. Apply immediately at Palmer & Stanley's, 49 Cedar st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL DYER, TO go West. Address A. W. C., box 265 Post office, Cohoes, N. Y.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—A FIRST CLASS GENEral cutter desires a situation as such; has been employed for four years in the first merchant tailoring establishment of Boston; best references. Address Cutter, station D.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A GOOD POLISHER; one that is accustomed to polishing diamond work. Apply to J. Heitner, 615 Broadway.

TO GASFITTERS, BELL-HANGERS AND LOCKsmiths.—Work wanted by a young man who understands the above trades, and can also do painting, whitewashing and paper hanging; will work by the day or contract for general house repairs. Address E. P., Herald office.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING HAD SEVERAL YEARS' experience in the manufacture of grain bags and paper flour sacks, also able to run and keep in repair the Roper caloric engine, desires an engagement. Address E. L., 12 15th st., near 6th av., South Brooklyn.

THE PARENTS OF A GOOD BOY OF 13, WHO reads, writes, and figures well, wish to put him to some trade or in a wholesale house. Address Honesty, Herald office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTERS.
L. ADAMS, 3d av. and 125th st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL JEWELLER. APPLY TO Aikin, Lambert & Co., 14 Maiden lane.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR. CALL AT 110 6th av.

WANTED—MACHINIST, BOILERMAKERS, COPPERsmith and firemen for the United States Navy. Apply to E. Rodo, 65 Market st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, TO learn a trade, or at any other business where he can make himself useful. Address J. F. C., box 153 Herald office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE DOUBLE HAND fileforger, four bastard, four mill saw, four sawfile and two smooth file cutters. Apply at Gorman's File Manufactory, 92 Beverly st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A GOOD CLEANER FOR LADIES' GARments and two or three pressmen for coats and pants; must be able to press cleaned garments like new. Inquire Monday, after 10 o'clock, at Lord's cleaning and dyeing office, 111 8th av., near 16th st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER AND MACHINIST, WHO IS capable of running a 25 horse engine, in Williamsburg, and keeping the same in proper repair, at a moderate compensation. Address, with references, box 2,167 New York Post office.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE OUVRIERE DEMANDE DE L'OUVRAGE CHEZ elle, ou des journees dans les familles, soit robes, chapeaux, lingeries, ou entreprise de couture a la machine pour magasin. S'adresser au 113 Bleecker st., au premier.

FOR SALE.

A FINE CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE.—Good location; price $1,200; would prefer to sell half interest to a good man. Particulars at MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A—FOR SALE—DOWN TOWN AUCTION BUSINESS, at a bargain; low rent, large consignments; very small capital required. Inquire of Mr. ABBOT, No. 6 City Hall place.

A REAL ESTATE, AUCTIONEER, INSURANCE AND Coal Office, near Union square, well established, nicely furnished, with plenty of property, for sale cheap. Address Ionic, Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—The Lease and Fixtures of a small Hotel, on the European plan, in one of the most frequented streets down town, doing a thriving business, for sale; present proprietor wishes to retire on account of ill health; would take in part payment a small near by country place. Inquire of J. C. SNYDER, 149 Fulton street.

A WELL ESTABLISHED FAMILY GROCERY, LOcated up town, corner of Second avenue. Price, if soon sold, $4,500, with Stock and Fixtures. Apply to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

A PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE, WORTH OVER $4,000 per year, with Horse, Harness, Carriage, Robes and a full assortment of Medicines and Instruments for general practice, is for sale; situated in a thriving village in Washington county, N. Y. Ill health is the cause of this rare chance being offered low for cash. Address M. D., box 3,306 Post office.

BALTIMORE HOTEL FOR SALE.

That well known hotel, the Rennert House, corner of Saratoga and Liberty streets, Baltimore, is offered for sale, with or without the Furniture. It commands a fine business of the very best class. For terms apply to
J. HENRY FERGUSON,
80 West Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—DOING a good paying business. Apply to A. F. APEL, Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn.

DRUG STORE.—A VERY DESIRABLE LOCATION for a physician, on a prominent corner down town, doing good business, will be sold low for cash. Call on F. W. TRIPPE, 71 Warren street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—GREATest opportunity offered, rent low, long lease, good stock to a bone fide applicant; perfect satisfaction given. Address Rhubarb, Herald office.

DRUG STORE, RECENTLY FITTED UP IN FIRST class style; stock all clean and new; neighborhood growing fast; an excellent chance for a physician; price low and terms easy; good reasons for selling. Principals only apply 790 Eighth avenue, corner Fifty-fifth street.

DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—FURniture, Fixtures and Patterns at valuation. Apply at 243 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE BAKERY AND FIXTURES NO. 768 Third avenue, formerly occupied by Isaac Hall. Inquire on the premises or of CHAS. T. GOODWIN & SONS, 204 Front street, New York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT OYSTER AND ICE CREAM saloon, in the best location of the city, very cheap. Inquire at 146 Spring street, near Wooster.

FOR SALE—AN ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, OBject glass, by Fitz; 5½ inches aperture, 8 feet 3 inches focus, equatorially mounted, finder, &c., a fine instrument; will be sold low. Address box 3,611 Post office.

FOR SALE—BROKEN STONE FOR CONCRETE OR macadamizing purposes; also a large amount of Belgian Blocks. CHARLES GUIDET, Contractor.
No. 3 Tryon row.

FOR SALE—A WELL FITTED UP LIQUOR STORE. The owner has two and cannot attend them both. Inquire at the corner of Hicks and Pacific streets, South Brooklyn, or No. 10 Battery place, New York.

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD SECONDHAND HALF AND and full spring no top and some shifting top Wagons; also a Phaeton, by Miner & Stevens, and one by ourselves. DUSENBURY & VAN DUSER, 135 and 137 Chrystie street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE neatest little sample room on Broadway; good stand and popular locality.
A. T. NORTON & CO., Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of a large Livery Stable, situated on one of the leading avenues in Brooklyn, and doing a good business; reason for selling, owner has other business. For particulars address Stable, Herald office.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, CENTRALLY LOcated, occupying a prominent corner on Hudson street. Price $4,500. Sickness the cause of selling. Address box 199 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR THEODOLITE, ENTIRELY new, at a low price. Inquire at 105 John street, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BILLIARD ROOM OF the Comstock House, now in running order. Apply on the premises, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A CIGAR, CONFECtionery, Stationery and Periodical Store, with a soda fountain attached and doing a good trade; none but a cash customer need apply. Call at 184 Sands street, Brooklyn, for three days.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKING BUSIness, in the best locality in the city, with three years' lease. Illness the reason for selling. Address M. M., Herald office.

FOR SALE—STOCK, FIXTURES AND FIVE YEARS' lease of a corner Liquor Store in the Bowery; a splendid business stand. Inquire at 329 East Twenty sixth street.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE MILK ROUTE. FOR particulars apply to J. H. OLLIVETT, after 2 o'clock P. M., at 125th street, near Third avenue, in livery office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED, WELL LOCATED SAloon, on Broadway, handsomely fitted up, Stock, &c.; a most desirable and unusual business opportunity for an enterprising party. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Will be disposed of for half its value to a cash customer. Will be found a profitable investment. Apply to CHAS. SHAY, 199 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A CORNER LIQUOR STORE with Lease, License and Fixtures. Apply until sold at 77 Cannon street, corner of Rivington.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NICE LITTLE STORE, CORner Irving place and Fourteenth street; soda, fruit and confectionery. Apply on the premises.

MILK ROUTE FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THIS CITY to include Horse, Wagon and Harness; possession immediately. Address W. H. MEAD, Herald office.

PRINTER'S JOB OFFICE FOR $700 CASH.—541 SIXTH avenue, near Thirty-third street. Can be seen this day (Sunday).

SAFES FOR SALE.—THREE SMALL, TWO MEDIUM and one large size Safe, of Herring's, Marvin's and Wilder's make. S. G. QUIRK, 72 Maiden lane.

STONE QUARRY FOR SALE.—A BLUE FLAG QUARRY, easily opened, near railroad track, with 250 acres heavy timber, only five miles from Port Jervis, at a bargain. Apply to D. HOLBROOK, Port Jervis, N. Y.

TAKE NOTICE.—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE MAKER Shop for sale, with or without Stock. Inquire on the premises, 24 Spruce street.

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A PROMINENT dry goods store for sale cheap—On Fulton street, Brooklyn. For particulars address G. S. KUTZ, Brooklyn Post office.

$200 ONLY WILL BUY NICE FRUIT, ICE CREAM and Oyster Saloon, Stock and Fixtures; rent paid till September 1. Apply in the store 245 East Thirty-fourth st.

$225.—THE EXCLUSIVE PATENT FOR ALL THE States east of the Mississippi of an article retailing at thirty cents, which instantly recommends itself to experienced travellers. Can be manufactured at $14 per gross. Call to-morrow evening at shoe store, 93 Hudson street.

MACHINERY.

A.—ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM AND HYDRAULIC Pumps, Anvils, Vises, Pulleys, Belting, Tools, &c., new and second hand, for sale.
HOFFMAN & FINNEY, 167 Water street, Brooklyn.

A.—AN ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND Engines, Boilers and Machinery always on hand, at MIDDLETON & ROAKE'S, 234 Water street.

ENGINE, IN PERFECT ORDER, FOR SALE AT HALF cost.—Andrews' double cylinder Oscillating Engine, 40 horse power. Apply to Engineer, Central Elevator, 130 Furman street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, PORTABLE AND stationary, five to fifty horse power; also Tubular, Flue and Locomotive Boilers, very low. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—15 TO 40 HORSE POWER ENGINES AND Boilers; all fixtures complete; Stonebreakers and other machinery very low. C. H. POLLOCK, 61 Chambers st.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—OWING TO A change in operating the Second Avenue Railroad Company offer for sale, at their depot, corner of Sixty-third street and Second avenue, in the city of New York, the following described Cars:—Two attached 16-horse power Dummy Engines, built by Grice & Long; seven 20-horse power double end Dummies, with Grice & Long Engines and Whittaker Boilers. Also seven 50 Passenger Cars, all in good running order, and will be sold cheap. Communications addressed as above will meet with prompt attention. MONTGOMERY QUEEN, Vice President Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SECOND HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE. ONE Knowlton's patent Bevel Sawing Machine, the most useful tool connected with wooden shipbuilding; also Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Bolt Cutters and miscellaneous Machinery. Inquire of JOSEPH CLARK, Continental Works, Greenpoint, near Tenth street ferry.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS AND MACHINERY, NEW and second hand, bought, sold and exchanged at 47 Dey street. W. WILLARD, Agent Eureka Pump Company.

STATIONARY PORTABLE ENGINES OF ALL SIZES.—Blowers, Shafting and miscellaneous Machinery of all descriptions at DAVIS' machinery yard, 124 Hudson street, Jersey City.

TO JEWELLERS.—FOR SALE, SEVERAL PAIRS OF Rolls, plain, square and half round wire; one pair ten by seven inches diameter, worked by power or by hand; also Polishing Lathes, Benches, Draws and Pans; Enameller's Furnace, Button Dies, and numerous other Tools. Apply to B. B. GRINNELL, 115 Grand street, Jersey City.

WANTED—A LIGHT DRAUGHT DOUBLE ENGINE River Boat. Address, with full description, Captain J. T., Hoffman House.

EXCURSIONS.

ALL HANDS AROUND.—THE GENIAL HARRY HILL wishes his friends to accompany him, on Monday next, to a newly-discovered island on the Sound, where there is a genuine Robinson Crusoe and his man Friday. The latter is reckoned the King Pin of clam bakers, and will show his skill on the occasion by preparing a feed that would tempt the appetite of St. Anthony. Further particulars can be obtained of HARRY HILL, at either of his establishments. The genuine cancan, by the troupe of French artists, will be gone through with on this occasion in the highest style of the art. Tickets, $5 for lady and gentleman, including dinner and the clambake. Boat will leave foot of Spring street, North river, at 9½; pier No. 4 North river at 10, and Peck slip, East river, at 10½ A. M.

ALL ABOARD FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—THE well known steamer WYOMING will run regularly every day for the Banks, leaving North Eighth street, Williamsburg, at 7; Eighth street, East river, 7¼; Peck slip, 7¾; Christopher street, 8½ and pier No. 4 North river, 9 o'clock. Schibel's National Brass and Cotillion Band; also Bait, Lines and Refreshments on board. Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents.
H. E. HOLMES & GEORGE SCHIBEL, Managers.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY AND SEA SIDE.—THE SEA steamer H. M. COOL will run to Rockaway on Sunday, Aug. 15, and every Sunday during the season, leaving Vestry street, North river, at 8:40 A. M. and pier No. 4 at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Rockaway at 4 P. M.

A.—SUNDAY EXCURSION BOAT FOR COLLEGE Point, Whitestone, City Island and New Rochelle.—Steamer NEVERSINK leaves Peck slip every Sunday at 9 A. M., rain or shine. Returning leaves New Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., landing at Eighth and Thirty-seventh streets each way.

A.—NEW YORK AND FAR ROCKAWAY.—STEAMER R. L. MABEY, Captain Phillips, leaves South Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., 8 o'clock A. M.; Peck slip, 8:15; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8:30; pier 4, North river, 9; landing at all the hotels on the beach each way. Returning, leaves Far Rockaway at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the city at 6:30.

A.—SUNDAY BOATS FOR HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE and Karl's Park, SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GLEN, will leave Harlem every hour from 8 A. M. to 6:30 P. M.; leave Peck slip every hour from 9:15 to 7 P. M., landing at Eighth street each way. Fare 15 cents.

A.—FOR CHARTER, SLOOP YACHT; GOOD ACCOMmodations for charter to parties, by the day or week. Apply to R. R. PARKER, 25 Vesey street, pier.

ANNUAL EXCURSION OF THE WASHINGTON MARket Social Club to Myers' Grove, August 19, 1869.—Steamboat Joe Johnson, with barges Wm. Myers and Merchant, will leave foot of Broome street, East river, at 8 A. M.; foot of West Tenth street, North river, 9 A. M.; Barclay street, 10 A. M. Tickets $1, admitting gentleman and ladies. Committee of Arrangements—John R. Vail, E. N. Sturgis, John W. Borchers. Wallace's Cotillion Band will be in attendance.

A.—A.—FOR THE FISHING BANKS DAILY, SATURdays excepted, steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, leaving Peck slip at 7:50 A. M.; Christopher street, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and pier No. 4 N. R. at 9 A. M.; and on Sundays, from Eighth street, E. R., at 7 A. M.
Bait, lines, refreshments and music on board.
Fare, $1; ladies, 50 cents.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD STEAM cars leave every half hour. Horse cars from Hamilton, Wall, South and Fulton ferries connect at Greenwood.

EXCELSIOR PARK—THE POPULAR NEW GROVE ON the Hudson for excursions; also Crossett Grove, with steamboats and Barges such as desired. Office, 382 West street. H. B. CROSSETT.

FIFTH ANNUAL PICNIC OF NEPTUNE ENGINE Company No. 6, at Pavilion Hill, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Monday, August 16, 1869. Tickets, 50 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMER NORWALK, Captain G. W. Wilson, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher street, North river, 9:20, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren street at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; pier 4, Morris street, North river, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. Wilson, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North Eighth street, Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome street, New York, at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADYside.—Steamboat FORT LEE leaves Thirty-fourth street every Sunday at 10½ and 2½ o'clock. Steamboat PALISADE leaves Spring street daily, Sundays included, at 10, 2, 5 and 7½ o'clock; 25c. the round trip. Return tickets good on either boat.

GROVES, BARGES AND STEAMBOATS TO CHARTER for picnics, &c.—Having the best groves and steamers, satisfaction guaranteed; rates low. Steamers ready on call.
BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—ON AND after Sunday, June 6, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips between New York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leave foot of Barclay street 9 A. M. Leave steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR WEST Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher street, North river, 8:30; Thirty-fourth street, North river, at 9 o'clock, allowing two hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, landing at Yonkers and West Point.—The splendid steamer SUNNYSIDE leaves foot of Morris street, Jersey City, every Sunday morning at 7:30; Vestry street, North river, 7:45; Christopher street, 8 o'clock; Thirty-fourth street, 8:30. Fare 50 cents each way. Passengers have two hours at Newburg and three hours at West Point. Lands at Jersey City on return trip.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY and Troy.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves pier 44 North river, foot of Spring street, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West Thirty-fourth street at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West, North and Northwest, via the New York Central, Albany and Susquehanna, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roselyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck slip, pier No. 24, East river, Sunday, August 15, at 9 A. M., stopping at Thirty-seventh street each way.

STEAMER THOMAS E. HULSE LEAVES FOOT OF Christopher street daily, Sundays included, at 10, 2, 5¼, and 7¼ for Pleasant Valley and Fort Lee, landing at Thirty-fourth street each way. How to get the boat, take Grand street cars to Thirty-fourth street and Bleecker street cars to Christopher street. Music on board.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT TO PEEKSKILL.—THE steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison street, at eight o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8½; Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry), Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.
Fare, 50 cents.
The steamboat THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier foot of Warren street every Sunday morning at 7:20, Christopher street at 7:40, Thirty-fourth street at 8 o'clock, landing at Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens' (West Point), Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:20, arriving in New York at 6 o'clock P. M. Excursion tickets to Newburg and return, 75 cents.

SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND Long Branch.—The steamboat SEA BIRD leaves pier foot of Warren street, North river, Sunday morning, August 15, at 8½ o'clock, connecting with the steamboat HELEN for Pleasure Bay. Returning leaves Red Bank and Pleasure Bay at 2 P. M. Fare on Sea Bird 50; Helen 25 cents.

TARGET COMPANIES, ATTENTION.—COMMITTEES wanting grounds will find the best accommodations and good treatment at Elm Park, Staten Island. An excellent dinner and lunch for $1 50 per head. Steamboats to convey parties from vicinity of New York and return furnished for $40. Regular ferryboats foot of Dey street, pier 19 North river, nearly every hour. Also picnics, pleasure and military parties accommodated on liberal terms. So give us a call, as we guarantee satisfaction.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY FAST STEAMER SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday schools, as the most desirable boat in New York for excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, pier 48 North river, foot of Houston street, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., 52 South street.

THE STEAMBOAT H. M. COOL FOR CHARTER.—SHE has saloon accommodations for 500. Address or apply to P. HAMMOND, No. 9 Morris street, Jersey City.

MEDICAL.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Office and consultations very private. Dr. HARRISON, 177 Bleecker street.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. ASCHER GUARANtees immediate relief, without the slightest danger. Superior Confinement Institute, No. 3 Amity place.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN AND MIDwife, cures at one interview; elegant Rooms for nursing, &c. 42 St. Mark's place.

ALL DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY.—EXTERnal application. All-Healing Disease Extractor. Dr. GARDNER Association, 11 Clinton place, Eighth street.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, having over 15 years successful and uninterrupted practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine; relief to the most anxious in 24 hours. Elegant room for ladies requiring nursing.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street, without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE WITH or without medicine, by Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. Powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Mixture, $5. Circular first post.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine; no pain or inconvenience. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No. 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

LOSS OF MANHOOD OR IMPOTENCE, RESULTING from the follies of youth or other cause, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. Forty years private practice.

SURE CURE IN 24 HOURS, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine. Consultations free. Dr. and Mme. ESTELA 15 East Thirtieth street.

REMOVALS.

DR. NOLAN HAS REMOVED FROM 176 THOMPSON street to 25 West Twenty-sixth street, three doors east of Eighth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
in his world renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE.

THIRD RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE
NEXT SATURDAY, COMMENCING AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, AUTHORIZED SUCCESSOR TO Barnum's American Museum.
BROADWAY—Corner Thirtieth street—BROADWAY.
100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ATTRACTIONS, 30 CENTS.
Last week of W in Lalla Rookh
Last week of O O in Lalla Rookh
Last week of R R in Lalla Rookh
Last week of R Sisters R in Lalla Rookh
Last week of E E in Lalla Rookh
Last week of L L in Lalla Rookh
Last week of L in Lalla Rookh
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
Last week of W in Lalla Rookh
Last week of O O in Lalla Rookh
Last week of R R in Lalla Rookh
Last week of R Sisters R in Lalla Rookh
Last week of E E in Lalla Rookh
Last week of L L in Lalla Rookh
Last week of L in Lalla Rookh
AFTERNOON—STATE SECRETS and LAUGHING HYENA.
EVENING—WORRELL SISTERS IN LALLA ROOKH.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS JENNIE WORRELL.
"CHANG," THE WONDERFUL CHINESE GIANT, AND WIFE, WILL APPEAR ON MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 23

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
Seventh avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts.

THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1869,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS.
AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. EVENING at 8 o'clock.

MR. J. LEVY,
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA
WILL APPEAR AT BOTH CONCERTS,
in a new and brilliant programme every concert.
Conductor.........THEODORE THOMAS
Admission.........35 cents
Private Boxes.........Extra $2

THE TAMMANY—THE TAMMANY.
GRAND REOPENING
TO-MORROW, TO-MORROW,
MONDAY, AUGUST 16.
THE BEST AND MOST VARIED ENTERTAINMET
ever offered at this
COLOSSAL AMUSEMENT PALACE.
First night of a new Spectacular, Fairy
EXTRAVAGANZA AND PANTOMIME,
entitled
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS;
Or, Harlequin, the Knave of Hearts, who Stole the Tarts, and the
OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE,
prepared expressly for this theatre and presented in a style of unparalleled
SPLENDOR AND MAGNIFICENCE.
BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY.
SUPERB NEW COSTUMES OF SURPASSING RICHNESS AND BEAUTY,
AND A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE,
introducing the celebrated
LAURI FAMILY OF PANTOMIMISTS
and the famous TAMMANY BALLET TROUPE, largely strengthened and reinforced, together with a
FULL COMPANY OF FAVORITE ARTISTS.
In the SALONS and CAFES AMUSANTS
numerous entertainments will be given by professors and artists of acknowledged ability and superiority. The performances will comprise
SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC NOVELTIES
never before presented in this country, the whole forming one of the most delightful and comprehensive entertainments in the world.
ADMISSION TO ALL FIFTY CENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
THE SPY OF ST. MARC.
THE SPY OF ST. MARC.
THE SPY OF ST. MARC.
THISBE (the actress of Padua)......LUCILLE WESTERN.
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
WEDNESDAY—CYNTHIA, THE GYPSY QUEEN.
SATURDAY MATINEE—EAST LYNNE.
NOTICE.—THE SEA OF ICE.
In order that the revival of this beautiful, romantic and spectacular drama should justify the reputation enjoyed by the Grand Opera House for its unsurpassed liberality in the production of its plays, it is found absolutely imperative to postpone the first performance of the above great drama until MONDAY, August 23, when it will be positively produced on a scale of unusual magnificence and with a powerful distribution of characters.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
54 Union square, next Clarendon Hotel,
will reopen on first Monday in September.
For particulars apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—E. NICHOLS & CO., AUCtioneers.
Large and peremptory sale of elegant Household Furniture, on Monday morning, August 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the large brown stone residence 118 West Twenty-sixth street, a few doors from Sixth avenue. Magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, from Decker & Brother's; five elegant Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel and French reps; 50 Velvet, Brussels Carpets, 24 pairs Lace Curtains, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Bronzes, Figures, Clocks, Statuary, 75 Oil Paintings by eminent artists, Etageres, Tables, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, 10 rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, 10 Bedsteads, 10 Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, 20 Hair and Spring Mattresses, Sheets, Blankets, Quilts, Bed Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Sofas, 2 walnut Sideboards, 2 Extension Tables, 24 Dining Chairs, Glass, China and Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. See Monday's Herald.

AUCTION SALE OF SMUGGLED GOODS,
SEIZED BY UNITED STATES CUSTOMS,
ON BOARD STEAMSHIP JAVA, JUNE 1,
COMPRISING WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &C.
BY HENRY B. HERTS, AUCTIONEER,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT SALESROOMS, NO. 139 BROADWAY.
Catalogues ready on Monday at Auctioneer's office.

A. J. WILDEY, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 48 BROAD street.—Large and peremptory auction sale of magnificent Household Furniture, superb rosewood seven octave Pianoforte, Pier Mirrors, &c., on Monday, August 16, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the large brown stone residence, 136 East Nineteenth street, consisting of elegant French satin, brocatel and rep Suits; Centre Tables, rich Dining Room Furniture and Tableware; magnificent Bedroom Furniture, &c., in finely carved, solid black walnut, &c.; horse hair Mattresses, rich Carpets, &c., &c. N. B.—No reserve.

AT AUCTION—OIL PAINTINGS.—BY PHILIP LEVY, at Artists' Salesroom, 80 Nassau street, Tuesday and Wednesday, August 17 and 18, commencing 10½ o'clock; P. M., 200 choice Works of Art, by eminent European and American artists. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT LESS THAN AUCTION prices, at JOHN FISHER'S New and Second Hand Carpet and Furniture Bazaar. Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Oilcloth, Matting, Window Shades, Clock and Looking Glasses, Chamber Suits from $25 up; Carpets from 25c. a yard up; Wall Paper 4c. a roll; a good Family Sewing Machine, cheap. Cut this out and note the name, Fishers' at 221 Bowery, middle of the block, between Rivington and Stanton.

AUCTION NOTICE.—AT LESS THAN AUCTION prices, two magnificent brocatel Parlor Suits; also two walnut rep Suits, a lot of Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Furniture cheap for cash. 56 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

BY ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and Salesroom, 37 Nassau street.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, August 17, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a fine collection of French, English and American Chromos, fine line Engravings, French colored Prints, &c., in great variety.

BARKER & THEALL, AUCTIONEERS, COMMERCIAL Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt street.—Particular attention given to sales of Household Furniture, Stocks of Stores, &c. Our facilities for the display and sale of goods of all descriptions at our salesrooms are equal to any in the city.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.—ON MONDAY, August 16, 1869, at 11 A. M., at the storage warehouse of Jos. W. Snow & Son, No. 176 Washington street, the following Property, sold to pay storage and expenses—14 hhds. Tobacco and a lot of Griswold's patent Wrenches, &c. By order of Jos. W. Snow & Son. Warehouse receipts cancelled.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

MAGNIFICENT THOROUGHBRED FOWLS,
AT THE
HALLS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
245 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18.
Nearly 400 full blooded Fowls of all the established breeds, raised and sent out by James C. Cooper, the celebrated breeder, of Limerick, Ireland. The best Fowls yet seen in this country. Dark and light Brahmas; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins; Creve-cœurs, La Fleche, Houdans, Sultans, Dorkings, Black Spanish, Hamburgs, Polands, Game, Bantams, Toulouse and Emden Geese; Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, &c.
Sale Peremptory and for cash.
Will be on exhibition as above from Monday, 16th. For catalogues or other information address DANIEL E. GAVIT, 229 Broadway.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER—BY S. HERMAN & Co.—Will sell, Monday, August 16, at 11 o'clock, at 284 Eighth avenue, the entire Stock of a first class family grocery store, consisting of a large assortment of Groceries, Fruits, Soaps, Preserves, &c.; also Counters, Icebox, Scales, Shelving, Gas Fixtures, &c.

PAWNBROKER'S SALES.—JOHN MORTIMER, 15 EAST Broadway, will sell to-morrow (Monday), 500 lots men and women's choice Clothing, Bedding and other valuable Goods. Also, a very fine lot of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold Jewelry and other valuable articles, well worthy the attention of dealers and others. By order of S. Stern, 118 West Twenty-seventh street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—JOHN MORTIMER, 15 EAST Broadway, will sell Tuesday 400 lots women's choice Clothing, Bedding and other goods. By order of DeLong, 289 East Broadway.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELry.—JOHN MORTIMER, 15 East Broadway, will sell, Wednesday, August 18, a large and superior lot of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold and Diamond Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Guns and Pistols, Instruments, Opera and Field Glasses and various other goods well worthy the attention of the trade. By order of A. Goodman, 81 Centre street.

PAWNBROKERS' SALES—BY R. FIELD, AUCTIONeer, 135 Chatham street.—Tuesday, Women's Clothing, by order R. Simpson & Co., 196 Bowery; Wednesday, large sale of Watches and Jewelry, Guns and Pistols, Musical and Mathematical Instruments, Fancy Goods, &c., by order R. Rich, 45 Eighth avenue; Thursday, Men's and Women's Clothing, by order Simpson, Somers & Co., 25 Chatham st.

PAWNBROKERS' SALES.—JOHN MORTIMER, 15 EAST Broadway, will sell Thursday 400 lots men and women's Clothing, Bedding, Watches and Jewelry and other goods. By order I. Aaron, 197 Grand street. Friday, by order H. McAleinen, Second avenue.

THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 22 CHAMbers street, will sell to-morrow, at auction, Liquor Store, splendid Fixtures, choice stock of Liquors, Horse and Wagon, &c. Further particulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.
THE ONLY PANTOMIME. THE ONLY PANTOMIME.
THE ONLY PANTOMIME. THE ONLY PANTOMIME.
The most cheerful and enlivening entertainment ever produced.
103D TO 110TH REPRESENTATIONS OF
GEORGE L. FOX'S AMERICAN AND HIGHLY POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
THE UNRIVALLED GEO. L. FOX.
THE UNRIVALLED GEO. L. FOX.
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE.
THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFYS,
WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THEIR ART.
APPEAR TWICE. APPEAR TWICE.
HUNGARIAN DANCE AND HARVEST HOME.
Mlle. HANIOLA, her brothers, IMRE and BOLOSSY,
Eleven HUNGARIANS and thirty CORPS DE BALLET.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
Doors open 7:30; begins at 8 P. M.; concludes 10:40.
MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869.
GREAT HIT.
COMPLETE SUCCESS. NIGHTLY CROWDED
To witness Boucicault's
BEST DRAMA,
BEST DRAMA,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
ARRAH-NA-POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
A TRUE STORY OF IRISH LIFE.
A TRUE STORY OF IRISH LIFE.
THE GRAND SCENERY, &C.,
ALL NEW, ALL NEW.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. DAN BRYANT as Shaun the Post,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. whose heart beats warm for the
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. girl of his choice; fond of a jig,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. song and patriotism.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. DOMINICK MURRAY as Feeney,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. a cringing specimen of an informer,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. spy and coward.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. ROSE EYTINGE as Arrah-Na-
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Pogue, the simple peasant girl, de-
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. votion her watchword and courage
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. her faith.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. JOSEPHINE FIDDES as Fanny
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Power, with a dash for adventure,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. love, sincerity and hope.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. This highly romantic and beautiful
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. masterwork of the best of play
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. writers, in addition to its very su-
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. perior cast of characters, presents
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. a picture of elaborate scenery,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. &c., &c., framed by Voeghlin, and
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. pronounced perfect by press, pub-
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. lic and all beholders.
In active preparation, Boucicault's latest sensational drama, entitled
FORMOSA; Or, THE RAILROAD TO RUIN.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS Hotel.
White & Spencer.........Lessees and Proprietors
Stage Manager.........Mr. Benjamin A. Baker
THIS FAVORITE ESTABLISHMENT
WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 16, 1869,
WITH A GRAND CHANGE OF ATTRACTION, entirely different from that of last season. During the recess several improvements and alterations have been made, and the entire premises present an appearance of beauty and freshness unequalled by any similar establishment.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
OF THE SPLENDID NEW COMEDY,
by T. W. Robertson, author of "Caste," "Ours," "School," &c., entitled
DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK. DAVID GARRICK.
DAVID GARRICK. DAVID GARRICK.
This new and elegant piece will be entrusted to the care of a complete and competent
COMPANY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.
The management is happy to announce an engagement with the premiere danseuse
MLLE. DIANA. MLLE. DIANA. MLLE. DIANA.
Also with the renowned favorites
MR. GEORGE C. BONIFACE,
MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE. MISS LILLIE ELDRIDGE.
First appearance of MISS LIZZIE WILMORE since her return from Europe, who will appear in an entire new farce never before played in America, called the
PRETTY HORSEBREAKER.
Doors open at 7; commences at 8 precisely; all concluded at 10:40.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS
of Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American comedy of
SELF,
with Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as JOHN UNIT, which, notwithstanding its great success, must be withdrawn to make way for the speedy production of several other
OWENS' SPECIALTIES,
among the earliest of which will be
SOLON SHINGLE
and
THE VICTIMS.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Engagement for a limited period with the charming
Mlle. MARIETTA RAVEL,
the brilliant and world-renowned Pantomimist and Danseuse, the legitimate successor of the great Celeste.
The popular young actor Mr. P. E. CONNELLY is engaged to second Mlle. Ravel in her specialties.
THE FRENCH SPY. During the drama a
Mlle. Marietta Ravel Wild Arab Dance
as by Mlle. Ravel.
Henri, Hamet and Mathilde. Terrific Combat by
Mr. P. E. Connelly as Mlle. Ravel
Hohammed. and P. E. Connelly.
BANDIT OF BLIND MINE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY,
OPENS FOR THE SEASON,
MONDAY, August 16, with Robertson's new comedy upon life at Continental summer resorts, entitled
PLAY,
with new scenery by ROBERTS & DUFLOCQ; original music by ROBERT STOEPEL, Musical Director; costumes a la mode, and a cast of surprising power, including
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, | Mr. GEORGE CLARKE,
Mr. J. B. POLK, | Mr. W. DAVIDGE,
Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, | Mr. H. RYNER,
Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, | Miss AGNES ETHEL,
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, | Miss EMILY LEWIS.
Seats secured six days in advance. Matinee every Saturday.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
(Formerly Kelly & Leon's.)
Lessee and Manager.........CLINTON EDDY

SPLENDID OPENING.
MONDAY, AUGUST 23,
A GREAT SENSATION COMBINATION.
SEE FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 BOWERY.
Engagement with the famous Dutch Comedian,
Mr. D. L. MORRIS,
Mr. D. L. MORRIS,
who will appear in his famous original Burlesque,
DUTCH RICHARD III.
First appearance in America of the latest Parisian sensation,
MLLE. IRMA,
who will appear in her celebrated Poses Vivants, Classical, Mythological and Historical Tableaux. Tony Pastor in new Songs, Sallie Mason in new Ballads, Bobby Newcomb in his Champion Song and Dance. Frank Kerns, G. W. Thompson, T. G. Riggs, J. W. McAndrews, Jennie Benson, the Great Star Troupe. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2½.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
The great BOBBY NEWCOMB, JOHN MULLIGAN, Hooley's Minstrels, Burlesque on ARRAH NA POGUE, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS IN BROOKLYN,
at MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE.
POSITIVELY FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing MONDAY EVENING, August 16.
Unsworth, Eugene, Dave Reed, G. W. H. Griffin, Rockefeller, Grier, Dempster, Hogan, Hughes and J. H. Ross' unequalled Orchestra.
BRYANTS'. PARK THEATRE. BROOKLYN.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
Wanted, a first class tenor singer,
to sing ballads and lead choruses.
Apply immediately to R. M. HOOLEY, Manager.

SCOTTISH GAMES.
SCOTTISH GAMES.
THIRD ANNUAL GAMES OF THE BROOKLYN CALEDONIAN CLUB,
at Myrtle avenue Park, on Thursday, August 19, 1869.
Tickets fifty cents each.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL,
721 to 727 Sixth avenue, Reservoir square.
Having been greatly enlarged, newly furnished and splendidly embellished with costly paintings, immense mirrors, &c., is now open for first class engagements only.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BUFFALO.
THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 We are fearfully and wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit. 618

MLLE. CARLOTTA PATTI,
the greatest living CANTATRICE DU CONCERT, who during her absence from the United States has been giving concerts in London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Constantinople and all the principal cities in Europe with the most brilliant success, will arrive shortly and appear in a series of
GRAND CONCERTS,
assisted by the eminent Pianist and Composer,
THEODORE RITTER;
the wonderful young Violin Virtuoso,
JEAN PRUME,
and other distinguished artists, who are now being engaged in Europe by Max Strakosch.

A CARD.—THE SHAKSPEARIAN DRAMATIC ASSOciation will reorganize early in September. Ladies and gentlemen of respectability wishing to adopt the stage as a profession and have an opportunity of playing in some first class theatres during the ensuing fall and winter season may address R. H. MILLS, Business Manager, Eighty-second street, between First and Second avenues, Yorkville, N. Y.

BANJO, JIG, CLOG, AND SONG AND DANCE TAUGHT by JOHN BOGAN, 100 East Houston street, near Bowery. N. B.—Ladies taught.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

PIANOFORTES.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano for sale, at Batterson's storage warehouse, 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street, at half original cost; rich tone, best city makers, nearly new and all modern improvements; can be fully tested. Apply from 7 A. M. till 7 P. M. N. B.—Will be boxed for shipping, and to be sold by Thursday next.

NEW PIANOFORTES, $275 TO $800; SECOND HAND Pianos, $40 to $200; new Cabinet Organs, $45 and upwards. C. M. TREMAINE & BRO.
435 Broome street, near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—PRICES greatly reduced for cash; new 7 octave Pianos for $275 and upward; new Cabinet Organs for $45 and upward; second hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly instalments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

SCHROEDER'S PIANO ROOMS, 211 FOURTH AVEnue, next Clarendon Hotel.—Pianos and Parlor Organs to let and for sale on instalments; a liberal discount allowed for cash.

$100 FOR SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte; fine tone, city maker, in good order and very cheap. Apply to J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.